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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 1, 1968/Phalgun 11, 1889

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

काश्मीर समस्या के सम्बन्ध में गोलमेज
कॉन्फ्रेंस

* 361. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर समस्या को हल करने के लिये काश्मीर के नेताओं का एक गोलमेज सम्मेलन वुलान का प्रधान मंत्री का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तन्मन्बन्धी धर्यांग क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, question No. 363 may also be taken up along with this.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI HEM BARUA : 370 also.

Mr. SPEAKER : No.

KASHMIR PROBLEM

* 363. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new line of approach to Kashmir problem is contemplated by Government after the release of Sheikh Abdullah; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have not thought of any new approach.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या शासन की दृष्टि से काश्मीर समस्या का अंतिम निश्चय हाँ चुका है, यदि नहीं, तो शासन का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या दृष्टिकोण है ? अगर शासन की दृष्टि से काश्मीर के भविष्य का अंतिम निर्णय हो गया है तो काश्मीर की अन्य प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में जो एक विशेष स्थिति है उस को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए शासन क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think I have answered that we have not thought of any new approach because we do not think it necessary. I think that is enough answer.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या शासन उस तथाकथित आजाद काश्मीर वाले हिस्से को काश्मीर का अंग नहीं मानता है, अगर उसे काश्मीर का ही अंग मानता है तो फिर शासन यह कैसे मान लेता है कि काश्मीर समस्या का अंतिम समाधान हो गया है । अगर नहीं हो गया है तो फिर उस तथाकथित आजाद काश्मीर जोकि भारत का वास्तव में अंग है और होना चाहिये उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए शासन क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is a separate aspect of the problem. We have of course to observe the cease-fire. But these are all other aspects of the problem. Naturally, Azad Kashmir is part of Kashmir and Kashmir is always part of India. We always maintain that.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Since the Bill brought forward by the hon. Member Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is before the House and it has been generally agreed and accepted by most of the Members who have spoken on it, may I know whether the Government has considered the desirability of accepting the principle and ending the separate position of Kashmir under article 370 of the Constitution and settle the problem for ever ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Government's approach will be explained when we discuss that Bill at that time.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We go about saying that Kashmir is an integral part of India and there can be no negotiation over the so-called political destiny of Kashmir because Kashmir is an integral part of India. If Kashmir is an integral part of India, (a) why is it that we go about discussing Kashmir here, there and everywhere, and (b) Sheikh Abdullah who has been released very recently has said at Meerut in that meeting that the political destiny of 50 lakhs of people of Jammu and Kashmir is yet to be determined. If so, may I know whether the Government are going to reopen the question of Kashmir which is an integral part of India already ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, Sir.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What is the reply to the first part of my question ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I thought the first part of your question was just an introduction to your question.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Part (a) of my question : if Kashmir is an integral part of India, why is it that we go about discussing Kashmir here, there and everywhere ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no question of reopening it. But at the same time, Sheikh Abdullah was in jail and naturally when he came out, he wanted to meet people and talk to them. He met not only Government leaders, but some of the opposition leaders also. How can you in a democracy refuse to have a dialogue with a person with whom you may disagree even hundred per cent ? The idea was to help him to understand the situation and to become one of our colleagues working in the cause of India's unity and prosperity.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : शेख अब्दुल्ला ने इस बात को खुल्लमखुल्ला कहा है कि मैं इस देश का नागरिक नहीं हूँ और ऐसी हालत में भी वह काश्मीर जोकि इंटोग्रल पार्ट हिन्दुस्तान का है उसके बारे में वह बातचीत कर रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस बारे में सरकार का क्या ख्याल है और एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को जोकि अपने को हिन्दुस्तान का नेशनल नहीं मानता हो वह इस तरह का प्रचार हिन्दुस्तान में करता रहे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think I have explained our approach to this particular question. Sheikh Abdullah did say certain things about his being a provisional national of this country. If I may repeat what I had already said, he was rather ill-advised in saying that. As Kashmir is a unit of India, naturally he is a full citizen of India and he has certain obligations as a citizen of India.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : शेख अब्दुल्ला से मुलाकात करने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रैस सम्मेलन में कहा था। मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"There are lots of possibilities within the present framework".

यह बात कहने के पीछे उनका क्या अभि-
प्रायः था और क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि प्रधान मंत्री के इस वक्तव्य से एक अनि-
श्चितता की भावना पैदा हुई है जोकि घातक है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have read that sentence. I think people are trying to read more meaning into it than what it really means. Really speaking it only means that if Sheikh Abdullah wants to discuss matters, discussions are allowed; because that is the sort of dialogue to have with him. I think that is what she had in her mind.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know what is the problem today which the Government wants to solve by a round-table conference ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no round-table conference.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In that case, may I know whether the Government is thinking that the present political set-up of Kashmir is final? May I know whether after the release of Sheikh Abdullah, any new situation has arisen which calls for a new approach to this problem and, if so, what is that new approach.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the only new situation that has arisen is that Sheikh Abdullah is now a free man, going round and meeting different people, trying to understand the situation and making an assessment of the problem. So far as the Government is concerned, there is no new situation, basically speaking.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने फरमाया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो बक्तव्य था उसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन आप करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन वर्तमान जो दायरा है उस के तहत उधर, उधर कुछ हो सकता है तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर में साधारण स्थिति उत्पन्न करने के लिए, कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि जो चुनाव हो गए वे सही ढंग से नहीं हुए, तो क्या स्वतन्त्रता के वानावर्ण में काश्मीर में दुबारा विधान सभा के चुनाव करने के बारे में सरकार मोच रही है या मोच सकती है? क्योंकि यह तो संविधान के दायरे के बाहर जाकर काम नहीं होगा बल्कि उसके तहत होगा। एक नया चुनाव करा कर साधारण स्थिति कायम करने की बात पर सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member's question is based on one opinion that he has formed with which we do not agree, that the elections were not held under a free atmosphere. We do not agree with that basic premise, and when we do not agree with the basic premise others do not follow.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : 22 फरवरी को अखबारों में श्री जी० एम० करा ने, जो काश्मीर पोलिटिकल कॉफ़ेंस के चीफ हैं और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के वजीर आजम श्री जी० एम० सादिक के ब्रदर-इन-ला है, एक वयान में कहा है कि एक राउंड टेबल कॉफ़ेंस की जाय जिसमें जम्मू और काश्मीर का भला चाहने वाले और आजाद काश्मीर वाले बैठ कर इस पेचीदा समस्या को हल करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय की नोटिस में यह बात आई है, और अगर आई है तो क्या इस सिलसिले में श्री जी० एम० सादिक का उन्हें आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है? अगर नहीं है तो क्या श्री जी० एम० सादिक की तबज्जह इस तरफ़ दिखाई गई है? अगर तबज्जह दिखाई गई है तो उनका इस के बारे में क्या रिप्लेक्शन है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : उनका नाम करा नहीं है, उनका काम कारा है। That is just a casual correction that I am making. It may be that he is a brother-in-law of Mr. Sadiq, but I do not think the views of brother-in-law are more important than Mr. Sadiq's on political views. As far as the basic suggestion about Round Table Conference is concerned, I have answered that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Does he have a brother-in-law?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : In view of the fact that the release of Sheikh Abdullah followed an appeal to that effect made by a large number of Members of Parliament and there had been a general expectation that perhaps something could be done to revive the initiatives intended by the late Jawaharlal Nehru on the eve of his death in regard to the settlement of this issue, may I know if Government is in a position to say that those initiatives, whatever they were, are sought to be supplemented in conformity with the needs of the times and that in spite of whatever difficulties might arise on account either of statements

by Sheikh Abdullah or by provocative actions from the other angle, the communal chauvinistic angle, Government would pursue its efforts in order to solve this problem?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, it is all very vaguely talked about—the initiative of Jawaharlalji and other things. As I have understood this problem, that was also an initiative of allowing Sheikh Abdullah to carry on his political assessment of the realities that existed in Pakistan and India. There was no positive suggestion made about a change of status or any other thing. It was also in the same way that he was trying to continue dialogue with the man who had come out of jail after some time. I do not think there was anything positive about it. This is rather over-stating the thing about Pandit Nehru's initiative and other things.

श्री विप्लव मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है, जब श्री कोसीजिन यहां आये थे तब कुछ कम्युनिस्टों ने उन से मुलाकात की थी और श्री कोसीजिन ने कम्युनिस्टों से कहा था कि अब्दुल खां ने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान, हिन्दुस्तान और कोसीजिन साहब खुद बैठें और काश्मीर के मामले के बारे में विचार किया जाय तथा फैसला किया जाये ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बारे में क्या राय दी । हम को लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री भी इस में थोड़ा बहुत आश्वासन दे रही हैं, हालांकि सर्फ़स आफ दि ग्राउंड पर यह बात नहीं आ रही है । कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जैसे देश के नेताओं ने जनता के पीठ के पीछे हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान बनाया, फिर पीठ के पीछे कच्छ का मामला हुआ उसी तरह से पीठ के पीछे काश्मीर के बारे में भी ऐसी ही बात होने वाली हो ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is absolutely an unfounded information that the hon. Member is giving, that the Prime Minister has given any direct or indirect assurance about it to anybody including Mr. Kosygin. As far as the meeting between Communist Members and Mr. Kosygin is concerned, I have no information. If the hon. Mem-

ber has any information I do not know why he is asking me this question.

श्री विप्लव मिश्र : बात यह है कि गृह मंत्री हैं, उनके पास सारी इंटेलिजेंस की व्यवस्था है । हम तो ले मैन हैं । हम क्या बतला सकते हैं, इस बारे में ? उन को बतलाना चाहिये । यहां श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी बैठे हैं, उन से पूछा जाय कि श्री कोसीजिन ने यह बात कही है या नहीं ।

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : काश्मीर के जो ऐसे नागरिक हैं जिनके नाम वहां की मतदाता सूची में हैं, लेकिन जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है, जैसे शेख अब्दुल्ला के पुत्र तारिक, क्या उन की यहां की नागरिकता को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would require notice.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : When the leaders of India wanted that Sheikh Abdullah should be released, there was general expectation that his release would result in Pakistan coming closer to our viewpoint, so far as the problem of Kashmir is concerned. That did not materialise. In view of this fact, may I know whether any useful purpose has been served by the release of Shiek Abdullah and his going round and creating such an impression that Kashmir is a separate entity, different from India ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the question of the release of Sheikh Abdullah is being misunderstood. I know that a large number of Members of Parliament were interested in his release and we do, of course, value the opinion of Members of Parliament. But the fact was that Sheikh Abdullah could not be continued in detention any more. The Defence of India Rules and the Emergency having been withdrawn, there was no legal power to continue his detention.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : While I welcome the statement of the Home Minister that there is not going to be any change

in the Kashmir policy of our Government, since Kashmir is a very sensitive part and Pakistan has an evil eye on it and also in view of the fact that Sheikh Abdullah's recent utterances in Aligarh and elsewhere give a clear indication of his mind which might not have been known to those who have sent the letter urging his release—perhaps, they thought he has changed his mind; now it is clear that he has not changed—keeping in mind the fact that while it is well-known that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and now Shrimati Indira Gandhi have some kind of a soft corner in their heart for him for personal reasons, since personal reasons should not be brought in where national interests are concerned, will the Congress leaders and the Home Minister advise the Prime Minister that she desist from talking to him and let the matter be dealt with by the Home Ministry alone and by nobody else?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is absolutely a wrong suggestion. There is no question of my advising the Prime Minister about it, because the Prime Minister herself knows what is good for the country and what is not good for the country. Secondly, having said this much about Sheikh Abdullah and our policy on Kashmir, I say at the same time that we must be considerate to him because he happens to be a very important person in Kashmir politics and he has certainly played an important role in the accession of Kashmir to India. So, we must not be rather ruthless in our expression of opinion in this particular matter. We must allow things to take the normal course. I would request hon. Members, particularly Shri Madhok, to help us in this process.

SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : We can understand in our country freedom being granted to persons who consider themselves to be Indian citizens. But, since Sheikh Abdullah considers himself to be a provisional citizen of India, is it the policy of the government to allow the same privileges to people who consider themselves to be provisional citizens? In that case, I am afraid, there may arise in this country a class of citizens who may call themselves provisional citizens of this country.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If that category of people increases in that sort of number,

naturally we will have to consider what to do with provisional citizens. I have no such fear. Possibly, even Sheikh Abdullah must have realised that it was a rather sad mistake which he made in expressing his view.

SHRI RANGA : In view of the fact that myself and quite a number of members on our side have signed that appeal to the Prime Minister, requesting that Sheikh Abdullah should be released, let me make it quite clear that it is not for any other reason than that he should be released so that he would have an opportunity of making his contribution, constructive or otherwise, to our national politics.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What is that "otherwise"?

SHRI RANGA : Because, some of his speeches were considered to be objectionable by the Home Minister. I may not agree with him; it may be other peoples' views. But may I request the Home Minister not to make this delicate distinction between himself and the Prime Minister and then.....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not making that distinction.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Madhok asked that question.

SHRI RANGA : Let him not make that distinction and make it more difficult and embarrassing both for himself as well as for the Prime Minister in having any talks with Sheikh Abdullah, in view of the fact that he has himself stated that it is the right of every individual in our country, whether he owns the citizenship or not, whether he accepts it or not, either to criticise or approve of Government's policy in regard to Kashmir as a matter of civil liberty.

The Government is strong enough to face the situation and should not make so much fuss about the activities of one or two people however big they may be.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know what the hon. Member wants me to say. He has merely expressed his own views about this matter and I have respect for his views. But I have got my own views and

I have taken the view that Sheikh Abdullah may be allowed to explain his views. Even though we may consider some of his statements as objectionable, even then we say that we must allow him some time to adjust himself to the changed situation.

SHRI RANGA : Any time. The heavens are not going to fall.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a matter of judgement. Suppose, the skies are going to fall; that too we have to consider.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are happy that the Home Minister has once more made it quite clear and said categorically that Kashmir is an integral part of India and that there is going to be no change about it. The Opposition Members want to drive a thin wedge between what the Prime Minister is thinking and what the Home Minister is telling this House. It is the considered opinion of the Government of India. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the Home Minister that no person can arrogate to himself the position that he is the sole representative of Kashmir, much less Sheikh Abdullah. In this case I would only like to know from the Home Minister whether they have strengthened the hands of the Kashmir Chief Minister (*An Hon. Member*: How?) who had got complete control over the situation and who is at the head of the administration so that Sheikh Abdullah may not create any difficulty there by his irresponsible utterances and by trying to reopen the entire Kashmir question. What are the steps that they have taken in this direction?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What is the question of our taking any steps about this matter? The hands of the Chief Minister of Kashmir are already strong enough.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अविभाज्य अंग है, ऐसा गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं और हम सब लोग मानते भी हैं। लेकिन काश्मीर का जो प्लेबिसाइट फ्रंट है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ऐसा संगठन है जो इस बुनियादी सिद्धान्त को नहीं मानता है। सरकार ने अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज बिल पास करवाया है और वह कानून भी बन

गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्री जी ने इसके बारे में सोचा है कि प्लेबिसाइट फ्रंट को उस अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज एक्ट के आधार पर खत्म किया जाए, उसको अवैध घोषित किया जाए ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot give an answer about action under the Act on a hypothetical basis.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सोचा है या नहीं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have thought about hundred and many other things also. We know that the Plebiscite Front also holds certain views in this matter, but we have also explained that people who have made separation as their doctrine can change and have changed. It is a process that we have always to believe in. We are a democratic state and that Act is for a democratic state. Unless we see some new developments, action or organised efforts, we cannot make a judgement about that. I must wish them more wisdom—not him but those people there.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : शेख अब्दुल्ला काश्मीर के नागरिक हैं—

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is only one citizenship in India and that is Indian citizenship.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : भारत के नागरिक हैं और काश्मीर में रहते हैं। काश्मीर में रहने वाले सब लोग हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक अपने आपको कबूल करते हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि शेख अब्दुल्ला कानूनी तौर पर, निटूली तौर पर और इन स्पिरिट भारतीय नागरिक हैं। वह कुछ भी कहें कि वह नागरिक नहीं हैं या आधे नागरिक हैं लेकिन वह पूरे भारत के नागरिक हैं, ऐसा सरकार को लगता है न ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When one is a citizen of a country there is no choice for him not to be a citizen. As there are some advantages of citizenship, there are certain obligations also of citizenship. So, there is no question about that

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : अमरीका प्रारंभ से ही काश्मीर की समस्या को ब्रिटेन का चष्मा लगा कर देखता रहा है और उसकी नीति प्रारम्भ से ही काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भारत विरोधी रही है। कुछ दिनों से रूस का भी मन काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में हिला हुआ मालूम पड़ता है। ऐसी पृष्ठभूमि में शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई के सम्बन्ध में भी भारत में तरह तरह की चर्चाएँ हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न का स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ। आज देश में यह विचारधारा बहुत तेजी से फैल रही है कि भारत सरकार इस बात का निश्चय कर चुकी है कि काश्मीर घाटी के कुछ विभागों को अपने हाथों में रख कर जैसे वित्त रक्षा और वैदेशिक कार्य विभाग, बाकी काश्मीर घाटी को स्वतन्त्रता प्रदान करने जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री क्या अब संसद के माध्यम से देश को स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इस प्रकार की सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है और सरकार उभी तरह से काश्मीर को देश का ऐसा भाग मानती है जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है, मध्य प्रदेश है, या आन्ध्र प्रदेश या कोई दूसरे राज्य हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member, first of all, is presuming certain things. He says, it is now fast spreading. I have said that there is no new approach before the Government and there is no proposal before the Government. What more can I say about it? What more assurance does the hon. Members need about it? My only request is that he should accept what we say and help in this.

श्री हुसैन खान कछबाय : ऐन मॉके पर फिसल जाते हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sheikh Abdullah has now been released by the Government. May I know what were the considerations when the Central Government detained him and what are the considerations now for the Government to release him? Is it that the factors and the

conditions of the situation that were existing at the time of his detention are no more now? May I know whether the Government have found out if there is any change in the attitude of Sheikh Abdullah?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it so many times. I have no objection if he is prepared to repeat it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As to why he was arrested, I have said it so many times in this House. As to why he was released, I have explained just now.

आयोजन के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के अध्ययन दल का प्रतिवेदन

* 362. **श्री रघुचौर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयोजन के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के अध्ययन दल का अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) योजना कार्य-तंत्र से सम्बन्धित अध्ययन दल ने अपना अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग को पेश कर दिया है।

(ख) और (ग). अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों उसके प्रतिवेदन में वर्णित हैं, जिसकी प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है। अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने करना है। आयोग ने अभी, इस विषय पर अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार को प्रस्तुत करनी हैं। इस अवस्था में सरकार द्वारा अभी कोई कार्य करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : कब तक आप आशा करते हैं कि अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट पर प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा विचार कर लिया जाएगा और कब तक सरकार के पास उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी और कब तक सरकार उस पर कोई निर्णय ले सकेगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्ययन दल की जो सिफारिशें हैं वे अभी प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के सामने पेश की गई हैं । आयोग उन सिफारिशों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करेगा और विचार करने के बाद अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार को देगा । जब सरकार को वह अपनी सिफारिशें पेश करेगा तो सरकार उन सिफारिशों पर विचार करेगी । जब तक आयोग की सिफारिशें नहीं आती हैं तब तक विचार करने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्ययन दल की जो सिफारिशें हैं क्या उन सिफारिशों में से एक सिफारिश यह भी है कि पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी के ढांचे की तरह की एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाई जाए जो हमेशा सारे प्लानिंग पर, प्लान को तैयार करने और प्लान के एक्सीक्यूशन पर नजर रखे और वैसे ही काम करे जैसे पी० ए० मी० करती है ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मने कहा है कि जो उनकी सिफारिशें हैं उनको पार्लिमेंट की लाइब्रेरी में रख दिया गया है । इस तरह की उन्होंने बहुत सी सिफारिशें की हैं । जैसे ही वे सिफारिशें पक्के तौर पर सरकार के सामने आती हैं आयोग के द्वारा, हम उन पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों पर अंतिम निर्णय लेने के पहले सरकार क्या राज्य सरकारों से राय मश्विरा करेगी और खास कर पार्लिमेंट की जो वित्तीय कमेटियां हैं उनकी सलाह लेगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सिफारिशों हमारे सामने जब आ जायेंगी तब इन प्रश्नों पर निर्णय लिया जायगा । यदि इन प्रश्नों का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से हुआ या जो सदन की समितियां हैं उनसे हुआ तो उनसे इसके बारे में जरूर विचार विमर्श करने की बात पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

श्री रवि राय : पिछले पंद्रह सालों से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने डिबेलेपमेंट के कामों पर जो खर्च किया या राज्यों को सहायता दी है, उसके आधार पर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फी व्यक्ति पीछे विकास पर जो खर्चा हुआ है, क्या उसका आंकड़ा आपके सामने है, और यदि नहीं है तो फिर योजना कैसे बनेगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने योजना के बारे में सोच-विचार किया है । उसके सामने सब आंकड़े होंगे । उसने इस तरह का कोई प्रश्न हमारे सामने नहीं उठाया है कि उस के पास ये आंकड़े नहीं हैं । इस का मतलब यह है कि उस को विचार करने के लिये जो सामग्री चाहिए, वह अवश्य उसके पास होगी, वरना वह हम से पूछताछ करता ।

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: The Administrative Reforms Commission has been producing sectional reports and reports of study teams; almost a spate of reports have been produced. If I remember aright, the real object of the Administrative Reforms Commission was to suggest economies in civil administration, and already the Finance Minister, yesterday, has told us that he is expecting to take some action on this. May I know when the Administrative Reforms Commission is expected to finish its deliberations and make some concrete submissions about economy to the Government and when these would be acted upon ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We enquired about this matter from the Commission. We wanted to know by what time they would be able to finish their deliberations, but unfortunately they are not

in a position at present to indicate any deadline, but I hope, after some time, they will be able to indicate this to us. As the hon. Member might know, they have already submitted a report on finance, accounts and audit and that is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : The Planning Commission has been described as the fifth wheel of the coach of the Government of India. There is no doubt about this. There is a lot of duplication of work going on in the Planning Commission and the Ministries of the Government of India. They have their own panels on education, administration and other things. May I know if one of the recommendations given by the Administrative Reforms Commission was about curtailing the expenditure on the Planning Commission by at least 80%, and if so, is the Government prepared to reduce the size of the secretariat of the Planning Commission ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The House might remember that on this very subject the hon. Prime Minister made a detailed statement and most of the recommendations given by the Administrative Reforms Commission have been accepted and some expenditure has been reduced; I do not know to what extent, but the working of the Planning Commission has been streamlined after implementing the recommendations of the Commission.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The difficulty is that the matter that should have been replied to by the Planning Minister is being replied to by the Home Ministry. After the final report of the ARC was submitted on a particular subject, the matter should have been dealt with by the Planning Minister. However, let me put a question and I hope, they will be able to reply.

There were two basic observations made by the ARC while submitting its final report : one is that one of the basic functions of the Planning Commission should be to provide basic guidelines and to provide alternative proposals; and the second is that the Commission, in its functioning during the last 15 years, has not been able to establish any direct consultations on a regular basis with the private sector, resulting in various gaps in the planning process. To

what extent is the Government prepared to take into account these two observations without waiting for the final implementation of the total recommendations ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The position of the Government in this respect was made amply clear by the hon. Prime Minister, and the Government's view has not changed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The Planning Minister is not here. That is the difficulty. This should have been put to the Planning Minister. (Interruption).

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The interim report on the Planning Commission was considered by the Government and after consideration, certain decisions were taken and those decisions were placed before the House in the statement that the Prime Minister made here, and as I have already said, we have not changed our views on that.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी प्रश्न का संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What steps are being considered by the Government to ensure that the Planning Commission gives more attention to evaluation of the implementation of projects ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : These questions will have to be answered by the Minister of Planning. I am only concerned with the implementation of the administrative side of the whole question, and we have taken action regarding that.

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION ARISING OUT OF LANGUAGE ISSUE

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the law and order situation arising out of the language issues in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The concerned State Governments are taking appropriate action to deal with the law and order situation. The Central Government are keeping in touch with them.

श्री मणोभाई जे० पटेल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक देश में इस विषय को लेकर कितने उपद्रव हुए हैं और उन में जानी और माली नुकसान कितना हुआ है—टोटल लास आफ लाइफ एंड प्रापर्टी कितना हुआ है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ स्थानों पर जो राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का निरादर किया गया है, उसके सिलसिले में सरकार ने क्या सख्त कदम उठाए हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As regards the damage to life and property, there is quite a lot of it involved, but I have not got any information about the details of that. If the hon. Member puts me specific questions about it, I shall give him the information.

श्री मणोभाई जे० पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ सालों में भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर काफी उपद्रव हुए हैं, जिन के कारण बहुत से राज्यों में लाइफ और प्रापर्टी का नुकसान हुआ है। आखिर सरकार ने कोई एस्टीमेट लगाया होगा कि इन उपद्रवों में इतने लोगों की जानें गईं और प्रापर्टी का इतना नुकसान हुआ। मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें कि राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का जो निरादर किया गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कौन से सख्त कदम उठाए हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have already answered the first part of the question and stated that at the present moment. I have not got any detailed information. If the hon. Member gives me a little time and asks some specific questions, I shall give him the information.

As regards the latter part of the question, certainly it did happen in some

places that the national flag was insulted and burnt down, particularly in the south and in the east. About what happened in the east, I have made a very long and detailed statement in the House. About the south, some students were misled by the linguistic trouble...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Why should he bracket the entire south and east? Why should he not name the States? It is not the entire south or the entire east. Let him name the States.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Why should he not wait till I complete my answer?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Why should he say only south and east?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I wish the hon. Member had been patient enough to listen to me.

SHRI NATH PAI : Let not the hon. Minister be impatient.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not impatient. I know that Shri Nath Pai is getting impatient.

I was saying that a very small section in the south was involved in this. Probably the hon. Member had only heard the word 'south'.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He only said 'south'.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It was a very small section of students in the south particularly who were misled by the linguistic controversy.

SHRI RANGA : What? Only a small section?

AN HON. MEMBER : He is referring to the burning of the national flag.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Even the Madras Government have disapproved of what they have done and they are taking action against it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is very painful that the Central Government because of its slow process of solving this vital issue is creating conditions in which the State Governments are finding it very difficult to function. They are almost making it impossible for them to maintain law

and order in the States. It is not their own creation; it is the creation of the Central Government which led to this kind of agitation, particularly in my State Tamil Nad.

Recently we read in the papers that the President of the AICC has stated that before the next academic year commences the language issue would be satisfactorily settled. Is the Home Minister able to confirm that view?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not wish to join him in this exercise of putting the blame on the Centre and not taking any responsibility in this. It is the responsibility of the State and Central Governments to find solutions to complicated situations and complicated problems. In the matter of language, we have discussed this matter threadbare in this house. You know the difficulties of it.

SHRI RANGA : You helped to make it a mess.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is his opinion. If I accepted his view, possibly there would be a worse mess in this country.

SHRI RANGA : No, no.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is the way one looks at the problem. So I do not want to join in that controversy.

MR. SPEAKER : He may answer the question asked.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He said that the Central Government are responsible. I said that is not so. Of course, there is one part of the question that remains to be looked into. Let me make the position clear, that in regard to recruitment to Central services, the Resolution we have passed has created a feeling of inequality. There is an element of inequality. It is accepted. Our approach in this matter is that we are willing to discuss with different leaders of political parties and of the public this matter to arrive at some sort of agreed solution.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What is his reaction to Shri Nijalingappa's statement?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot take the responsibility for anybody's statement.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He is the President of his organisation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When he asks me to explain the statement of another person, I might put a counter question to him to explain the statement of other people on his side. Let us not get into that. Let us be co-operative and understand each other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let us know how any lives were lost. Has he figures?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : In view of the fact that this issue arose because of the Bill and Resolution passed by the House, whether the Central Government are responsible or not is beside the point. But the fact remains that it is a sequel to certain Central measures which were taken here. I feel that the hon. Minister is not well-posted with reference to the situation in the south. It is not correct to say that only a small section of people in the south are agitated over this issue. Even in my State, in Visakhapatnam itself...

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving information. Question Hour is meant for seeking information.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : For a full month all colleges and universities were closed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is known to the Home Minister.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Now that the Act and the Resolution have been falsified in the north and south—not only in the south, but in the north also...

AN HON. MEMBER : East also.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : ...are Government considering reverting to *status quo ante* so that at least for some time we keep the Act and Resolution in abeyance and seek a settlement by discussion?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I personally feel sometimes that on this language question there are 400 million views. But the

hon. Member appears to have misunderstood what I said. When I referred to a "small section", it was in reply to a question about the burning of the national flag. Is it his case that the whole of the student community was involved in this? —No. So he may better understand what is said and then put question.

I know on the language problem itself, a large number of students are exercised. I do not want to underestimate it. Let us understand the position in this particular matter.

कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष जी, यह नैवेज के ऊपर जो दंगे फसाद हुए हैं वह साउथ और नार्थ सब जगह हुए हैं और ला एंड आर्डर की जिम्मेदारी सब की है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के एलीगेशन कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के बारे में भी आये हैं कि उन्होंने यह दंगे करवाये हैं, कई जगह यह एलीगेशन आये हैं कि जितना एडिकेट ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए वह नहीं लिया और कई जगह इस प्रकार का भी समाचार आया है कि वहाँ जितना उन्हें इस को दबाना चाहिए था वह नहीं दबाया तो क्या इस प्रकार की आप के पास कोई सूचना आई है कि किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की उस में जिम्मेदारी है कि उसने एडिकेट स्टेप नहीं उठाया या आपका इस प्रकार का इम्प्रेशन है और क्या जनरल ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कोई विशेष सूचना या ऐसी कोई चीज आप ने भेजी है जिस पर वह कुछ कर पायें, ऐसा कुछ आप ने भेजा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : First of all. I must say that I cannot agree with him when he says that some State Governments themselves have encouraged or organised this type of trouble. It is not correct. Let me make that point clear. In handling this matter, sometimes they have their own assessment of the situation, their own methods of approach, as it happened in Delhi for example, how the Delhi Administration dealt with the problem of removal of English nameplates.

The hon. member knows the difficulties of the administration. Is it necessary for me to explain them to him? Therefore, possibly there may be other difficulties in other States also. We have to understand it. At the same time, I must make it clear that where law and order is concerned, it is the basic responsibility of the State Government to maintain law and order. To see that violence does not take place, that the citizen is completely protected and allowed to lead his normal life. If they do not do that, certainly they are taking a grave risk in this matter. On this point certainly we are in touch with the State Governments.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Have you issued any instructions or directions?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said, "we are in touch".

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Have they issued any specific instructions?

MR. SPEAKER : He says, "we are in touch". That is enough.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is a vague reply.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Apart from the reasons which may have led to the language controversy, and apart from the States where this trouble may have raged, the student community was exploited and misled. So, may I ask the hon. Minister, since there is a general ferment in the student community, whether the Government think it advisable to call a national conference of students from the various States, where the students are taken into confidence and they are told that in future, whatever the nature of the controversy may be, they must be prepared to face and shoulder the national responsibility in the interests of national integration, and they are made to realise their responsibilities? Is the Government prepared to concede that there shall be a national conference of students where they are made to realise...

MR. SPEAKER : You have said that, you are repeating it. I think he has understood it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no proposal of calling any conference of the students.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is indeed very regrettable that...

SHRI HEM BARUA : How is it you are deliberately avoiding us? You are only calling the Swatantra and Jana Sangh because they supported you.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call you a second or third time, should not the other people get at least one chance, members like Mr. Mody. After all, they must get a chance, and then only you can have any chance of a second question. Therefore, you cannot have the privilege of a second or third question before they get one.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Mr. Nath Pai should have been called.

MR. SPEAKER : He came half an hour late.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री हेम बरुआ ने कहा कि आप जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र को इसलिए समय दे रहे हैं कि कल हम ने आप का समर्थन किया था, यह क्या उचित है ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all sit down, including Mr. Shastri? I am following one thing. I did give Mr. Fernandes a chance. You had a question. Before I give you a chance to put a second question, have I given a second chance to any one else. Please see the record later on; after you go out you can call for the record and see if anybody had put a second question today. If anybody has put a second question, I am sure Mr. Hem Barua's remark is all right. Now, he has mentioned that Mr. Nath Pai has not put a second question. Mr. Nath Pai will himself corroborate me that he came at 11.30, while others have been here from 11. They are getting a chance. Should I ignore them though they came at 11, and give a chance to Mr. Nath Pai who came at 11.30? It is an uncharitable remark. I am not responsible for it. After all, these unfair remarks are going to wound somebody, but not going to help.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is indeed regrettable that we cannot desist from dis-

cussing the language problem all the time. However, my hon. friend here. Mr. Kandappen, has asked a very reasonable question from the Home Minister to which I should also like to have a reply. Apparently the Congress President, accidentally or otherwise, has made a very favourable and sensible remark on the language problem and we should like to know whether the Central Government through the present Home Minister endorses the view that the Congress President has expressed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What exactly is the view of the Congress President which you refer to? Will you please repeat that?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I did not know that I would be called upon to answer questions; otherwise I would have come prepared.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Experience has shown that the law and order situation is likely to be affected adversely in connection with any issue, such as, the language issue or the issue of reorganisation of States or differences between the west and east or between the north and the south; it is very difficult to assess the law and order situation with regard to the particular issue. I should like to know from the Government whether they propose to bring about any legislation to restrain the right to damage public property and threaten the normal life of the citizens?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The damage to public property is something which is absolutely uncalled for. Whatever may be the issues, what has the public property to do with those issues? I find that the Railways are the worst sufferers in this matter. We have invited the attention of the State Governments pointedly to their responsibilities to give proper protection.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : According to our Constitution, international numerals should be used in the number plates of cars. Is it a fact that some of the Ministers of the Central Government have changed the numbers in their car plates from international numerals to Hindi numerals and, if so, whether it has created

some trouble in the movement of traffic in Delhi ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It has happened in some cases nothing more than that.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Instead of confining themselves strictly to the letter of the question, may I know if the Government are considering why all this unrest has arisen on account of the policy of the recent resolutions, and may I ask if there is any proposal with the Government now to give earnest and immediate consideration to this question and allay the fears of the whole country and chalk out a policy that is acceptable to the whole country ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have explained it, and I will repeat it again for the information of the hon. Member. I am afraid, either I was not very clear or he was not attentive. I said that there is a feeling in the country that for the purposes of recruitment to the services—that part of the resolution has given a feeling—there is inequality of burden among the recruits,—

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is not that simple; it is more complicated.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am explaining my position; I am not explaining your position.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is complicated.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It may be so. But this is my position. You may or may not agree. I say I have explained the position : that there is inequality of burden, an element of unequal burden, and that will have to be considered; but even for that, we have to discuss with other people and bring about some sort of agreed solution to that. This is our approach.

श्री शिक्करे : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि तामिलनाड में जो हन्दी विरोधी आन्दोलन चल रहा है तथा जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप स्वतन्त्र तामिलनाड की मांग आगे आई है तथा तामिलनाड में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ गई है, क्या इस के पीछे अमरीकन या ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों की ऐजेन्सी का हाथ है ?

अगर है, तो उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let us put this whole question in its proper perspective. There is a small group of students who are talking in terms of separateness, the liberation of Tamilnad, etc. But let us not forget the background of the linguistic controversy which is prevailing in that part of the country. Therefore, let us not take rather a very exaggerated view of this matter. I personally do not think that any foreign power is involved in it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Not so many. I would very much like to call the next question if the House permits me and if you think that you have had enough supplementaries on this question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What you are doing at the moment if you ask me—you are not doing the right thing.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : How can he pass such a remark. Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : Is there not any specific law preventing vandalism in the shape of destruction of public property ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Destruction of public property in itself is certainly an offence. There is no doubt about that. It is a question of taking proper action about it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जब भापा आन्दोलन चल रहा था, तथा पटना के प्रदर्शनकारियों ने वहाँ के प्रमुख दैनिक अखबार संचलाइट पर तथा सर्वोदय नेता श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के मकान पर हमला किया था, साथ ही प्रजा-सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के दफ्तर पर भी हमला किया था। मुझे इस बात की खबर है कि उन प्रदर्शनकारियों का नेतृत्व कांग्रेस के नेता लोग कर रहे थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को भी इस बात की जानकारी है। यदि है, तो क्या सरकार ने उन नेताओं

को पकड़ने की कोशिश की है या उनसे जवाब तलब किया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will require notice for it.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is not of law and order. Basically, this is a far more serious thing. Mr. Chavan is trying to pass the buck to the States by saying that this is basically a question of law and order. You, Sir, will readily concede that this is a question of the unity of the country, the integrity of the country; and some of the activities like burning down the Flag, burning the Constitution and refusing to inaugurate a bakery because the words are in three languages, and so on, are acts of treason, acts which come under the Treason Act of this country. Yesterday, in the other House, Mr. Chavan had said, "let us not react disproportionately"—a sentiment which I fully endorse. But shall we be complacent about this kind of thing, when we are showing contempt to the Flag, which we never thought of, when the National Flag is unfurled at the Red Fort on the 15th of August every year in this country; that the Indian Flags will be burnt. What is the Government doing? This is not a question of law and order. It is a far more serious thing.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Law and order also is serious. Certainly I agree with him that what is involved is the unity of the country. Therefore I said we have to be very cautious in our approach to this matter and not react sharply and disproportionately. There is no question of complacency. The Madras Government itself has taken notice of it and has taken action.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kachwai—last supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I request you to extend the time so that the next question which is very important for West Bengal can be taken up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमी मन्त्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया

था कि जो राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान किया गया उसमें कुछ लोगों के द्वारा उनको भड़काया गया था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन लोग थे भड़काने वाले और क्या उनके खिलाफ आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्र की नीति पर, या यदि केन्द्र ने कोई प्रस्ताव पास किया तो उसके सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में जो आन्दोलन चलते हैं, और उसमें केन्द्र की सम्पत्ति को हानि होती है, तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रही है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं जिन से केन्द्रीय सम्पत्ति डाक तार विभाग या रेलवे विभाग की हानि होती है उस हानि का मुआवजा उस राज्य सरकार से लिया जाय ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So far as destruction of public property is concerned, there are ordinary laws of the land and they are certainly applicable to this matter. As far as the humiliation to the national flag is concerned, Madras has got its own Act about it. The previous Government had passed that Act. The Madras Government is taking action. When I referred to the language controversy, I did not suggest that some specific persons had influenced them or misguided them. I have no information about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention, Mr. Tyagi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have been requesting you for the last 10 minutes to extend the time so that the next question can be taken up. It is very important for West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be a bad precedent and tomorrow everybody would made such a request if I allow your question today. We hardly finish about 4 or 5 questions every day. You think it is a very important question. There are some other members who will be thinking that some other question is important. If I go on extending, where will it lead to ?

Shri Tyagi—Calling attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INLAND WATERWAYS IN WEST BENGAL

- *365. SHRI GANESH GHOSH ;
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether Government have surveyed the possibilities of inland waterways in West Bengal;

(b) whether any development plans have been taken in hand; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to utilize these inland waterways all round the year with crafts which could be fabricated with local materials ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Regional Transport Survey Unit, Eastern Region, Calcutta under the auspices of the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning of the Planning Commission, recently carried out a transport survey of the Eastern Region which included a survey of inland water transport in West Bengal. The Unit was assisted in this survey by the Regional Planning Wing, Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation, Government of West Bengal. The State Government also surveyed the possibilities of inland waterways in certain stretches of their waterways.

Field Investigations and model studies with a view to improving the navigability of the river Rupnarayan are being carried out by the State Government. There is also a proposal with the State Government for remodelling the existing Orissa Coast Canal and Hijili Tidal Canal, based on the preliminary report prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) The State Government have indicated that existing inland waterways in West Bengal are in use by indigenous water craft all the year round.

AGITATION ON EXHIBITION OF FILMS

- *366. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the agitation against Hindi films in Madras and against films in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam languages in Bombay and Poona;

(b) the steps taken or efforts made to remove such obstruction in the exhibition of the films; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the loss suffered by the film distributors and exhibitors and any help asked for or offered ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra cases have been registered in Bombay and Poona in this connection and are being investigated. In Poona the police have also taken six persons into custody. Police protection, where asked for, has been made available to the management of the picture houses screening South Indian languages films. No assessment of the loss suffered by the distributors and exhibitors has been made by the State Government.

The Government of Madras have informed that there was some agitation by students in Madras State in September and October, 1967 against the exhibition of Hindi films. This agitation was given up subsequently following appeals made by the Chief Minister and the State Minister for Works to suspend all agitations against Hindi. No loss was suffered by film distributors and exhibitor who were assured by the State Government that the Government would do their best to discourage such agitations and look into their grievances.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा में चीन के एजेन्टों का प्रवेश

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

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार के एक मंत्री ने भारत-नेपाल सीमा में चीन के एजेन्टों के प्रवेश के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को हाल ही में एक पत्र भेजा था ;

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

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1967 में अब तक भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर कितने जामूस गिर-फ्तार किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :

(क) बिहार के भूतपूर्व उद्योग तथा नियोजन मंत्री श्री रामपति सिंह ने सीमा क्षेत्रों में चीनी साम्यवादियों की गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न खतरे की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए तथा विकास सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने तथा अधिक मतर्क रहने का मुझाव देते हुए, अगस्त, 1967 में एक पत्र लिखा था ।

(ख) सरकार सीमा क्षेत्रों में सतर्कता बनाए हुए है । विकास सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों के बारे में दिये गये अन्य मुझावों पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायगी ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

BORDER ROADS IN RAJASTHAN

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of strategic roads in Rajasthan has not been progressing satisfactorily and the roads already constructed have suffered heavy damage being made of sub-standard stuff; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for proper maintenance and expeditious construction of the strategic roads ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Necessary funds and equipment have been arranged for expeditious construction of strategic roads in Rajasthan, which is progressing according to schedule. The Government of India have not so far received any report or complaint about damages to the roads already constructed because of substandard material used in their construction. The State Government have also reported that the roads already constructed have not suffered any damage so far. The State Government, who are responsible for maintaining these roads, will surely take necessary steps for their proper maintenance, after their construction has been completed.

INDO-USSR SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION

*369. SHRI N. ANBUCHZHIAN ;
SHRI J. M. BISWAS ;
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-USSR Scientists discussed joint research plans and programmes and projects for collaboration in scientific research on 31st January, 1968;

(b) if so, the other subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). A Joint Committee of Indian and USSR scientists has identified certain specific areas of scientific research for collaboration between the two countries. The areas are :

- (i) Mathematics, Physics, Astrophysics and Nuclear Physics;
- (ii) Earth Sciences including Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry;
- (iii) Oceanographic studies;
- (iv) Chemistry and Biological Sciences;
- (v) Social Sciences including economic planning.

The collaboration visualised will be between the laboratories and institutes of the USSR.

Academy of Sciences and Indian universities and research institutes. The Joint Committee has recommended that detailed projects should be formulated by panels of experts from both countries.

**PROPOSED VISIT TO PAKISTAN BY SHEIKH
ABDULLAH**

***370. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYAR-
WAL :
SHRI BRAMHANANDJI :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah, who has been set in complete freedom on the 1st Day, 1968, proposes to visit Pakistan to seek a solution of the so-called Kashmir problem;

(b) if so, the factors necessitating such a visit to Pakistan; and

(c) whether the Pakistan authorities have invited Sheikh Abdullah for this purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) Government are not aware of Sheikh Abdullah having decided to visit Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to press reports Sheikh Abdullah said on the basis of his talks with the Pakistan High Commissioner in India that they wanted him to go there. Beyond this Government have no information.

**SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM
EXECUTIVE**

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

(a) whether in all the States, judiciary has been separated from the executive;

(b) if not, the names of the States where it has not been done; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Haryana. It has also been separated over large areas of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and in some parts of Assam and Rajasthan.

(b) The Judiciary has not yet been separated from the Executive in Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Nagaland but legislation has been enacted in Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

(c) The Central Government have been exhorting the State Governments to take appropriate action to bring about complete and early separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the States. However, administration of Justice is the responsibility of the State Governments and it is primarily for them to consider the matter.

POLITICAL SET-UP OF DELHI

***372. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring in some changes in the political set-up of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to replace the Metropolitan Council and D.M.C. by an elected full-fledged assembly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) to (c). Government are considering proposals for effecting certain changes in the set up of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. There is no proposal to replace the Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation by an elected Assembly.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS

*373. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :

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

(a) the progress made in the execution of orders for building ships for India by foreign countries and by what time these are likely to be completed; and

(b) the progress made towards achieving self-sufficiency in building ships to meet our own needs?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The number of ships at present on order in the foreign shipyards is fifteen, out of which five ships are due to be delivered in 1968-69, nine ships in 1969-70, and one ship in 1970-71.

(b) The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam which is building 2 to 3 ships per annum is expected to build 4 ships of 12500 DWT during 1968-69. The Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay is now equipped to build ocean-going ships up to 15000 DWT.

Government have also decided to set up the second Shipyard at Cochin for building bulk carriers of 66,000 DWT. The work on the project will commence after a mutually acceptable agreement for technical collaboration is concluded with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited.

It is not possible to indicate when self-sufficiency will be attained in ship-building since the development of the industry is dependent on the availability of foreign exchange and the progress that may be made in the indigenous manufacture of marine machinery and components.

LEASING OF DRY DOCKS FOR SHIP REPAIR FIRMS

*374. **SHRI K. HALDAR :** Will the Minister of **TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to lease out dry docks from the port trust authorities to major ship repair firms;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for leasing out the dry docks to ship repair firms?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). At present, none of the Port Trusts have any proposal under consideration for leasing out their dry docks to the major ship repair firms. However, while examining the facilities available for dry docking and repairs to vessels at ports, the National Conference on Shipping, Ship-building and Ports held from the 16th to the 18th December 1967 recommended that port authorities should provide various repair facilities such as cranes, electrical energy, compressed air, travelling cranes etc. at the dry docks and in case they are not able to provide these facilities, one of the dry docks might be leased out to major ship repair firms on an experimental basis in the first instance so that they could provide the requisite facilities and operate the dry docks to their full capacity. This recommendation is under examination.

PRO-CHINESE WEEKLY "REVOLUTIONARY FLAME"

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a pro-Chinese weekly in Tamil called, "Puratchi Kanal", meaning "Revolutionary Flame", with the photo of Mao Tse Tung on its cover and openly propagating Mao's sayings and inciting people to a violent Communist revolution is being published from Coimbatore; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb such violent Communist propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A Tamil weekly entitled "Puratchi Kanal" has started publication from the 1st January, 1968. The first issue carried a photograph of Mao Tse Tung on the cover but the subsequent issues had other photographs or written matters on the cover,

(b) The writings in the weekly are scrutinised by the Government of Madras.

CRIMES BY TOURISTS

*376. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of crimes committed by foreign tourists has gone up during the last six months ending November, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of foreign tourists arrested so far in those cases; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent commission of crimes by the foreign tourists ?

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

LOAN FOR JUMBO JETS

*377. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air-India has contracted a loan of Rs. 24 crores for financing purchase of two Boeing 747 Jumbo jets with a consortium of 13 U.S. banks in New York;

(b) the total cost of the Jumbo jets; and

(c) when the jets are scheduled to be delivered to Air-India under the contract ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Air-India has negotiated for a loan of approximately Rs. 24.16 crores from 13 U.S. commercial banks, but the contract has not been finalised yet.

(b) Rs. 48.20 crores for two Jumbo Jets.

(c) In case the negotiations succeed, the aircraft are expected to be delivered during the first quarter of 1971.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL

*378. SHRI DEIVEEKAN ;
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested the enlargement of the membership of the National Integration Council to effectively tackle the problem of communalism, regionalism and linguism;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has also written to the Chief Ministers of the State, in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reactions of the State Governments are awaited.

भारत में विदेशी धन का प्रयोग

*379. श्री मधु तिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत के सार्वजनिक जीवन (आम चुनावों के अतिरिक्त) में विदेशी धन के प्रयोग के बारे में जांच पूरी कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई विधान बनाने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करने से पहले किसी भी संस्था द्वारा सरकार से पूर्व-अनुमति लेना और उसे संसद् तथा समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित करना अनिवार्य होगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्यमंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख)। पिछले आम चुनावों के दौरान तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये विदेशी धन के उपयोग में सम्बन्धित गुप्त-वार्ता विभाग की रिपोर्ट की अभी जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) गुप्त-वार्ता विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट की जांच पूरी होने पर ही आगे की कार्यवाही पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ASIAN BROTHERHOOD

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.S. aided organisation called 'Asian Brotherhood' has recently shifted its Headquarters from South Vietnam to Calcutta;

(b) the aims and activities of this organisation;

(c) whether it is a fact that this organisation has been receiving financial aid from the C.I.A.; and

(d) who are the main functionaries of this organisation at Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Facts are being collected.

BATTERIES FOR I.A.C.

*381. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Standard batteries are used by I.A.C.;

(b) if so, the total number of batteries purchased till now;

(c) the total number of rejections within the warranty period till now; and

(d) whether the faulty batteries were replaced by the manufacturers and if not,

the reasons therefor and the loss suffered by I.A.C.?

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

(b) 970 during the period 1961-67.

(c) and (d). No warranty is given by manufacturers for these aircraft batteries. Their supply is accepted after inspection and the batteries rejected in inspection are returned to the manufacturers for replacement or rectification of the defects.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED BY A PLANE IN GAUHATI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that unidentified plane showered leaflets in Assam prior to Gauhati trouble on the 26th January, 1967 in which it was written "Indians Quit Assam, Assam for Assamese"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

EXTENSIONS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government grants extension of service beyond the age of 58 years to a large number of officers, particularly non-technical hands;

(b) Government's policy in this regard; and

(c) the total number of cases where extensions were granted during the last two years category-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued from time to time laying down the principles governing the grant of extension/re-employment

to Central Government servants. According to those instructions extension/re-employment should be granted only rarely and in really exceptional circumstances. Certain conditions have to be satisfied before extension or re-employment can be granted under the existing orders. The over-riding consideration is that it must be clearly in the "public interest". One of the following conditions has to be satisfied to bring a case within the ambit of public interest justifying extension/re-employment :

- (1) That other officers are not ripe enough to take over the job, or
- (2) that the retiring officer is of outstanding merit.

It has been decided that—

- (i) No proposal for extension/re-employment beyond the age of superannuation should ordinarily be considered;
- (ii) Extension/re-employment may be given only in very exceptional circumstances, and in any event, not beyond the age of 60 in respect of non-technical/non-scientific posts and not beyond the age of 62 in the case of scientific/technical personnel.
- (iii) In the case of honorary appointments—e.g. appointments on the Boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings the limit may be 65 years provided that the appointment is really honorary and does not carry any substantial remuneration.

(c) During the period 1-1-66 to 31-3-67, extensions were given in 556 cases. Break-up of extensions given during the last two years category-wise is not readily available. This information will have to be collected from all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

ADOPTION OF HINDI FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION

*384. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which of the State Governments have decided to switch on to Hindi in their administration and which of them have retained English; and

(b) which of the States have switched on to the regional languages in their States in their administration and in which language they are communicating with the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) State Governments of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have decided to switch over to Hindi for their administrative work. State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have decided to use Hindi for communication with the Central Government and the States which have adopted Hindi as their official language.

Nagaland has retained English. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal have provided for the continued use of English for official purposes, besides regional language, in the State.

(b) All States except Nagaland have in some measure switched on to the use of the respective regional language(s) in their State administration.

Apart from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. which have begun to use Hindi also in communicating with the Central Government, all other States use English for their communications with the Centre.

ARMED FOREIGNERS IN UNDERGROUND NAGAS' CAMP

*385. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that armed foreigners have been noticed at underground Naga camp at Lai in the ceasefire covered Mao sub-division of Manipur during December last year and their increased participation has been noticed in Naga hostile activities since then; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent foreign interference in the Naga affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). There is no confirmation of such reports which had appeared in the press. However, security posts have been established along the border and intensive patrolling is being undertaken to prevent infiltration into our territory in this region.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

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

(a) whether a conspiracy by foreign missionaries to convert thirty percent population of the eastern region from Nagaland to Kanyakumari to Christianity and demand a Christian land on the pattern of Pakistan has come to light;

(b) whether the same has been investigated into; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter.

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

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

PAKISTANI INFILTRATION

*387. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the infiltration of Pakistani nationals in the border States continues unabated;

(b) whether many Pakistani nationals are at present over-staying in the country; and

(c) if so, the preventive action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The infiltration is on the decrease.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary steps have been taken to ensure that Pakistani nationals leave India within the period of validity of their visas. Those who still try to overstay unauthorisedly are prosecuted and deported. Suitable measures have also been taken for detection and eviction of Pakistani infiltrants and for prevention of further infiltration. These measures broadly consist of strengthening and increasing the patrolling of the border.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

*388. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 641 on the 13th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the question of abolition of capital punishment in India has since been considered by the Law Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) It is still under the consideration of the Law Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

COORDINATION BETWEEN RAIL AND ROAD TRANSPORT

*389. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to create a machinery for effective coordination between rail and road transport so that both these modes of transport func-

tion in a complimentary manner with each other; and

(b) if so, the details of the machinery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Coordination is being effected through the Transport Development Council, the Cabinet Committee on Tourism & Transport and a Secretaries Committee, apart from inter-Departmental consultations. However, the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has made certain proposals in this regard, which are under consideration.

सीमा विवादों के सम्बन्ध में महाजन आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

* 390. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 16 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 793 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र, मिसूर और केरल के बीच सीमा विवादों के बारे में महाजन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर अन्तिम रूप से कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : स्पष्ट रूप में यह बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है कि अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किया जायगा। किन्तु इस प्रश्न को यथाशीघ्र हल करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

GRANT FOR PROMOTION OF HINDI

2309. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the scheme of giving grants to States and voluntary institutions to propagate Hindi;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that when the grants were refused, some States threatened either to close down Hindi teachers'

training institutions or resort to other methods; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Grants to State Governments and Voluntary Hindi Organisations are given on a year-to-year basis for implementation of approved schemes relating to propagation and development of Hindi. It has been decided to set up a Committee to review the working of the various Centrally-aided Schemes for propagation and development of Hindi.

(c) and (d). Grants are given only to non-Hindi speaking States for appointment of Hindi teachers and establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges. Such grants are paid for a plan period. The level of maintenance expenditure reached at the end of a plan becomes the liability of the State Government concerned in the following plan and Central assistance is admissible only for developmental purposes in the subsequent plan. The grant for Hindi Teachers Training Colleges is admissible for a continuous period of 5 years from the date of establishment, irrespective of the Plan period. After the expiry of stipulated period of five years, some of the State Governments have either insisted on continuance of Central assistance on a long term basis or have set up new institutions by discontinuing the old ones, so that Central assistance may continue. In respect of such newly set up institutions the State Governments have been requested to meet the expenditure on their maintenance to the extent of the level of expenditure reached on the maintenance of the old colleges.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF RUSSIAN STUDIES

2310. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is provision of learning Russian language at the Institute of Russian Studies in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the standard of examination held by that organisation is lower than that of an examination conducted by a university; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the standard of examination of that Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir. This Institute has provision for Russian Studies only.

(b) A comparative study of the syllabus and scheme of examination of the one-year Intensive Course of the Institute with similar courses of some other universities has shown that the Institute's course imparts better knowledge of the Russian language. The Institute also conducts a Three-year Course. No such facilities are provided by other universities.

(c) Does not arise.

PURCHASE OF LAND BY LEFT COMMUNISTS IN CALCUTTA

2311. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as published in *Jana-sevak* of the 3rd January, 1968 the Left Communist Party has purchased a big plot of land worth about Rs. 5 lakhs in the Beek-bagan area of Calcutta during the United Front Government rule; and

(b) where the money came from?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

संग्रहालयों में अनुसंधान

2313. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में पुरातत्वीय विभाग द्वारा किन तथा कितने संग्रहालयों में अनुसंधान किया जाता है;

(ख) 1960 से 1967 तक के वित्तीय वर्षों में पुरातत्वीय विभाग द्वारा ऐसे प्रत्येक संग्रहालय को कितना अनुदान दिया गया; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार काम के महत्व को देखते हुए वर्ष 1968-69 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये अनुदान की राशि बढ़ाने का है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) (बी शेर सिंह): (क) से (ग). भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण के अधीन संग्रहालय, मुख्य रूप से स्थल-संग्रहालय हैं। इसलिए, संगठित आधार पर अनुसंधान करने का कोई स्थायी प्रबन्ध उनमें नहीं है। किन्तु विद्वानों के अनुरोध पर, पुरावशेषों के अध्यापन उनके फोटो लेने आदि की प्रत्येक सम्भव सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जाती हैं।

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकीय संस्था के विद्यार्थियों का विदेश जाना

2314. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकीय संस्था के इंजीनियर किन-किन देशों को गये और कितने इंजीनियर गये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने इंजीनियर भारत लौट आये हैं; और

(ग) कितने इंजीनियर अभी विदेशों में हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) व्यावहारिक जन-शक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार टेक्नोलोजी संस्थानों से 1961-65 के दौरान उत्तीर्ण 2292 स्नातकों में से, 338 स्नातक अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड, कनाडा, पश्चिम जर्मनी, रूस, जापान, स्वीडन, नार्वे और हालैंड गये थे।

(ख) और (ग). आवश्यक सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2315. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh at the end of December, 1967;

(b) the length of single and double lane carriageway of each National Highway in the State; and

(c) the minimum grant or amount required annually for proper maintenance of the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). There are five National Highways in Andhra Pradesh, covering a total length of 1,437 miles, as detailed below :—

National Highway No	Double lane (miles)	Single lane (miles)	Total (miles)
4	50	2	52
5	246	379	625
7	73	398	471
9	76	161	237
43	6	46	52
TOTAL	451	986	1,437

(c) The grant required for the proper maintenance of National Highways varies from year to year according to the condition of the National Highway, which depends on the soil, thickness of the pavement, the climate, traffic using the roads and damage that may be caused by floods etc.

RELEASE OF AMOUNT FROM C.R.F. FOR ANDHRA PRADESH

2316. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a request was made by the Andhra Pradesh Government

in 1967 to release the grant of Rs. 10.5 lakhs from Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve; and Rs. 33.50 lakh from the funds earmarked for the development of roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken by Government on the above request; and if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the construction of a bridge across the river Sabari on the Maredumille-Chintur Road. The position is that in December, 1963, the Government of India agreed to make a grant from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve to the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards the cost of the construction of this bridge, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs; and the balance of the cost to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs was to be provided by the State Government from their own resources. Subsequently, in April, 1966, it was reported to the Government of India that the estimated cost of the bridge had increased to Rs. 44 lakhs. Since then, the State Government have been pressing the Government of India to meet the balance of the cost also, viz., Rs. 33.50 lakhs, under the Central Aid Programme for the development of State roads of inter-State and economic importance. But it has not been possible for us to accede to this request, as the Central aid programme under the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. The Central aid will, therefore, be restricted to a grant of Rs. 10.50 lakhs only from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve, as already agreed.

HYDERABAD-NAGPUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY

2317. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hyderabad-Nagpur National Highway at mile 36/7 is not fit for use during rainy season; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to construct a bridge on this point at Toopran river ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir; whenever the causeway across the Haldi river near Toopran village gets overtopped and causes interruption to traffic.

(b) An estimate for the construction of a high level bridge at this point is under consideration.

INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE

2318. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several officers of the Indian Statistical Service have preferred appeals against the ranks awarded in the gradation list;

(b) whether these appeals are pending disposal for more than three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time likely to be taken for the disposal of these appeals; and

(e) the number of officers, selected by the U.P.S.C. between 1952 to 1963, who were subsequently included in the Indian Statistical Service and the dates of inclusion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Thirty-one officers, out of a total number of 173 officers, appointed to various grades of the Indian Statistical Service at the initial constitution, represented against the placement accorded to them in the select-list prepared by the Union Public Service Commission, under Rule 7 of the Indian Statistical Service Rules.

(b) Twenty-five representations have since been considered and rejected. Six representations are still under consideration. These have been pending for more than three years.

(c) The Union Public Service Commission to whom the representations were referred as and when received, derided the Ministry of Home Affairs to examine the representations and to refer to them only those which merited the Commission's con-

sideration. The representations were, therefore, examined by the Home Ministry and a self-contained reference was made to the Commission. After this was done, the Commission examined the representations with reference to their old records. They called for further information which had to be collected from the Ministries/ Departments where the officers were working. This is now being supplied to them.

(d) The Commission have to take a decision on the remaining representations against the recommendations of the original Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of a member of the U.P.S.C. As soon as the Commission's decision is received, the representations will be disposed of.

(e) 173 officers, who were holding posts/holding liens on posts included in the Schedule of duty posts of the Service on November 1, 1961, were appointed to various grades of the Service at its initial constitution on February 15, 1964, after screening by a Selection Committee headed by a member of the U.P.S.C.

Officers appointed to posts encadred in the service after 1st November, 1961, are being considered for appointment to the appropriate Grades of the Service.

PURCHASE PRICES OF COPRA AND BETEL-NUTS IN ANDAMAN

2319. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum purchase prices of copra and betelnuts prescribed from time to time in 1967 by the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the provision of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation in the trade licences issued by him under the same Regulation; and

(b) the actual prices at which Car Nicobar Trading Company and Nancowrie Trading Company purchased copra and betelnuts during 1966-67 and the quantities purchased at these varying prices ?

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

minimum purchase prices of copra and betelnuts was fixed in the following manner :

Copra—Rs. 37.50 per 50 kgs.

Betelnuts—Rs. 110/- per 50 kgs.

However, the licensees are at liberty to offer higher prices.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—278/68*]

CITIZENSHIP OF NEPALI MIGRANTS

2320. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether citizens of Nepal migrated to India are treated as citizens of India;

(b) if not, how they acquire Indian citizenship; and

(c) the number of nationals of Nepal who have adopted Indian citizenship in 1966-67 ?

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

(b) by naturalisation under section 6(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Nepali wives of Indian citizens can also acquire Indian citizenship by registration under section 5 (1)(c) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(c) One.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN RAJASTHAN

2321. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work going on at the National Highways and lateral roads in the Rajasthan border areas has been very slow.

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress of work in the context of continued hostility by Pakistan; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for their completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND

SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The member is presumably having in mind the work on National Highway No. 11 and the strategic roads in Rajasthan. The progress on National Highway 11 is being maintained according to the availability of funds and the work on strategic roads is proceeding according to schedule.

(c) Subject to the availability of funds, the bulk of the work on the strategic roads in Rajasthan is likely to be completed by March, 1969. As regards the work on National Highway No. 11, it is expected to be completed within the next two financial years.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

2322. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of National Highways and their mileage State-wise;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred in respect of each Highway during the last three years; and

(c) the expansion programme, if any ?

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

(a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-279/68*].

(b) Statistics of expenditure incurred on National Highways are maintained State-wise and not National Highwaywise. A statement giving the Statewise details of the expenditure incurred during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-279/68*].

(c) The expansion programme of National Highways has not been prepared since the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

हिन्दी साहित्य रत्न परीक्षा, प्रयाग

2323. श्री सीठालाल सीना : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विश्व-विद्यालयों ने उन स्नातकों को जिन्होंने

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग की साहित्य रत्न परीक्षा पास कर ली है, सीधे एम० ए० की परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या अध्यापकों के अतिरिक्त एक प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी जिसने साहित्य रत्न की परीक्षा पास की है उक्त विश्वविद्यालयों की एम० ए० की परीक्षा में बैठ सकता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कर्तव्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्र: (श्री द्विगुण सेन) : (क) सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

KAKINADA PORT

2324. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the useful performance of the Kakinada port is not likely to continue as the approach Channel between the inner port and anchorage is gradually silting up due to lack of suitable dredger;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present the loaded cargo boats are able to negotiate the approach channel only during high tide periods restricting the duration of boat navigation to about an hour a day;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the request of the State Government the Union Ministry of Transport and Shipping had informed them that the 2nd Pool Dredger would be ready for allotment by January 1968; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that unless the dredger with Rs. 10 lakhs for maintenance is made available urgently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh would be forced to close the port next year?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (b). Executive responsibility for the development of Ports other than Major Ports rests with the State Governments concerned. The Government of Andhra Pradesh who are responsible for the development of Kakinada Port have reported that the channel between the inner port and anchorage has been subject to siltation for the last ten years. A subsidiary channel was found by which loaded cargo boats could negotiate between the Ship and the shore only during high tide for an hour in a day. The State Government approached the Centre in November 1966 for the deployment of one of the dredgers of the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation for carrying out dredging work at Kakinada. It was then thought that the first set of pipelines, without which the dredger could not be put to use, would be available by the end of 1967 and that the Dredger could be sent to Kakinada towards the end of that year. These pipelines are yet to be received. The Government of India are very much alive to the problem of dredging at Kakinada and would send one Dredger, as soon as possible, for dredging work at that port so that it does not have to close down for want of dredging.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs under "New Schemes" in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 for dredging at Kakinada. It is for the State Government to provide this amount from their own resources.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY WORKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2325. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts sanctioned for original works on the National Highway in Andhra Pradesh during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans, the amount spent and the reasons for reduced expenditure;

(b) the amount of grants given to make up the back-log of the Third Plan and the grants anticipated in the Fourth Plan;

(c) the reasons to reduce the anticipated grants suddenly thereby making it inadequate even to discharge the commitments already made; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the same ?

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

(a) The amounts sanctioned and spent during the three Plan periods are indicated below :

	Rs. in lakhs	
	Sanctioned	Spent
(1) First Five-Year Plan	190.59	77.64
(2) Second Five-Year Plan	280.77	357.10
(3) Third Five-Year Plan	169.70	389.69

The amount of expenditure depends upon the tempo of the work from year to year and the availability of funds.

(b) No allotment of funds is contemplated or given to any State to make up the back-log of the Third Five-Year Plan. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, there is actually no back-log, as the total expenditure upto the end of the Third Plan is much in excess of the total of the provisions in all the three plans.

(c) and (d). The allotments made to State Governments had to be reduced, because of the prevailing financial stringency and the intention was that the progress of works should be adjusted to match the funds available.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 7

2326. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the cross-drainage works sanctioned and completed in connecting the link between the State Capital and Rayalseema District on National Highway No. 7;

(b) the works relating to major bridges, widening formation and Black Topping and also approaches to Rangapur and Tunga Bhadra bridge;

(c) the amount still outstanding to be paid for these works;

(d) whether any other works like bridges and Black Topping sanctioned remain to be completed; and

(e) if so, the amounts needed for the same and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(a) Out of 65 cross drainage works, including major bridges, sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 125.28 lakhs, 32 works, costing Rs. 56.64 lakhs, have been completed.

(b) Out of 19 major bridges, sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 100.05 lakhs 6 major bridges, costing Rs. 45.17 lakhs have been completed. An amount of Rs. 30.55 lakhs has been sanctioned for the widening of formation and black-topping of this National Highway. The approaches to Rangapur and Tunga Bhadra Bridges have also been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.89 lakhs and Rs. 14.09 lakhs, respectively.

(c) to (e). Information is awaited from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

BRIDGES ACROSS GODAVERI

2327. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) when the two bridges one at Alamuru and another at Siddantam across Godaveri were constructed and opened for traffic and at what cost;

(b) the amount spent for improving the approach roads leading to these two bridges;

(c) the works which remain unfinished on this route and the amounts required for the same as per the request made to the Central Government; and

(d) the amount likely to be released ?

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

(a) The two bridges, one at Alamuru and another at Sidhantam, across the

Gowthami and Vasista branches of the Godaveri river on National Highway No. 5 were completed and opened to traffic on the 20th April 1967, estimated cost of the bridges being Rs. 1.81 crores and Rs. 94.19 lakhs, respectively.

(b) A sum of Rs. 68.28 lakhs was spent upto March, 1966 against the approved estimated cost of Rs. 196.72 lakhs for improving the approach roads including C.D. works.

(c) and (d). A list of sanctioned works on this route, namely National Highway No. 5 in Andhra Pradesh, which have not been completed, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-280/68]. Against the demand of Rs. 64 lakhs made by the State Government for the current year, an allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made.

BY-PASS TO VISAKHAPATNAM

2328. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the by-pass to Visakhapatnam town including cost of land, cost of formation of the by-pass and the cost of the bridge across Mahadrigadda;

(b) the progress of the Railway overbridge at mile No. 4/8 of the road;

(c) whether it is a fact that the tenders called had to be cancelled due to non-receipt of sanction and when sanction was received in 1967, there were no funds to execute the work; and

(d) whether this is not essential to connect Vizag-Anantagiri-Arahu Road on the North with the National Highway in the South?

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

(a) Rs. 31.65 lakhs.

(b) The Railway overbridge at mile 4/8 of National Highway No. 5 is nearing completion.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The connecting link between National Highway No. 5 in the South and

the Visakhapatnam-Anantagiri-Arahu road is a part of this by-pass.

राजस्थान में विमान सेवाएँ

2329. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सनिंग उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में नई विमान सेवाएँ आरम्भ करने की योजना को अनुमोदन दे दिया गया है ;

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

(ग) इन विमान सेवाओं के कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सनिंग उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं,। उदयपुर और जयपुर से होकर पहले से संचालित की जा रही सेवाओं को छोड़ कर कारपोरेशन का राजस्थान में कोई नई सेवाएं परिचालित करने की योजना नहीं है। न ही किसी और पार्टी की ओर से कोई नयी नियमित अनुसूचित विमान सेवा परिचालित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है। परन्तु पिछले कुछ दिनों से एक अनुसूचित परिचालक विमान क्षेत्रों के नियंत्रक से हर रोज प्रत्येक उड़ान के लिये अलग से रबन्ना (क्लीयरेंस) प्राप्त करके राजस्थान में कुछ नये स्थानों को एक विमान सेवा परिचालित कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में व पंथी साम्यवादियों के गतिविधियाँ

2330. श्री प्रकाश्वर शास्त्री :

श्री यशवंत सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में वामपंथी साम्यवादियों ने अपनी गतिविधियाँ तेज कर दी हैं; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख), सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE FOR FIVE YEAR PLANS

2331. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested the creation of a Parliamentary Committee to watch the progress of the Five Year Plans ;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion of the Commission has been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission has not yet submitted its final report on the Machinery for Planning.

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

NEW SCHEME TO REPLACE N.C.C.

2332. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to replace N.C.C. in the colleges with a new scheme; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the new scheme and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Government is formulating a programme of National Service and Sports

and Games as alternatives to National Cadet Corps for university students. The details of the scheme are being finalised.

MEDIA FOR U.P.S.C. EXAMINATIONS

2333. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken necessary steps to enable candidates appearing for UPSC Examinations to appear through the media of regional languages;

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be done;

(c) whether Government have decided that the knowledge of neither English nor Hindi should be compulsory at the time of recruitment to the Central Services but that the appointee shall acquire a working knowledge of Hindi or English during the probation period; and

(d) whether Government have also decided that an appointee to the Central Services whose mother-tongue is Hindi, must acquire a working knowledge of one additional Indian Language besides Hindi during the probation period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government decision to permit the use of languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution as optional media for the All India and Higher Central Services examinations has been conveyed to the U.P.S.C. The Commission have made some progress in the preparatory work necessary for the introduction of these languages as alternative media, at the option of the candidates, for the Combined Competitive Examinations.

(b) Both the Government and the Union Public Service Commission are anxious to implement this decision as early as possible. Looking to the progress so far made, Government feel confident of a start being made, with the introduction of these languages as optional media for

some subjects at the Combined Competitive Examinations to be held in 1969.

(c) and (d). No. Sir.

दिल्ली में गुण्डों की गिरफ्तारी

2334. श्री राम गोपाल शालबासे :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने नव वर्ष की संख्या को, अर्थात् 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 की रात्री को कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में घंटी गुण्डागर्दी की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में गुण्डों को गिरफ्तार करने का अभियान शुरू किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने गुण्डों की गिरफ्तारी में सहायता देने वाले लोगों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने की घोषणा की है ;

(ग) क्या पहले भी गुण्डों को गिरफ्तार करने का अभियान चलाया गया था ;

(घ) क्या ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तारी के बाद छोड़ दिया जाता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में बार-बार गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों को छोड़ देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिछा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) गुण्डों को पकड़ने का एक अभियान नई दिल्ली के दक्षिण क्षेत्र के सभी धानों द्वारा 1-1-68 से चलाया गया ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की कोई औपचारिक घोषणा नहीं की गई है किन्तु कानून के अगतर्गत ऐसे व्यक्तियों को संरक्षण प्रदान किया जायगा ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) और (ङ) . गुण्डों के विरुद्ध मामले न्यायालयों को कानूनी कार्यवाही के लिये भेजे जाते हैं । कभी मुकदमों के दौरान सम्बन्धित कानूनी उपबन्धों के अनुसार न्यायालय उन्हें जम नत पर रिहा कर देते हैं । विमुक्ति या मक्ति की दशा में मुकदमे के बाद उन्हें छोड़ दिया जाता है ।

AIDED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN DELHI

2336. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of aided Higher Secondary Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi whose Managing Committees have been suspended or superseded recently by the Director of Education under the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the Director of Education is empowered under the Delhi Education Code to suspend, supersede or in any manner to interfere with the composition of the Managing Committee to constitute *ad hoc* Committee and hand it over the powers to act as Managing Committee and to nominate the Chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee;

(c) whether the *ad hoc* Committee so appointed has the power to form a new Managing Committee; and

(d) if so, whether this is permissible under the rules and regulations relating to the registered societies running the schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF A BRITISH NATIONAL

2337. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the *Blitz*, 1968 Republic Day number, that one alleged British fertilizer expert who was staying here for about a month and had talk with the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals for setting 3 Fertilizer Plants in India, in collaboration and had also met the Prime Minister at the reception given by her M.Ps., suddenly disappeared from the country without paying the hotel and other bills;

(b) if so, the name of the British national and the total amount of the unpaid bill;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the British Government; and

(d) if so, their reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item.

(b) Complaints were received by the Delhi Police that the British national named Thomas Guest had left without paying the bills of a local hotel amounting to Rs. 11,491.93 and that of a firm owning taxis to the extent of Rs. 12,093.73, making a total of Rs. 23,585.66.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination.

ATTACK BY KUKIS

2338. SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of over 50 Kuki and Mizo hostiles equipped

with automatic weapons attacked two posts of the Village Volunteer Force and Security Force in the Sadar Hills on the border of Ukhrul sub-division on the 29th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the casualties suffered by the Security Force and Village Volunteer Force;

(c) the steps taken to crush those hostiles;

(d) whether any Mizos and Kukis were arrested; and

(e) whether the weapons in their possession were of foreign marking or Indian weapons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes Sir, on 29th and 30th Jan.

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d). Police have undertaken intensive search of the villages in the area to apprehend the hostiles and have also intensified their patrolling. No arrests have been made so far.

(e) No weapons were captured from these gangs by our Security Forces and hence there is no information regarding their markings.

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में

लोग

2339. श्री गगन सिंह कुबेर :
क्या सूक्ष्म-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई इस जानकारी की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर स्थित क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अनेक भारतीय अल्प-संख्यक लोग पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से बहुत से व्यक्तियों की राष्ट्र-विरोधी गति-

विधियों में भाग लेने के अपराधों के सिलसिले में पुलिस को तलाश है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये व्यक्ति उन्हीं स्थानों के निवासी थे, जहाँ पर गत संघर्ष में पाकिस्तान भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में घुसने में सफल हुआ था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्र: (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त की गई सूचना के अनुसार सन् 1965 के बाद राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों से अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के कुछ भारतीय पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

INTRUSIONS BY PAKISTANIS INTO RAJASTHAN TERRITORY

2340. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been frequent intrusion by Pakistanis into Rajasthan territory resulting in cases of kidnapping of Indian nationals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last conflict with Pakistan about 18,000 people from the border migrated to Pakistan and some of them were now returning with false certificates; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 200 Muslims from India went to Pakistan on the occasion of Id ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Only a few cases of intrusion by Pakistani nationals into Rajasthan territory have been reported.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

TOUR OF MINISTERS ABROAD

2341. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Union Ministers who visited foreign countries in December, 1967 and January, 1968;

(b) the purposes of their visits; and

(c) the foreign exchange spent on the visits of the above Ministers ?

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

जम्मू में पाकिस्तानी नावों द्वारा अतिक्रमण

2342. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा कच्छ क्षेत्र में कुछ पाकिस्तानी नावें सामान ले जाते हुए देखी गई थीं, जिसका समाचार 2 दिसम्बर, 1967 को "हिन्दुस्तान" में छपा था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार उक्त समाचार तथ्य पर आधारित नहीं है।

PAK INFILTRATORS IN RAJASTHAN

2343. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Pakistani infiltrators have settled down in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have carried out thorough investigation about the antecedents of these persons and are satisfied that they would not be security risk in time of war; and

(c) the number of such persons settled down in the Jaisalmer District ?

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

(b) and (c). The number of such persons found in Jaisalmer district is only 27. They were all arrested and prosecuted. 12 of them have been convicted and are undergoing sentence. The remaining 15 are facing trial in the court.

KHOSLA COMMISSION ON DELHI POLICE

2344. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khosla Commission appointed to look into grievances of the Delhi Police has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, we have received an Interim Report of the Commission. A copy of the report and the decisions taken on its recommendations have already been laid on the Table of the House.

FUNCTIONING OF COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

2345. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director, Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur in his Presidential address at the 37th session of the National Academy of Science at Ahmedabad on the 1st February, 1968 criticised the functioning of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) According to the Press Reports, the former Director of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur appears to have stated *inter alia* that (i) sophisticated institutes have been set up under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research without very clear objectives. (ii) Each National Laboratory/Institute should be associated intimately with the major relevant industries. (iii) The C.S.I.R. institutes and such other bodies should restrict themselves to applied research and that too in co-ordination with the Government departments which would directly benefit by such research.

(b) It is not correct to say that clear objectives for the various National Laboratories/Institutes of the C.S.I.R. have not been laid down. It is the policy of the C.S.I.R. (i) to promote close association of the laboratories with the concerned industries; (ii) to orient the work of its Laboratories/Institutes towards applied research. The research programme of each Laboratories/Institute is constantly kept under review by its Executive Council with a view to ensuring its effort being directed to National needs. Experts and representatives of Government Departments and Industries are closely associated with the Executive Councils of the Laboratories as also with the Governing Body of C.S.I.R.

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS ON RAJASTHAN-PAKISTAN BORDER

2346. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate security arrangements have not been made on the Rajasthan-Pakistan border; and

(b) how far the security arrangements have been strengthened in this region since the last conflict with Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Adequate security arrangements have been made on the Rajasthan-Pakistan border. These arrangements are periodically reviewed and necessary readjustments or

reinforcements made to meet the needs of the border.

PURCHASE OF ALCOHOLIC AND NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS BY INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

2347. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks annually purchased by the Indian Airlines Corporation during the last three years with the names of suppliers and annual value of contracts given to each;

(b) the amount collected annually by the sale of alcoholic drinks during the last three years; and

(c) the names and designations of members of the crew who were caught stealing alcoholic drinks during the last three years and the punishment given to each ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—281/68.*]

(b) The amounts collected were :—

1964-65	Rs. 64,907
1965-66	Rs. 43,205
1966-67	Rs. 31,409

(c) There was no such occasion.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

2348. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Union Territories where free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years has not been provided for;

(b) what steps that Central Government have taken to provide free and compulsory education in union territories; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken to fulfil the objective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION : (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Education for children upto class VIII has already been made free in all the Union Territories. Efforts are being made to achieve the target of 100% schooling at the Primary stage in all the Union Territories before introducing compulsion. It is proposed to provide for free and compulsory education in all the Union Territories as early as possible.

CASES PENDING IN HIGH COURTS

2349. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI S. R. RANE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before the various High Courts in India at present; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure their speedy disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A statement showing the number of cases pending in each High Court on 31st December, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—282/68.*]

(b) A review of the state of work in each High Court was recently carried out and it was found that inadequacy of Judges was the main cause for accumulation of arrears in most High Courts. The other contributory factors were delay in filling up vacancies, lack of court accommodation and utilisation of serving Judges on other assignments such as Commissions of Inquiry, etc., without providing replacements for them in the High Courts. Remedial measures have been suggested to the State authorities for implementation.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE 'NAXALBARI'-LIKE SITUATION IN BIHAR

2350. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the absconding architects of the Naxalbari movement

are now busy in organising another 'Naxalbari' in North Bihar bordering West Bengal, Nepal and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) Whether the Chinese hand in creating the trouble is clearly visible; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Facts are being ascertained from the Bihar Government.

(b) The Peking Radio has been supporting Naxalbari-type movements in the rural areas.

(c) Government are vigilant in regard to the activities of the extremists.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' CONFERENCE

2351. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Hindi-speaking areas took place at Varanasi in the first week of February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the said Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) A Conference of Vice-Chancellors not of any area, but of those interested in the production of university level books in Hindi was held on February 1 and 2, 1968 at Varanasi.

(b) Some of the recommendations made by the Conference for consideration of universities and State Governments are as below :

- (i) Each University, should review, and adopt in advance a programme of change-over of the medium of instruction to the regional language

in different subjects, so that the production of books for the subjects could be linked to the programme.

(ii) An autonomous organisation should be set up at the state level in each State, with representatives of all universities in the State, and consisting largely of academicians for organising the programme of production of university level books in Hindi.

(iii) The programme of production of quality books for the university level books should be financed adequately by the State and the Central Governments.

(iv) Appropriate incentives should be given to teachers writing quality books, including academic recognition to writer of good books.

(v) A Standing Committee of the Conference was constituted with one of the Vice-Chancellors as its Chairman, to periodically review and coordinate the progress of the programme for production of books.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY INQUIRY COMMISSION

2352. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government constituted a Tramway Inquiry Commission and whether the said Commission has submitted its report to Government recently; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the report ?

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

(a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

STUDENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

2353. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students studying in the foreign countries with scholarship at present;

(b) the name of the country and the number of students in each country;

(c) the number of students studying in foreign countries at their own expense; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange granted ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (c). The number of students studying at present in foreign countries with scholarships and at their own expense is not readily available. However, the data on students who went abroad in 1965-66 were analysed and it was found that nearly 69% of the students had gone abroad with scholarship or were sponsored and nearly 31% of the students had gone abroad at their own expense.

(b) The number of students abroad countrywise as on 1-1-1967 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-283/68*]

(d) The total foreign exchange released during 1966 was Rs. 547 lakhs.

LANDING CHARGES ON PASSENGERS TRAVELLING ON ANDAMAN VESSELS

2354. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5159 on the 20th December, 1967 regarding landing charges on passengers travelling on Andaman vessels and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No landing charges are levied on passengers travelling in the Andaman vessels for landing in the Nicobar group ports. However, boat hire charges are charged from passengers for transporting them and their luggage from ship to shore and *vice versa*, as the ships anchor midstream due to lack of jetties and berthing facilities. This is in conformity with the practice being followed by other shipping Companies operating coastal services to ports where due to want of berthing facilities ships have to anchor midstream.

C.I.A. MONEY FOR INDIAN NEWSPAPERS

2355. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be Pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4022 on the 13th December, 1967, and state :

(a) whether the enquiry regarding the receipt of money by the Indian newspapers from the C.I.A. has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The report is still under examination.

LAND POLICY IN DELHI

2356. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHRAMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had called a meeting of officials of the Delhi Administration and representatives of D.M.C. and N.D.M.C. to discuss the land policy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister which was attended among others by the Minister of Works, Housing & Supply, Lt. Governor, Delhi and the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi. It was convened to discuss various aspects of land acquisition policy in Delhi. It was agreed that acquisition of land, both agricultural and non-agricultural was inescapable under the Master Plan and the expanding requirements of the urban population of Delhi. However efforts were to be made to ensure that adequate compensation was paid to those whose land were acquired and that such compensation was paid quickly.

MEETING OF BRITISH DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER WITH KERALA CHIEF MINISTER

2357. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the British Deputy High Commissioner in Madras, met the Chief Minister of Kerala recently to apprise him of what is described as a sense of insecurity among the British nationals in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The State Government have reported that the British Deputy High Commissioner told the Chief Minister of Kerala that the labour situation in Kannan Devan Hill Produce plantations had led to a number of incidents threatening the life and property of British personnel and sought Government protection for them.

COMMITTEE ON SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIR

2359. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Ship-building and Ship-repair has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the recommendations of the recent National Conference on Shipping, ship-building and Ports. The recommendations of the Conference for the development of the ship-building, ship-repair and marine ancillaries industry are under consideration of the Government. A statement showing the main recommendations of the Conference with regard to ship-building and ship-repairs and ship ancillary industries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-284/68].

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुसन्धिवीय
कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति
में गतिरोध

2360. श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले ऐसे लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क, अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क और असिस्टेंट कितने-कितने हैं जो अपने वेतनमान की अधिकतम राशि ले रहे हैं और उन्हें अभी तक पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कर्मचारियों का मनोबल बनाये रखने के उद्देश्य से उनके लिये मध्यवर्ती वेतनमान निर्धारित करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा में 277 निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक तथा 37 उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में 288 सहायक अपने वेतनमानों की अधिकतम सीमा पर पहुंच गये हैं और पदोन्नत नहीं किये गये हैं। ये पूर्ण आंकड़े नहीं हैं क्योंकि कुछ मंत्रालयों/विभागों की सूचना की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों तथा सहायकों की भावी पदोन्नति के सामान्य प्रश्न का सरकार द्वारा पुनर्वलोकन किया जा रहा है।

ALLEGED C.I.A. PAYMENTS TO POLICE OFFICERS

2361. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a complaint made by some Legislators to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra that a number of senior Police Officers receive regular monthly payments ranging from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 3,000 from the C.I.A.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra have stated that no such complaint was received by the Chief Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

MEETING OF VIGILANCE COMMISSIONERS IN HYDERABAD

2362. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Vigilance

Commissioners was held at Hyderabad in January, 1968;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the meeting; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them ?

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

(b) and (c) : The main purpose of the meeting was to enable the Vigilance Commissioners to exchange notes about their experiences and to discuss problems of mutual interest. The discussions were of a purely informal nature and no formal recommendations have been made.

एक लिपि

2363. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता और भारतीय भाषाओं को एक दूसरे के निकट लाने के लिए सब भाषाओं की एक लिपि बनाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कौन-कौन सी राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार के सुझावों से सहमत हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन राज्यों में एक लिपि लागू करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए किसी नई लिपि के अविष्कार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। किन्तु सभी भाषाई क्षेत्रों के भाषाविदों और विद्वानों का एक विशेषज्ञ समिति के मार्ग-दर्शन में, देवनागरी लिपि को सभी भारतीय

भाषाओं के लिए एक अतिरिक्त लिपि के रूप में उपयुक्त रूप से व्यापक कर लिया गया है।

एक पुस्तिका तैयार की गई है, जिसमें संशोधित लिपि और विभिन्न भाषाओं में इसके प्रयोग के उदाहरण दिये गये हैं। इसकी प्रतियों को व्यापक रूप से परिचालित किया गया है। अब तक किसी भी राज्य सरकार से कोई औपचारिक टिप्पणी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

AERODROME OPERATORS

2364. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5077 on the 20th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to relax the educational qualification of non-Matric aerodrome Operators II for promoting to Aerodrome operators grade I; and

(b) if so, the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Government have decided that non-Matric Aerodrome Operators Grade II may be considered eligible for promotion to the grade of Aerodrome Operator Grade I, provided they satisfy the other condition for eligibility, i. e. they successfully undergo the training at the Civil Aviation Training Centre.

गणतंत्र दिवस की ड्यूटी पर तैनात
बिल्सी के पुलिसमनों को
मध्याह्न भोजन-भत्ता

2365. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या गृह
कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष
गणतंत्र दिवस को शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था

बनाये रखने के लिये ड्यूटी पर तैनात प्रत्येक पुलिसमैन को मध्याह्न भोजन के लिये केवल 50 पैसे दिये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे पहले के वर्षों में मध्याह्न भोजन के लिये 1 रुपया 25 पैसे दिये जाते थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बार केवल 50 पैसे ही दिये जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) 1966 में जारी की गई मंजूरी के अनुसार जो सिपाही 9 घण्टे से अधिक समय के लिये ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं वे मुफ्त भोजन अथवा विकल्प में नकद भत्ते के रूप में रु० 1.25 लेने के हकदार होते हैं। 1967 में इस दर से भत्ता जहां भी सिपाहियों को दिया जाना था दिया गया और वही तरीका गणतंत्र दिवस 1968 के अवसर पर अपनाया गया : इसके अतिरिक्त हितकारी उपाय के रूप में, सभी अराजपत्रित पुलिस अधिकारियों को गणतंत्र दिवस 1968 को ड्यूटी पर तैनात करने से पूर्व रु० 0.50 पैसे का जलपान दिया गया।

वनस्थली हवाई अड्डा

2366. श्री बलराज मधोक: क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में वनस्थली हवाई अड्डे को सैनिक हवाई अड्डा बनाने का है;

(ख) क्या महिला प्रशिक्षार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा देने के लिये इस हवाई अड्डे में गैर-सरकारी विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का भी सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री

(श्री० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सरकार के सामने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु एक अनुसूचित परमिट वाली एक प्राइवेट पार्टी हाल में इस हवाई अड्डे से परिचालन करती रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

VOLUNTEER FORCES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

2367. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of political parties which have their own volunteer force; and

(b) the strength of volunteers, party-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

OVERSTAYING OF AN AMERICAN NATIONAL

2368. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the "Patriot", dated the 28th January, 1968 that a foreign national staying in Assam with American Passport whose residential permit expired on the 31st December, 1967 is still continuing to stay;

(b) if so, the name of the person and purpose of his stay;

(c) whether Government have asked him to leave the country;

(d) if so, whether the order has been complied with; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the report.

The foreign national referred to is Mr. M. W. Chapman, Managing Director, Assam Safaris (P) Ltd. which arranges conducted tours in Assam. He is a British national and as such does not require to take out a residential permit. However, his restricted area permit for staying in Assam is reported to have expired on 21st December, 1967. His application for renewal of that permit is under the consideration of the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

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

GANDHI HARIJAN VIDYALAYA, MADANGIR (DELHI)

2369. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4000 on the 13th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has completed the investigation about the alleged embezzlement of funds in the Gandhi Harijan Vidyalaya, Madangir, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The matter has been under the consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation since December, 1965.

DEMANDS OF EMPLOYEES OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

2371. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-teaching employees of the Delhi University

and affiliated colleges are agitating for their demands;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). A statement of demands received by the University from the University & Colleges Karmchhari Union, Delhi, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—285/68].

(c) The University being a statutory autonomous body, the question of Government taking any steps does not arise. The University authorities have, however, reported that a Committee has been appointed by the University to look into the grievances of the employees.

HOME MINISTER'S VISIT TO GOA

2372. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented all the assurances given by the Home Minister during his visit to Goa;

(b) the representations made by Goans during his visit; and

(c) the progress made in solving their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Home Minister during his visit to Goa received a number of representations, some of purely local character; and also met the leaders of public opinion who explained some of the problems and difficulties of Goa. Home Minister assured sympathetic consideration of these problems by the Central Government. These are being attended to.

PERSONS ARRESTED NEAR PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI

2373. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested during the last six months within the juris-

dition of Parliament House by the Delhi Police on Charges of defying Section 144; and

(b) the number of cases proved by the Police in the Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 391 persons in 40 cases, were arrested during the period from 1-8-1967 to 31-1-1968 in the vicinity of the Parliament House.

(b) All the 40 cases were challenged in Courts and all the accused were convicted.

REPORTS FROM STATES ON LAW AND ORDER

2374. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are receiving periodical reports from the States with respect of "Law and Order" situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government receives from the State Governments periodical reports of a general character which include a review of Law and Order situation. These reports are mainly for the information of the Government and appropriate action is taken as and when necessary.

MAHAJAN COMMISSION

2375. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred as a result of the appointment of the Mahajan Commission to go into the border disputes of Mysore, Maharashtra and Kerala;

(b) whether this expenditure has been met by the Central Government alone or shared by the concerned State Governments;

(c) the time taken by the Commission in submitting its report; and

(d) the time stipulated at the time of appointment of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Rs. 1,44,553.30 during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

(b) The expenditure has been met by the Central Government alone.

(c) Nearly 9½ months.

(d) No time limit was stipulated.

PURCHASE OF SUPARI, CANDY ETC. FOR AIR INDIA

2376. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of candy, supari, cotton plugs, tooth-picks, dry towels etc., served on the aircraft by Air India year-wise during the last 3 years;

(b) the names of suppliers with the amount of annual contracts given to each supplier during the last 3 years and the manner in which these contracts were given and if given without tenders, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any stock registers are maintained for issuing or receiving goods before or after each flight;

(d) whether these registers are inspected by any authority; and

(e) whether the crew of aircraft were caught taking home the left-overs or selling them to the airport restaurants during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—286/68.*]

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

PURCHASE OF ALCOHOLIC AND NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS BY AIR INDIA

2377. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks annually purchased by the Air India during the last three years with the names of suppliers and annual value of contracts given to each;

(b) the amount collected annually by sale of alcoholic drinks during the last three years; and

(c) the names and designations of members of the crew who were caught stealing alcoholic drinks during the last three years and the punishment given to each ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—287/68.*]

(b) the amounts collected during the last three years are given below :—

1964-65	Rs. 7,75,950
1965-66	Rs. 8,54,219
1966-67	Rs. 12,27,487

These amounts include the sale proceeds of cigarettes also.

(c) There has been no such incident.

ABOLITION OF PRIVY PURSES

2378. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of negotiations with the Princes regarding the abolition of their privy purses and privileges;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Princes have threatened legal action if Government interfere with their privy purses by an executive action;

(c) whether it is a fact that several Princes have agreed to surrender their privileges totally, if their privy purses are not touched; and

(d) when Government are likely to take some definite decision in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) At the second meeting with the Rulers on 26th December, 1967 the Home Minister conveyed to them Government's intention to abolish privy purses and privileges of Rulers. The Rulers' reaction to this is awaited.

(b) Government have not received any communication from the Rulers in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not possible at present to indicate a precise time for the final decision.

ENTERING OF POLICE IN BANGALORE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

2379. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Police entered the campus of the Bangalore University on the 22nd January, 1968 without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor started firing and beat the students;

(b) if so, the total number of students and teachers injured; and

(c) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government for a judicial enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore have informed that the Police could not take the permission of the Vice-Chancellor before entering the Bangalore University Campus as some miscreants had suddenly entered the campus after pelting stones at passing cars and had to be prevented from committing further mischief. It is not a fact that Police sud-

denly started firing and beating students. The Police fired in the air to scare the crowd without any casualty. When all other efforts failed, the Police used some minimum force to disperse the crowd. This resulted in injuries to 21 teachers and students.

(c) No, Sir. The matter primarily concerns the State Government of Mysore.

INDIAN SHIPPING

2380. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4995 on the 20th December, 1967 regarding the Indian Shipping and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The requisite information has since been collected and the assurance given in reply to unstarred question No. 4995 on 20th December, 1967 is being fulfilled separately. The information is as follows :—

Trade	(Year 1966-67) Total cargo handled by Ports (Tonnes)	Percentage share of Indian Shipping
1	2	3
Overseas trade .	4,06,47,582	14.1%
Coastal trade in dry cargo .	25,72,593	100.0%
Coastal trade in oil cargo .	30,19,369	21.4%

POLITICAL PENSIONS

2381. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while there is a proposal to abolish privy purses and

privileges of the former rulers and their descendants, there are several descendants of the former ruling families who have been drawing pensions for over 150 years which are not covered by the proposed scheme for abolition of such princely privileges;

(b) if so, Government's decision with regard to the abolition of these pensions; and

(c) the annual amount spent from the Central Exchequer on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Government have taken a decision in principle to abolish privy purses and privileges of Rulers as defined under article 366 clause (22) of the Constitution. The question of political pensions on which at present about Rs. 23 lakhs are spent per annum has not been fully considered so far.

DEVELOPMENT OF AERODROMES FOR JUMBO JETS

2382. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop aerodromes in the Country to make them fit for the landing and take off of the jumbo jets;

(b) the names of the aerodromes which are being developed for the purpose; and

(c) the details of the scheme and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A Committee under the chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata, is considering the requirements of the four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, in the context of introduction of Jumbo jets and SSTs. The interim report of the Committee is expected shortly.

HARYANA, H. P. AND PUNJAB ENGINEERING STUDENTS' STRIKE

2383. **SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:**
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering and Architecture students of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab went on indefinite strike on 16-1-1968 for their demands;

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

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

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

(b) The main demand of the students is that adequate employment opportunities should be provided for technical personnel.

(c) Various measures to utilise the services of technical personnel are under consideration.

TIHAR JAIL, DELHI

2384. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether there is any proposal to reorganise the Tihar Central Jail in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Efforts are being made however to implement the recommendations of the Dulat Commission.

LATHI CHARGE IN KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY

2385. **SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:**
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a lathi charge on the students of Kurukshetra University on the 10th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of students injured;

(c) whether Government have ordered any judicial enquiry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 8.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter was enquired into by senior officers. The Government of Haryana came to the conclusion that a judicial enquiry was not warranted having regard to the circumstances of the case.

मोटर गाड़ियों की पंजीयन संख्या

2386. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मोटर गाड़ियों पर हिन्दी में तथा देवनागरी लिपि में पंजीयन संख्या लिखने की अनुमति नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस अधिनियम में इस आशय का संशोधन करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 के अन्तर्गत मोटर गाड़ी के रजिस्ट्री चिह्न उस अधिनियम की छठी अनुसूची के अनुसार होने चाहिये और उसमें बताया गया है कि अक्षर अंग्रेजी में होने चाहिये । संविधान के अनुसार, सारी संख्याएँ भारतीय अंकों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप में होनी चाहिये ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

केरल में इशतहारों द्वारा
माओ समर्थक प्रचार

2387. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर 1967 से केरल के विभिन्न नगरों में पोस्टरों

के द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर माओत्से तुंग के उपदेशों का प्रचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता की एक फर्म द्वारा प्रकाशित माओ की पुस्तक की बिक्री के लिये भी विज्ञापन प्रकाशित हुआ है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) माओ के प्रकाशनों की बिक्री के विज्ञापन भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी) के एक उग्रतावादी दल के एक बंगाली साप्ताहिक 'देशवर्ती' में तथा भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी) के कार्यालयिक पत्र में छपे हैं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही की पूछताछ की जा रही है ।

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में शब्दावली

2388. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रामाणिक शब्दावली के अभाव के कारण राज्यों में केन्द्रीय अधिकरणों के कार्यसंचालन में उत्पन्न होने वाली कठिनाइयों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रामाणिक शब्दावली तैयार कराने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान ऐसी किसी कठिनाई की ओर नहीं दिलाया गया है । वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग ने, जिसे प्रामाणिक शब्दा-

वली तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है, सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अधिकतम सम्भव साव्यता प्राप्त करने के लिये देश के विभिन्न भागों के विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से शब्दावली को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है। आयोग द्वारा अब तक तैयार किया गया शब्द-संग्रह राज्य सरकारों को अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं की रचनात्मकता के अनुसार अपनाने/अनुकूलन के लिये भेज दिया गया है।

SECRET MEETING OF MARXISTS IN
CALCUTTA

2389. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 18th November, 1967 the police arrested some Communist leaders and workers while they were engaged in a secret meeting at 106, Ultadanga Main Road, Calcutta; and

(b) whether it has been found from the papers seized in this connection that they were planning sabotage and conducting guerilla war?

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

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता प्रायुक्त

2390. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयुक्त ने दिसम्बर, 1967 और जनवरी, 1968 में कितने मामलों में जांच पड़ताल की थी;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों पर अभियोग चलाया गया तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया; और

(ग) उनमें ऐसे राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध जांच-पड़ताल की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ग).

दिसम्बर, 1967 और जनवरी, 1968 के दौरान आयोग ने 19 शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये कहा जिनका सम्बन्ध अन्य बातों के साथ साथ 7 राजपत्रित अधिकारियों से था।

(ख) इन दो महीनों के दौरान आयोग ने एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी पर अभियोग चलाने की सिफारिश की थी।

राजकीय गोपनीय जानकारी
अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत
गिरफ्तारियां

2391. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1962 से अब तक राजकीय गोपनीय जानकारी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, काश्मीर, दिल्ली, पंजाब, और हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं;

(ख) इन में से पृथक-पृथक राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी कितने हैं; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाया गया, कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में आरोप सिद्ध हुए तथा कितने मामले न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

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

उड़ीसा जांच आयोग

2393. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध आरोपों की जांच करवाने के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त किया है;

(ख) क्या इस आयोग के कार्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता मांगी गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह अनुरोध मान लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । आयोग को उन मंत्रियों द्वारा किये गये भ्रष्टाचार और अनौचित्य के आरोपों की जांच करनी है जो 1961 से हाल में हुए चुनाव तक पदासीन थे ।

(ख) उड़ीसा सरकार ने भारत सरकार से केवल यह सहायता मांगी कि उन्हें न्यायाधीश श्री एच० आर० खन्ना की सेवायें आयोग के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिये प्रदान की जायें और यह सहायता उन्हें दी गई ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

LATERAL ROAD PROJECT IN BIHAR

2394. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are financing the Lateral road project in Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a wide gap between the quantity of stone metal chips and boulders borne on the account and paid for and actual quantity available at site;

(c) whether the freight charges and carriage bills for the above materials were paid on the basis of the fictitious quantity shown on the accounts; and

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

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

(b) to (d) All works pertaining to the Lateral Road Project in Bihar are being executed by the State Public Works

Department. Therefore the required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

FREIGHT RATES

2395. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 209 on the 22nd November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Director General of Shipping has completed the detailed examination of the specific cases of prohibitive freight rates;

(b) whether the Shippers' Council have sent comprehensive suggestions; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Director General of Shipping has completed detailed examination of the specific cases cited by the All India Shipper's Council and have initiated remedial action, where necessary.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

AIR CRASH ENQUIRY

2396. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 205 on the 22nd November, 1967 and to state :

(a) whether the air crash of an aircraft of the Delhi Flying Club has since been investigated;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is to be completed ?

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

(b) The aircraft crashed as a result of a stall followed by a spin, at a time which was insufficient to permit recovery.

A copy of the report on the investigation of this accident has been sent to the Parliament Library.

(c) Does not arise.

आजाद हिंद फौज का स्मारक

2397. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 442 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आजाद हिन्द फौज का एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक स्थापित करने के लिये अनुदान देने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ने अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन है और यथाशीघ्र निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

2398. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अपेक्षित अर्हताओं वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सरकार द्वारा विभागीय परीक्षाओं में बैठने की अनुमति दी जाती है और परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने के बाद उनकी पदोन्नति कर दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्रालयों और कार्यालयों में इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा परीक्षाएँ उत्तीर्ण कर लेने के बाद भी, इस आधार पर कि उन्होंने विभाग में अपेक्षित वर्षों तक सेवा नहीं की है, उनकी पदोन्नति नहीं की जाती है और बाहर से लोगों को सीधे नियुक्त कर लिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के विभागीय कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिये क्या नियम बनाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सेवा/पद पर नियुक्ति सेवा/पद के लिए भर्ती के नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार ही होती है । सेवा/पद के भर्ती नियम अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भर्ती करने की प्रणाली अथवा प्रणालियों (उदाहरणतः सीधी भर्ती; पदोन्नति आदि द्वारा) उन व्यक्तियों की श्रेणियां जो नियुक्ति के पात्र होंगे, तथा शैक्षिक अर्हताओं, आयु, सेवा अवधि आदि के सम्बन्ध में पात्रता के स्तर को निर्धारित करते हैं । इस प्रकार सेवा/पद के भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार यदि यह पद चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाना है तो नियम चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के वर्ग जो पदोन्नति के पात्र होंगे, उस पद की नियुक्ति के लिये शैक्षिक अर्हताएँ अपेक्षित सेवा अवधि आदि तथा पदोन्नति की सही प्रणाली (अर्थात् वरीयता या चयन या विभागीय परीक्षा आदि द्वारा) निश्चिन्त रूप में स्पष्ट करेंगे । यदि एक चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी पात्रता की सभी शर्तें पूरी करता है तथा उस सेवा/पद पर पदोन्नति के लिये, विभागीय परीक्षा में सफल होता है, यदि कोई रखी जाती है, तो उसे पदोन्नति कर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) यदि सेवा/पद में सेवा कर रहे कर्मचारियों में से विभागीय परीक्षा द्वारा पदोन्नति की जाती है तो इस सेवा/पद के लिये भर्ती नियमों में परीक्षा की पात्रता के लिये सेवा अवधि शर्तें यदि कई हों तो स्पष्ट की जायेगी । इस दशा में सामान्यतः केवल उन कर्मचारियों को जा सेवा अवधि की अर्हताओं को पूरा करेंगे परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति प्रदान की जायेगी । गृह मंत्रालय को ऐसे किसी मामले की जानकारी नहीं है जिसमें कर्मचारी को उच्च पद पर पदोन्नति के लिये विभागीय परीक्षा में बैठने की अनु-

मति प्रदान की गई हो और उत्तीर्ण होने पर उसे इस आधार पर पदोन्नत न किया गया हो कि उसने विभागीय सेवा की आवश्यक कालावधि पूरी नहीं की थी। जैसा ऊपर कहा गया है कि यदि सेवा की अवधि की यह शर्त पदोन्नति के लिये आवश्यक शर्त है तो केवल वे ही कर्मचारी जो इस शर्त को पूरा करते हैं परीक्षा में बैठने के पात्र समझे जायेंगे तथा उन्हें ही अनुमति प्रदान की जायगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेशी प्रतिष्ठान

2399. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 22 नवम्बर, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 186 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) 15 नवम्बर, 1967 को सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

प्रतिष्ठान का नाम	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	
	विदेशी	भारतीय
1. फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान	86	185
2. राकफेलर प्रतिष्ठान	20	120

एशिया प्रतिष्ठान से जिसे भारत में अपना कार्यालय बन्द करने के लिये कहा जा चुका है, सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

BORDER SECURITY FORCE IN WEST BENGAL

2400. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of Border Security Force that has been sent to West Bengal during the period from the 15th September to 31st December, 1967 to reinforce the State Police Force;

(b) whether a good length of our border was unguarded as a result thereof;

(c) the total strength of Border Security Force as on the 1st October, 1967;

(d) whether any complaints and reports have been received against the said force while employed in West Bengal; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) Some units from the Reserve contingents of the Border Security Force, which could be spared without detriment to their primary duties on the border security, were sent to West Bengal during the period from the 15th September to 31st December, 1967.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the strength.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF KONARK FOR TOURISM

2401. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop Konark as a national attraction for Tourism in the Eastern Region of India in view of its uniqueness in sculptural art and architectural and location close to the Sea;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Konark was visited by the Minister who recently toured different parts of India for selecting such special tourist spots; and

(d) the special facilities provided so far to attract tourists to Konark in Orissa?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Minister intends to visit Konark at a convenient date as early as possible after the current session of Parliament.

(d) A Tourist Bungalow (Class I) has been put up. Another Tourist Bungalow (Class II) is under construction and is expected to be ready soon.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN ORISSA

2402. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether medium of higher education including university through Regional Language is proposed to be introduced in the State of Orissa from the next academic year; and

(b) the assistance asked for and what is the amount sanctioned by the Government to enable this introduction in proper time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The planning and phasing for the change-over of the medium of instruction to the regional languages according to the decision taken at the last Vice-Chancellors' Conference, is to be determined by the universities themselves.

(b) Central assistance is intended to be given to the States for production of university level books in regional languages to facilitate the change-over in the medium of instruction. Any proposal in this respect has not so far been received from the State Government of Orissa.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORTS ON THE EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN COAST

2403. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plans to modernise and develop four ports on the eastern and south-eastern coast and develop the ore-handling facilities there to meet the likely increase in Japanese demand for iron-ore have been finalised;

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

(c) the total expenditure expected to be incurred by the Centre in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c) Presumably, the Honourable Member has in mind the four ports—Calcutta, Paradip, Visakhapatnam and Madras through which large take place. The details of the facilities already provided and are proposed to be provided at these ports for catering to the requirements of increased iron ore exports are as follows :—

Calcutta :

A new enclosed Dock System, estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores, is being constructed at Raldia, 65 miles from Calcutta down the river Hooghly. The Dock system, which will consist of seven berths, will include one berth exclusively for iron ore which will be provided with a modern iron ore loading plant with a capacity of 3000 tonnes per hour to cater to an annual export of about 3 million tonnes per annum. The estimated cost of providing the iron ore berth is about Rs. 63 lakhs. The ore loading plant is estimated to cost Rs. 2.13 crores. The Dock is under construction and is expected to be completed early in 1971. Contract for the supply of the ore loading plant is expected to be awarded shortly.

Paradip :

The first stage development of Paradip port consisting of one iron ore berth and a mechanical ore loading plant of capacity 2500 tonnes per hour to cater to an

export of about 2 million tonnes per annum has been completed. The total estimated expenditure on the development of Paradip Port is Rs. 23.51 crores of which the expenditure on the iron ore berth is Rs. 1.09 crores and Rs. 2.20 crores on the ore loading plant.

The second stage development envisages the widening of the turning circle to cater to 60,000 DWT ships as against 50,000 DWT ships being catered to at present and augmenting the ore handling facilities from 2 million tonnes per annum to 4 million tonnes per annum by the addition of a reclaimers and a ship-loader. This is under consideration.

Visakhapatnam :

There are at present two iron ore berths and a mechanical ore loading plant with a capacity of 4.5 million tonnes per annum. It is proposed to carry out the certain improvements and modifications to the plant to step up its capacity to 6 million tonnes per annum.

The feasibility of developing a second port facility on the east coast either at the existing Visakhapatnam Port or at Gangavaram, seven miles south of Visakhapatnam, to cater to the export of about 10 to 12 million tonnes of iron ore from Bailadilla per annum is under technical investigation. The feasibility report is expected by the end of March 1968 after which a decision will be taken by Government about the location of the new port facility and the investment to be made.

Madras :

A new outer harbour (ore-cum-oil dock) is under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of 1968. The outer harbour is designed to handle 77,000 DWT ships in the initial stage and 100,000 DWT ships ultimately.

It is proposed to instal at the outer harbour a modern mechanical ore loading plant with a capacity of 6000 tonnes per hour to handle about 5 million tonnes of iron ore per annum. Consultants have been engaged by the Port Trust to prepare the project report for the ore handling scheme. The Consultants have

very recently submitted the project report to the Madras Port Trust. The Port Trust will, after studying the project report, submit necessary proposals to Government for sanction before taking up the execution of the project. The new iron ore handling facilities are expected to be commissioned by the end of March 1971.

The total estimated cost of the outer harbour scheme is expected to be about Rs. 17.75 crores of which about Rs. 9.54 crores will be on the provision of the mechanical iron ore handling facilities.

TECHNICAL STAFF REGISTER

2404. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.S.I.R. have decided to revise the technical staff register;

(b) whether this register is different from the Scientists' Pool; and

(c) the methods by which the technical personnel and engineers in the country are absorbed gainfully ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Register of Scientific & Technical Personnel is being revised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The various steps taken by the C.S.I.R. to assist technical personnel and engineers in finding employment are as under :

1. A monthly "Technical Man Power Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment. About 3,000 copies of the bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.
2. Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.
3. The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendations of registrants with appropriate quali-

fications for consideration against these advertisements.

4. By temporary placement of qualified scientists, technologists, engineers and doctors especially those returning from abroad in the Scientists' Pool.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN GUJARAT COASTAL PLAIN

2405. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI BISHWANATH ROY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Archaeological expedition explored the coastal plain of Gujarat recently; and

(b) if so, the findings of the expedition and importance thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon ?

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

(b) The expedition's main objective was to investigate the southern extension of the Harappa Culture but during the course of the project it discovered 26 new sites ranging from Middle Stone Age to late medieval periods, including some ancient ports. The expedition also collected valuable geomorphological data particularly in the lower Narbada and Tapti, and the estuaries of the Ambika, Auranga, Damanganga, Kim, Par and Purna rivers. The most important discovery made by the expedition is the late Harappan site at Malwan, 4 km. north of Dumas, District Surat. The site has yielded pottery painted with black pigment over a red surface similar to that recovered from the Saurashtra region.

The expenditure incurred on the expedition is Rs. 567/-.

माल बाहक जहाज

2406. श्री महाराज सिंह भारद्वाज : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने माल बाहक जहाज हैं और इन जहाजों में कितने प्रतिशत

तटवर्ती तथा विदेशी व्यापार किया जाता है; और

(ख) माल के लाने-ले-जाने के मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है और इसके लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) 1-2-1968 को मालवाहकों की संख्या निम्न थी :—

	संख्या	जी०आर० टी०
तटीय	75	293779
समुद्रपार	138	1518588
जोड़	213	1812367

भारतीय पोतों द्वारा धरा उठाई किया गया तटीय और समुद्र पार व्यापार का प्रतिशत निम्न प्रकार है :—

तटीय व्यापार

सूखा माल	100 प्रतिशत
तेल माल	लगभग 21 प्रतिशत

समुद्र पार व्यापार

लाइनर माल	40 प्रतिशत—45 प्रतिशत
खुला माल	लगभग 5 प्रतिशत
दोनो (अर्थात् लाइनर और खुला माल)	लगभग 14 प्रतिशत

(ख) माल के समुद्र परिवहन में आत्म-निर्भरता का अर्थ समस्त तटीय व्यापार को ले जाना और राष्ट्रीय तलों (नेशनल बोटमस) में 50 प्रतिशत समुद्रपार व्यापार ले जाना है। उस स्थिति की पूर्ति के लिये नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड ने यह अनुमानित किया है कि लगभग 5 मिलियन जी० आर० टी० के नौवहन की जरूरत पड़ेगी। 1975-76 तक इस टन भार तक पहुँच जाने का अभिप्राय

है किन्तु वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन देसी मुद्रा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा साधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है। अपेक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा राशि कई तत्वों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे जहाज के मूल्य स्तर, लिये जाने वाले पुराने और नये पोतों का अनुपात तथा भारतीय शिप-याइरों में किस सीमा तक अतिरिक्त टन भार बनाया जा सकता है। अतएव विदेशी मुद्रा की यथावत आवश्यकता का अनुमान करना इस अवस्था में संभव नहीं है।

देश में होटलों में ठहरने का

स्थान

2407. श्री महाराज सिंह भारतीय : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्युयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अच्छे स्तर के विद्यमान होटलों में इस समय कुल कितने पर्यटकों के ठहरने का स्थान उपलब्ध है और आगामी पांच वर्षों में इस स्थान में कितनी वृद्धि होने की आशा है;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष उनमें कितने पर्यटक ठहरे थे और उनमें कितने पर्यटक विदेशी थे;

(ग) इन होटलों को गत वर्ष की कुल आय तथा व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है और चालू वर्ष में कितनी आय तथा व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) देश में विदेशियों के अथवा विदेशी सहयोग से कितने होटल चल रहे हैं और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में ऐसे कितने होटल खोले जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्युयन मंत्री :
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) देश में 221 अनुमोदित होटल हैं जिनमें कुल 16,426 शय्याएं हैं। आगामी दो वर्षों के अन्दर सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत

आयोजित या निर्माणाधीन प्रायोजनाओं से 2700 शय्याओं की और वृद्धि हो जायेगी। मार्च, 1974 के अन्त तक पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर आवास की आवश्यकताओं का सर्वेक्षण सरकार द्वारा स्थापित एक समिति द्वारा किया जा रहा है, और जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होगा, आवास की कमी को पूरा करने का हर प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि इनमें से अधिकांश होटलों के मालिक व संचालक प्रायवेट पार्टियां हैं, इसलिए विस्तृत सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) दिल्ली में एक होटल विदेशी सहयोग से चलाया जा रहा है, और सरकार ने विदेशी सहयोग से बम्बई में एक होटल प्रायोजना के लिये इंडियन होटल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड (टाटा इण्डस्ट्रीज) के प्रस्ताव का हाल ही में अनुमोदन किया है।

THREE-YEARS' DEGREE COURSE

2408. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Universities have not yet accepted the three years degree course;

(b) if so, the names of such Universities; and

(c) the reasons for non-acceptance ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The Universities of Bombay, Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Meerut have not yet adopted the three years degree course so far. The Universities providing professional/technical/special education do not come within the scheme.

(c) The University of Bombay has not accepted the scheme in principle. In the case of Universities of Uttar Pradesh, the acceptance in principle is on the basis of twelve years plus three years. The State Government have asked for cent per cent Central assistance to implement the scheme. A Committee of the University

Grants Commission is going into this matter. The financial implications of the proposal have, however, not yet been furnished by the State Government to the Committee.

WORLD OLYMPICS IN MEXICO

2409. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the size of the team to be sent to the World Olympic Games in Mexico this year; and

(b) the date by which the final selection will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The matter primarily concerns the Indian Olympic Association. However, no date appears to have been fixed so far by the Association for final selection of members of the Indian contingent.

TRAFFIC PROBLEM OF DELHI

2410. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have any plans to introduce comprehensive legislation to tackle the traffic problem of Delhi ?

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

PRO-AYUB PROPAGANDA BY 'INSAF'

2411. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the regular anti-Indian and pro-Ayub propaganda being indulged in by a Calcutta weekly named 'Insaf' published from 30, Elliott Road, Calcutta-16;

(b) whether it is a fact that this weekly in its 13th January, 1968 issue accused India of an alleged conspiracy of imposing 'Hindu Imperialism' on East Pakistan and charged All India Radio for the same purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to deal with such propaganda conducted by the said weekly ?

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

(c) Shri Ahmed Rashid, the editor, printer and publisher of the weekly is being prosecuted under Sec. 153-A of I.P.C. State Government also are keeping a close watch on the trend of writings published in this weekly which may have the effect of promoting hatred between different religious communities.

PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT RESEARCH

2412. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any plans for promotion of Sanskrit research in the country;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for the purpose in the current year and in the coming year; and

(c) the amount allotted to Sanskrit institutions in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Education have sanctioned among other things, a scheme for 'Award of research scholarships to the products of traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas' under which scholarships @ Rs. 200.00 per month are awarded to such of the persons who have obtained the highest oriental degree in Sanskrit. This is in addition to the facilities provided by the University Grants Commission for research in Sanskrit by the awards of senior and junior fellowships of Rs. 500.00 and Rs. 300.00 per month respectively and grants to teachers in Universities and colleges for undertaking research or learned studies in Sanskrit.

(b) Amounts allotted for the scheme of the Ministry during 1967-68 and 1968-69 are Rs. 1.25 and Rs. 1.50 lakhs respectively.

(c) Scholarships are awarded under the scheme on an all India basis and as such no state-wise allocations are possible.

बीरिक बहादुर नामक जहाज
का डूबना

2413. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि चावल से लदा हुआ "बीरिक बहादुर" नामक एक जहाज 2 फरवरी, 1968 को मंगलौर से 35 मील की दूरी पर डूब गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें कितना चावल था और क्या उसे बचाने के लिये कोई प्रयाम किया गया था;

(ग) उक्त दुर्घटना के कारण हुई हानि के लिये कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी हैं; और

(घ) इस मामले की जांच करने तथा ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री: (डा० वी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी हां । एक भारतीय पाल पोत दरिया बहादुर मंगलौर से 35 मील दूर एक गुमनाम पोत से टकरा कर 2 फरवरी, 1968 को डूब गया ।

(ख) 35.15 क्विन्टल । चूंकि टक्कर देने वाले जहाज ने कोई सहायता नहीं की और पाल पोत स्वयं डूब गया इससे चावल-माल बचाने का कोई प्रयाम नहीं किया गया ।

(ग) और (घ). पोर्ट अधिकारी, मंगलौर के जिसने प्रारम्भिक जांच की थी, सम्मुख कार्मिक द्वारा दिये गये बयान के अनुसार गुमनाम जहाज का हल मफेद रिबन सहित काला था । इससे जहाज को पहचाना नहीं जा सकता । फिर भी जहाज को पहचानने के प्रयास तट पर विभिन्न

पत्तनों से संपर्क स्थापित कर किये गये, परन्तु उसमें कोई सफलता नहीं मिली । इन परिस्थितियों में दुर्घटना के लिये जिम्मेवार व्यक्तियों को बताना संभव नहीं है । पूर्ण व्योरा प्राप्त होने के बाद ही ऐसी घटना की पुनः आवृत्ति होने देने के उपचारी उपायों का निर्णय किया जा सकता है ।

SURPLUS STAFF IN THE ROADS WING

2414. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Roads Wing of the Transport Ministry has surplus staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Wing mostly duplicates the work done by the State Governments as most of the Highways are maintained by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to wind up this section ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PRO-MAO POSTERS IN MADRAS

2415. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen newspaper reports that on the 25th December, 1967 in Madras posters were seen on walls preaching Mao's teachings and urging the people to use violence for bringing a revolution;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some people were seen distributing these posters; and

(c) if so, whether any investigation was made and its result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No such posters are known to have been displayed at Madras on 25th December, 1967.

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

**विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप
(निवारक) अधिनियम**

2416. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारक) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत किन क्षेत्रों में कार्यवाही की गई है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिव्या चरण शुक्ल) : आसाम में मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारक) अधिनियम 1967 को धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत विधि विरुद्ध संस्था घोषित कर दी गई है।

OBSERVANCE OF NEW YEAR DAYS

2417. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :

SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the days observed as New Years Day by the people of India in different States;

(b) whether various State Governments observe the same as such and have declared them as a holiday; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt the day which is observed by the majority of the States and people as their New Year's day, as the New Year's Day at the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The New Years Day is observed by the people in different areas according to total usages and their social or religious practices. There is no uniformity in this matter.

(b) and (c). The New Years Days are observed as festivals by different sections of the people and different States observe holidays according to the local importance of the festivals. In view of this, Government do not propose to adopt any particular New Years Day as a closed holiday at the Centre.

A.R.C. RECOMMENDATIONS ON CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES

2418. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the existing classifications of Civil Services into Class I, II, III and IV should be abolished;

(b) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has also recommended amendments in the rules and regulations governing service structure, promotions discipline and morale in civil services; and

(c) if so, the details of such recommendations and action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission has not yet submitted its recommendations on the subject to the Government. The question of any action being taken by the Government does not arise at this stage.

**राजस्थान में पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में
गलत नक्शे**

2419. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय की अगस्त, 1967 में हुई अनुपूरक परीक्षा में भूगोल के पत्रों के साथ दिये गये भारत के नक्शों में पंजाब, राजस्थान और गुजरात का एक बड़ा भाग भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में नहीं दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अप्रैल, 1967 में हुई परीक्षा के लिये विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा छापे गये नक्शों में भी वही गलती की गई थी; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार विद्यार्थियों को केवल नक्शे का खाका दिया गया था जो किसी पैमाने पर आधारित नहीं था। ऐसे नक्शों में राज्यों की सीमाओं का सही-सही सीमांकन नहीं किया जा सकता। किन्तु यह सही नहीं है कि पंजाब, राजस्थान और गुजरात के बड़े भागों को इस नक्शे के खाके में भारतीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत नहीं दिखाया गया था।

(ख) वही नक्शा अप्रैल, 1967 की परीक्षा के लिए भी दिया गया था।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय ने नक्शे के खाके की सभी प्रतियों को अब नष्ट कर दिया है और भविष्य में केवल उन्हीं नक्शों की प्रतियाँ देने का निर्णय किया है जो भारतीय सर्वेक्षण (सर्वे आफ इंडिया) द्वारा अनुमोदित हों।

CLASS-ROOM SCIENCE FILMS FOR CHILDREN

2420. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to produce class-room science films for the children;

(b) if so, the investment proposed to be made on such films;

(c) the amount to be spent in 1968-69; and

(d) whether the private sector also will be encouraged to produce such films ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). The National Council of Educational Research and Training is considering a proposal to produce movie films in science for class-room instruction, but details have yet to be formulated. The National Council has, however, produced 12 filmstrips on science subject.

(d) Yes, Sir.

AIR CLASH AT DUM DUM

2421. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.A.C. Investigation Board has carried investigation regarding the reasons for the collision of I.A.C. Air Craft at Dum Dum Airport on the 17th December, 1967; and

(b) if so, its findings ?

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

(b) The accident has been attributed to manoeuvring the DC-4 aircraft with the nose oleo torque link in the disconnected position.

STATUTORY POWERS FOR FOOD COMMITTEE

2422. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government rejected the proposal of Kerala Government about sanctioning statutory powers for Peoples Food Committees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The approval of the President was not accorded to the proposed Kerala Civil Supplies Popular Committees Ordinance, 1967.

(b) The principles underlying the Ordinance were open to serious objections.

हिन्दी का अध्ययन

2423. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त आधुनिक भारतीय भाषायें पढ़ाये जाने के प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं;

(ख) किन गैर-हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्रों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं और अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी के अध्यापन के प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ग) कौन-कौन से राज्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्यापन के प्रबन्ध करना

नहीं चाहते और तीन भाषायी सूत्र को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) लगभग सभी हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त कुछ आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएँ पढ़ाने की सुविधाएँ शिक्षा के कुछ स्तरों पर उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) मद्रास को छोड़ कर, सभी अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों ने शिक्षा के किसी न किसी स्तर पर अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा तथा अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की है । अभी कुछ ही समय पहले तक मद्रास में भी वैसी ही व्यवस्था थी ।

(ग) मद्रास के सिवाय सभी राज्य सरकारों ने स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार मंशोधन करके तीन भाषायी सूत्र लागू कर दिया है ।

‘गांधी हत्या अणि मी’

2424. श्री बेचराब पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान “गांधी हत्या अणि मी” नामक पुस्तक की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) इस पुस्तक के प्रति दिल्ली प्रशासन की अधिसूचना सं० एफ० 292-ग, दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर, 1967 की प्रतिलिपि सदन के सभा-घटल पर रखी जाती है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा ही गयी । देखिये संख्या L.T. 288/68] इस अधिसूचना की एक प्रतिलिपि सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भेज दी गई है और कानून के अन्तर्गत

आगे की उचित कार्यवाही करना राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर होगा ।

नाथद्वारा मन्दिर में विश्वविद्यालय

2425. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नाथद्वारा मन्दिर बोर्ड ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वहाँ पर एक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० ज्ञिगुण सेन) : (क) जी नहीं । किन्तु यह एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव है जिस पर राजस्थान सरकार का निर्णय होना बाकी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नई दिल्ली में साउथ एवेन्यु में अपहरण का मामला

2426. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में साउथ एवेन्यु के बस स्टॉप पर बस की प्रतीक्षा कर रही एक लड़की का कुछ गृहों ने अपहरण कर लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है कि ऐसी घटनायें पुनः न हों ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट स्थानीय पुलिस के पास दर्ज नहीं करवाई गई है ।

ENGINEERING GRADUATES

2427. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of engineering graduates and diploma-holders in civil, mechanical,

technical and electrical who have been declared successful during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) the number who have got employment and those who are unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) In 1965-66 and 1966-67, our technical institutions produced 18,008 graduates and 37,074 diploma holders in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering.

1967-68 academic session is not yet over and examinations have not yet been held.

(b) Information regarding the number of graduates and diploma-holders in engineering who were trained in 1965-66 and 1966-67 and who secured employment is not available. According to the Directorate General of Employment and Training, 5963 graduates and 27998 diploma-holders in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering were reported to be on the live register on 31-12-1967.

RAIDS BY MIZO HOSTILES

2428. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :**
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times Mizo Rebels raided during the last three months; and

(b) the number of rebels captured or killed on account of these clashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). There were 60 encounters between Mizo hostiles and Security forces during the period from 1st November, 1967 to 31st January, 1968.

During these encounters 14 hostiles were captured and 68 were killed.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH

2429. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :**
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHAL-WALE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have proposed to ban the entry of Shiekh Abdullah in their States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government are not aware of such a proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

TRAINING FOR I.A.S. OFFICERS

2430. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.A.S. trainees are still trained in the age-old British tradition of horse-riding;

(b) the number of days spent by each trainee in the field; and

(c) the amount spent for the last three years in this direction, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. But horse-riding is very much an Indian tradition.

(b) During a year, approximately 80 lessons of half an hour each are given to each trainee.

(c) The amount spent on riding establishment during the last three years is as under :—

1964-65—Rs. 99,821/-

1965-66—Rs. 1,08,399/-

1966-67—Rs. 1,16,429/-.

HOISTING OF A PAK. FLAG AT A SCHOOL IN RAJASTHAN

2431. **SHRI S. K. TAPURJAH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Pakistani

Flag was hoisted at a School in Pokaran (Rajasthan) on the Republic Day; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the School authorities ?

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

ABOLITION OF FOOD ZONES

2432. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of some of the Chief Ministers was held recently in Udaipur to consider abolition of single State food zones as proposed by the Delhi Administration;

(b) what other subjects were discussed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir, but a meeting of the Northern Zonal Council was held on 2nd February, 1968 at Udaipur, which was attended, among others, by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the Governor of Haryana. The Delhi Administration had not proposed an item for the abolition of a single State Food zone for the consideration of the Council.

(b) and (c). In this connection attention is invited to the answer given to unanswered question No. 801 in the Lok Sabha on 16th February, 1968.

RECOVERY OF DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH NAXALBARI MOVEMENT

2434. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a police party raided the protected Jungle area of Rajaratha in Madanpur (Bihar) and found incriminating documents from the Communist Party Office there connected with the Naxalbari movement by Communists

and arrested some underground communist leaders;

(b) whether it is a fact that portraits of Mao-Tse-Tung and literature connected with Maoism was found in the said office; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

हरील घाटी में मिजो विद्रोहियों की गतिविधियाँ

2435. श्री ब्रह्मानन्द जी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिजो विद्रोहियों के एक गिरोह ने, जो मशीनगनों और राकेट छोड़ने वाली तोपों से लैस है, हरील घाटी में सुरक्षा चौकी के निकट अपनी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ा दी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्वा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). मनीपुर की हरील घाटी में मिजो विद्रोहियों के एक सशस्त्र गिरोह की उपस्थिति की इतला मिली थी। सम्बन्धित चौकियों को मजबूत तथा सावधान कर दिया गया है तथा उस क्षेत्र में गश्त कड़ी कर दी गई है। बताया जाता है कि गिरोह पीछे हट गया है।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका तथा दिल्ली शहर

2436. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल ने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा दिल्ली शहर के साथ सतिली मां बाला व्यवहार करती है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : म्यूनिसिपल गल्स हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूल के वार्षिक उत्सव में 8 फरवरी, 1968 को सीनियर बायस प्रेसीडेंट ने अपने भाषण में नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेट्री के साथ भेदभाव की नीति पर कुछ टिप्पणी की। उप-राज्यपाल ने आश्वासन दिया कि ऐसा भेदभाव नहीं होगा। भारत सरकार कोई भी ऐसी भेदभाव की, जो उनके ध्यान में विधिष्ठ रूप से लाई जाएगी, जांच करेगी।

अखिल जाति श्रेष्ठों में ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों की गतिविधियां

2437. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना नगर आयें समाज ने अपने 63वें अधिवेशन में जो 6 फरवरी, 1968 को समाप्त हुआ था आदिमजाति श्रेष्ठों में ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों की गतिविधियों की जांच करने के लिये एक जांच आयोग स्थापित करने के लिये बिहार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारों से अनुरोध किया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अपने धर्म के प्रचार के नाम में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक विद्रोही तथा राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यों में रत हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों को इस घृणित प्रचार के लिये अमरीका तथा अन्य देशों से 30 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक धन राशि मिल रही है;

(घ) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में यह मांग की गई है कि ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों को धर्म के नाम पर हमारे धर्मनिरपेक्ष

राज्य में राहत केन्द्र चलाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिये; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान। सिवाय कुछ विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों के विधिष्ठ मामलों के।

(ग) ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों द्वारा केवल प्रचार के लिये प्राप्त रकम के प्रथम धाकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी, सन् 1965 के दौरान उनके द्वारा विदेश से प्राप्त की गई कुल रकम रु० 1227 लाख थी और जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1966 तक की अवधि में यह रकम रु० 6012 लाख थी।

(घ) ऐसी कोई मांग सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

काशी विद्यापीठ के अध्यापकों के वेतन मान

2438. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काशी विद्यापीठ को छोड़ कर उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में, जिनमें बनारस के हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय तथा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय भी शामिल हैं; चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये वेतनमान लागू किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो काशी विद्यापीठ के साथ यह भेदभाव करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिये यदि कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). संशोधित वेतनमान अलीगढ़ और बनारस विश्वविद्यालयों में शुरू किए जा चुके हैं। राज्य सरकार ने इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ, गोरखपुर, आगरा, कानपुर, मेरठ विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्कृत विद्यालय, वाराणसी के अध्यापकों के भी वेतनमानों को संशोधित करते हुए आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं। जहां तक काशी विद्यापीठ और ऐसे अन्य संभावी विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है जहां बहुत सा कार्य स्नातक स्तर से नीचे का है उनके अध्यापकों को संशोधित वेतनमान देने के प्रश्न की जांच के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने एक समिति बिठाई है। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर आगे की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

काशी विद्यापीठ

2439. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काशी विद्यापीठ वाराणसी की अध्यापक परिषद् ने उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन पेश किया था जिसमें सरकार का ध्यान उनकी कठिनाइयों की ओर दिलाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ज्वीरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जो हां।

(ख) और (ग). मांगों, संशोधित वेतनमान लागू करने तथा महंगाई भत्ते की अदायगी के बारे में हैं। इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

मेरठ की नादिर अली एण्ड कम्पनी

2440. श्री चन्द्रानन्दजी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय का प्रमाण मिल गया है कि मेरठ का बड़ा व्यापारी श्री नादिर अली एण्ड कम्पनी पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस फर्म के पास ट्रांसमिटर भी है जिससे पाकिस्तान को सूचना भेजी जाती है;

(ग) इस पाकिस्तानी जासूसी केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार जांच करने का है; और

(घ) कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

TOURIST FACILITIES AT TAJ MAHAL

2441. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not enough provision of facilities for tourists to the Taj Mahal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the facilities provided under the three Five Year Plans to the tourists visiting the Taj; and

(d) the provisions to be made under the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Facilities are adequate, although there is always scope for further improvement and development.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Second Five Year Plan included a scheme for the construction of a Restaurant outside the Taj gate. Due to the delay in acquiring a suitable site the work was actually commenced during the Third Plan, and completed in December, 1966 at a cost of Rs. 3.04 lakhs. In 1966-67 an additional expenditure of Rs. 21,000 was

incurred on developing a garden around the Restaurant. In 1967-68 plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1.90 lakhs were sanctioned for improvements to the approach roads to the Taj Mahal as well as for the construction of a traffic rotary, car park, bus and tonga stands. The work is in progress.

(d) A tentative allocation of Rs. 60 lakhs was made in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism for the scheme to improve the area between the Taj Mahal and the Circuit House, including the existing Shahjahan Gardens, the fore-court of the Taj Mahal and the road between the Taj Mahal and the Agra Fort.

INTERNATIONAL TAMIL CONFERENCE, 1968

2442. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Tamil Conference was held at Madras in January, 1968; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at in that conference?

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

(b) The information has been called for from the Government of Madras and will be placed on the Table of the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS ON PERSONNEL REFORMS

2443. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended the creation of a central personnel agency to tone up the administrative machinery of Government in general and of public undertakings in particular;

(b) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has also called for categorical statement of policy to enable a high-power *ad-hoc* body to effect reduction of personnel in accordance with strict functional requirements;

(c) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has also recommended for decentralisation of unimportant functions

now centralised with Central Government; and

(d) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The Administrative Reforms Commission has not so far submitted its report on personnel administration. The study teams appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission to go into various aspects of personnel administration have submitted their reports to the Commission. The Commission is considering these reports and hence the question of any decision being taken by the Government does not arise at this stage.

BERTHING FACILITIES AT COCHIN PORT

2444. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the poor berthing facilities available at the Cochin Port;

(b) whether Government are also aware that due to lack of dredging facilities, heavy ships could not berth at the Cochin port; and

(c) if so, the action take in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). Yes. The Cochin Port authorities have, for sometime past, been unable to provide a draft of 30 feet to ships, which they are normally expected to provide, as they had been unable to undertake the requisite dredging in the channel and the berths on account of the insufficiency of their dredging fleet.

(c) Remedial measures are under way. The dredger 'Lady Willingdon' was worked on double shift of twelve hours each for dredging the inner channel for four months from 4-9-1967. A second hand dredger 'Gunga' has recently been acquired by the Cochin Port Trust from the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Tenders have been received for the acquisition of a new Suction Dredger and a Grab Hopper Dredger and are under scrutiny by the Port Trust. Specifications for a new Bucket Dredger are being drawn up by the Port Trust. It is

hoped that, with the acquisition of the dredger 'Ganga' and the proposed acquisition of the new dredging craft, the port authorities will be able to meet their dredging commitments and overcome the problem of siltation.

EDUCATION COMMISSION REPORT

2446. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the consideration of the report of the Education Commission; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the said Commission which are being implemented in the country and the progress achieved so far ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-289/68].

INDO-U.S. EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

2447. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to implement or drop the proposal to set up an Indo-U.S. Educational Foundation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if the proposal is to be carried out what is its present progress ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

2448. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any directive to the State Governments and other authorities about the use of Defence of India Rules after the lifting of national Emergency recently; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). State Governments and other concerned authorities were advised that on revocation of the Proclamation of Emergency such of the provisions of the Defence of India Act and the Rules as derived their validity from article 358 of the Constitution and the Presidential Orders under article 359 would cease to have effect to the extent of the incompetency of the State to make any law or to take any executive action affecting the Fundamental Rights defined in Part III of the Constitution.

SEPARATE GOVERNOR FOR NAGALAND

2449. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 492 on the 6th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the demand of Nagaland to have a separate Governor for the State has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN MADHYA PRADESH

2450. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges likely to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the names of places, where these colleges are to be opened; and

(c) in case no Engineering College is likely to be opened in Madhya Pradesh, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to open any new engineering college at this stage since the present training facilities are adequate.

**भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत
नजरबन्द व्यक्ति**

2451. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि आपात स्थिति के समाप्ति के बाद वे व्यक्ति जिन्हें संविधान के उपबन्धों के विपरीत भारत रक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया था, गैर-कानूनी तौर पर उन्हें नजरबन्द किये जाने के लिये मुआबजा लेने के हेतु कानूनी कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार को क्या कानूनी सलाह मिली है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सभी कानूनी राय जो उपलब्ध हैं, पर विचार करने के बाद सरकार का यह मत है कि आपातकालीन स्थिति (आपात) की उद्घोषणा की अवधि में भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अधीन जो कार्यवाही की गई वह संविधान के उपबन्धों के विपरीत नहीं थी।

TOURISM IN MADHYA PRADESH

2452. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the funds proposed to be allocated in the Fourth Plan for the development of tourism in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the basis for the allocation; and

(c) whether Government propose to consult the Members of Parliament and local representatives to make the correct appraisal of the funds required for Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) In the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan the following allocations were

proposed for the development of tourism in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar :—

	Part I Schemes	Part II Schemes	Part III Schemes
	(expenditure incurred by the Central Government)	(expenditure to be shared between the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis)	(expenditure to be incurred by the State)
(1) Madhya Pradesh.	Rs. 50 lakh	Rs. 10 lakh	Rs. 20 lakhs
(2) Bihar	Rs. 10.75 lakhs	Rs. 52.81 lakhs	Rs. 20 lakhs

(b) The Plan allocations are based on the necessity to concentrate resources on the development of selected areas/resorts and routes which have high potential for tourist promotion and are capable of yielding quick returns.

(c) There is no such proposal. The schemes are, however, drawn up in consultation with the respective State Governments.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY WORKS IN MADHYA PRADESH

2453. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the progress of the National Highway works in Madhya Pradesh is effected by poor allocation of funds by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide more funds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Funds have been allotted as required by the State Government for continuing works, i.e. works already taken up for execution; and the progress has not been un-satisfactory. However, be-

cause of the difficult financial situation, it has not been possible for Government to sanction new works on all National Highways in the country, including those in Madhya Pradesh. The position in this regard can improve only, when the financial situation improves.

GIRLS EDUCATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

2454. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of Central assistance proposed to be given to the Madhya Pradesh State for girls education in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the allocation made to the Madhya Pradesh State in 1967-68 for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Central assistance for the State Plan Schemes is given for the head of development 'General Education' as a whole and not for each individual scheme separately. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the quantum of Central assistance to be given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for girls' education specifically.

SUPER TANKERS AND SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA

2455. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Super-Tankers ordered by the Shipping Corporation of India; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India have placed orders for the construction of two tankers of 77,000 DWT each in Yugoslavia at a cost of Rs. 13,08,00,000 for both.

केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन

2456. श्री मोलहू प्रताप : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों में से ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं, जो प्रतिनियुक्ति पर उस संस्थान में कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) 1966-67 में उनके प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ था;

(ग) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते का भुगतान बन्द करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) 40 ।

(ख) 14,200 रुपये ।

(ग) वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशानुसार भत्ता पहले ही बन्द किया जा चुका है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पब्लिक स्कूल

2457. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में पब्लिक स्कूलों में प्रवेश के लिये प्रतियोगी परीक्षा को ही एकमात्र आधार बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, जैसा कि अन्य देशों में, जहां पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, होता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख)।

सरकार को ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव की जानकारी नहीं है।

शाहदरा के बौद्ध बिहार का
गिराया जाना

2458. श्री मोलूहू प्रसाव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 जनवरी, 1968 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने शाहदरा में विश्वासनगर में बौद्ध विहार गिरा दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मन्दिर के गिराये जाने के कारण भगवान बुद्ध की प्रतिमा को भी क्षति पहुंची है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : शाहदरा में विश्वासनगर में अस्वीकृत और अविकसित क्षेत्र में एक अनधिकृत अहाते की दिवार और एक बड़े कमरे को गिराने की पुलिस कार्यवाही 17-1-1968 को की गई। चूंकि यहां, भगवान बुद्ध की कोई मूर्ति या प्रतिमा नहीं थी इसलिये उसे नुकसान पहुंचाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

INDUSTRIAL UNITS DESTROYED IN
GAUHATI

2459. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industrial units manufacturing bicycles, jute goods and candles were destroyed in

the holocaust in Gauhati on the 26th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the extent of loss to industrial production; and

(c) the steps taken to restart production in these units ?

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. L.T-290/68].

STRIKE BY ENGINEERING STUDENTS AT
PILANI

2460. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering students at Pilani have informed the Prime Minister regarding their intention to go on an indefinite strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

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

(b) The main demand of the students is that adequate employment opportunities should be provided to technical personnel.

(c) Various measures to utilise the services of technical personnel are under consideration.

ALLEGED CENTRAL INTERFERENCE IN
AFFAIRS OF S.G.P.C.

2461. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Akali Dal leader, Sant Fateh Singh, has alleged central interference in the affairs of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee.

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Government have seen reports to this

effect. The allegations are completely incorrect.

✓ OBSERVANCE OF WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE IN A.P.

2462. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Andhra Pradesh are not observing and complying with the Warrant of Precedence issued by the Central Government in so far as Members of Parliament are concerned;

(b) whether proper instructions have been communicated to the Andhra Pradesh Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps the Central Government propose to take for the effective and proper observance of the warrant of precedence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). According to the existing instructions, the Warrant of Precedence is meant for state and ceremonial occasions. It may not be strictly followed on more informal occasions. No instance of non-compliance with these instructions by the Government of Andhra Pradesh has come to the notice of the Government.

S. C. AND S. T. EMPLOYEES IN C.S.I.R.

2463. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV employees serving at present in the various Institutes/Centres functioning under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) the class-wise number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the aforesaid total;

(c) whether the existing representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is considered adequate; and

(d) if not, the proposed steps to increase their representation within a specified time limit ?

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

REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN SERVICES

2464. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a plan for improving the position of representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various public services within a specified period;

(b) whether there is any scheme of a specific programme for trainees from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the same purpose, particularly by creating some special extra-budgetary trainee posts to be counted against their targets or by establishing a fund sufficient to permit the employment of some staff members in this trainee category; and

(c) if not, the alternative proposals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) to (c). While no time limit has been fixed by Government for improvement in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and no proposal to create any extra-budgetary trainee posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration, Government have already opened two Pre-examination Training Centres—one at Allahabad and the other at Madras—under the Department of Social Welfare, for giving coaching to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing for I.A.S. etc. examination. As a result of this pre-examination training, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are now becoming available to fill the posts reserved for them in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. In view of the success of this training scheme, the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, to study the progress of measures for land allotment to Scheduled Castes and their representation in services has suggested that for all posts for which there

is direct recruitment through competitive examinations, coaching facilities should be extended to Scheduled Castes. This suggestion is under consideration. Besides, Government have also under consideration other recommendations of the Yardi Working Group aimed at increasing the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services under Government.

FORMULA FOR REPRESENTATION OF S.C. & S.T. IN SERVICES

2465. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evaluate the existing practice of equating posts at different levels and adopt a new formula to include weighting of the level of posts by the use of a points system to give varying weights to different posts and to the calculation of reserved quotas on the basis of points rather than positions for the purpose of giving adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at junior levels and to compensate for very meagre representation at senior levels;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternative proposals to determine a target and to fulfil it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Reservations have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancies in services and posts filled by direct recruitment and also in vacancies in Class III and IV posts filled by promotion by selection or through departmental competitive examination in grades to which there is no direct recruitment whatever. The percentages of reservation, where applicable, are uniform for all classes of posts. There is no quota fixed for representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the total number of employees in a grade of service or posts. The quota of reservation has to be observed in vacancies as and when they occur in services and posts filled by direct recruitment and, in posts filled by promotion, to the extent reservation is permissible in such posts. No targets regarding

the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all services/posts are fixed. The formula suggested in the question is not under consideration of Government but some recommendations made by the Yardi Study Group for increasing representation of Scheduled Castes in Government services including the higher services are under consideration of Government.

RESERVATION FOR S.C. & S.T. SERVICES

2466. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public services and posts have been categorised for the purpose of application of the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitutional provisions;

(b) if so, the details of such categorization and the Constitutional basis thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the basis of exemption of certain posts and services from the application of the reservation principle ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Under Article 335 of the Constitution, it is not incumbent on the Government to make reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in any posts/services, but this article read with article 16(b) of the Constitution confers a discretionary power on the State to make reservations in appointments or posts in Services under the State for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, consistent with the requirements of maintenance of efficiency. Under these discretionary powers, Government have decided to provide reservations for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in all posts filled by direct recruitment *vide* Resolution No. 42/21/49-NGS dated 13-9-50. With effect from 8-11-63, reservations have also been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class III & IV posts filled by promotion by selection or through competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, in grades to which there is no direct recruitment whatever. No reserva-

tions are, however, made in posts filled by transfer or deputation. The reservation orders apply to all posts filled by direct recruitment except those which are specifically exempted. Only scientific and technical posts for conducting research or for organising, guiding and directing research, can be exempted from the purview of the reservation orders, in accordance with the orders in Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 9/2/63-SCT(I) dated 2-11-63 and 17-7-64. Copies laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-291/68].

PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES OF UNION TERRITORIES

2467. SHRI PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretariat Staff of the Union Territories, particularly Himachal Pradesh, are getting Central pay scales which are higher than those given to other employees of the Union Territories;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is no distinction in the pattern of pay scales of employees in the Secretariat and non-Secretariat offices in any Union Territory except in Himachal Pradesh where the pay scales of Secretariat employees are based on Central pattern and of non-Secretariat employees on Punjab pattern.

(b) and (c). The question to introduce Punjab pattern of pay scales in the Himachal Pradesh Secretariat was considered when the recommendations of Second Pay Commission were examined. The Government had then taken a decision that the Central pay scales had been in force in the Secretariat for quite a long time and therefore it should be allowed to continue.

PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

2468. SHRI PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the employees of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh are treated on par with the employees of Punjab State in respect of pay scales and dearness allowances;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently the Punjab Government have revised the Dearness Allowances of their employees by giving them dearness allowance at the Central Government rate as applicable to the revised grades of pay of the Central employees;

(c) if so, whether the revised scale has been made applicable to all the employees of Himachal Pradesh Government also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The employees of Himachal Pradesh Government are of two categories—(i) those who work in the Secretariat and draw Central rates of pay and dearness allowance and (ii) those who work in non Secretariat offices and draw Punjab rates of pay and dearness allowance.

(b) and (d). The Government of Punjab have sanctioned Central rates of dearness allowance to their employees. The Government of Himachal Pradesh have allowed the same rates of dearness allowance to their employees who draw Punjab rates of pay and dearness allowance. However, the question of revised rate of pay at Punjab rates to teachers in Himachal Pradesh in pursuance of Kothari Commission's recommendations is being examined.

U.G.C. GRADES FOR TEACHERS

2469. SHRI PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.G.C. grades for Lecturers of Colleges as recommended by the Kothari Commission, have been enforced by the Punjab Government;

(b) whether the same grades would also be made applicable to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the expenditure which would be incurred as a result of this and whether funds have been allocated to the

Union Territory to meet this additional expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Government of Punjab have issued orders revising the pay scales of college teachers in accordance with the recommendations of the University Grants Commission which are identical with those recommended by the Kothari Commission.

(b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have proposed to revise the pay scales of their college teachers on the analogy of the revised salary scales of the corresponding category of teachers in Punjab.

(c) According to the information supplied by the Himachal Pradesh Administration the estimated cost of implementing the scheme during 1966-67 and 1967-68 will be Rs. 3,31,900. Certain discrepancies in the proposals submitted by the Administration have been pointed out and action to release the necessary funds will be taken on receipt of clarifications from them.

DETENUES IN WEST BENGAL

2470. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in West Bengal detained under the Preventive Detention Act since 15-9-67;

(b) the number of cases pending against individuals in connection with the last political agitation; and

(c) the number of undertrial prisoners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

राजस्थान के आदिवासी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

2471. श्री बुनेश्वर मीना : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के आदिवासी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों से मिलाने तथा

देश के अन्य स्थानों से उनका सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से इन क्षेत्रों में जो रेलवे लाइनों में बहुत दूर स्थित हैं, एक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा जिले को, जो रेलवे लाइन से बहुत दूर और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, राष्ट्रीय राजपथ से जोड़ने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि एक सड़क इन्दौर से रतनाम, बांसवाड़ा तथा डूंगरपुर होकर रतनपुर तक निकाली जाये, तो क्या इन्दौर में अहमदाबाद तक सीधी सड़क हो जायेगी और क्या बांसवाड़ा तथा डूंगरपुर जिलों को सड़क से मिलाने की कोई योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि: (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) अभी तक नहीं, महोदय ।

(ख) राजस्थान का बांसवाड़ा जिला एक राज्य सड़क अर्थात् बांसवाड़ा डूंगरपुर खेरवाड़ा सड़क, द्वारा उस क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग सं० 8 से पहले ही जुड़ा हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी हाँ । परन्तु रतनाम, बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर होते हुए इन्दौर से रतनपुर तक सड़क बनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है क्योंकि इन स्थानों को जोड़ने वाली एक सड़क पहले ही मौजूद है । यह सड़क बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर के जिलों को भी जोड़ती है ।

ASSAULT ON A UNION DEPUTY HOME MINISTER

2472. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Deputy Home Minister was injured in a

meeting at Coimbatore;

(b) whether any report has been received in this regard from the State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Union Deputy Home Minister was injured by a stone while he was going in a jeep to address a meeting at Coimbatore, on 8th February, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is reported to be under investigation. The Central Government deprecate such acts of violence. The Chief Minister of Madras is also reported to have expressed his grief over the incident.

C. R. P. CONTINGENT AT COIMBATORE

2473. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contingent of Central Reserve Police has been stationed in Coimbatore in Madras State;

(b) the circumstances for such stationing of a police force there; and

(c) whether the State Government have been consulted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). In January last at the request of the Government of Madras a small contingent of the Central Reserve Police Force was sent to Coimbatore for reinforcing the State's Police force. On completion of its duty the contingent was released by the Government of Madras and it has since then returned to its headquarters.

VOLUNTEER FORCES OF THE KERALA COMMUNISTS

2474. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has urged upon the Government of Kerala to

restrain the volunteer forces of the Communist;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Home Minister had written to the Chief Minister of Kerala requesting him to make enquiries into the report appearing in newspapers that at Cannanore a mock arrest of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister was enacted by the volunteers of the Communist Party (Marxist). The Chief Minister's reaction was that it would be unwise to take action against those who went in for such demonstrations but that action would be taken when such demonstrations transgress the limits and involve attack on person or property.

PLEBISCITE FRONT OF KASHMIR

2475. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the subversive activities of the Plebiscite Front in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to declare the Front as unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). While Government are aware of the activities of the Plebiscite Front, they do not consider that the present conditions require action under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

HALF PASSAGE CONCESSION FOR SEA VOYAGE FOR STUDENTS FROM ANDAMAN

2476. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether students from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are given half passage

concession for sea voyage between the Islands and mainland;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend this concession for sea journey on the lines of similar concession by the Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Half passage concession is given for sea voyage between the islands and the mainland to—

(i) students studying on the mainland,

(ii) students appearing in supplementary Matriculation Examination on mainland; and

(iii) to all organised parties from schools and colleges from the islands.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

LOSS OF STEEL PONTOON IN CAR NICOBAR

2477. **SHRI K. R. GANESH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2407 on the 29th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the steel pontoon lost in Car Nicobar was purchased by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping for the Jetty construction in Little Andaman;

(b) whether any foreign exchange was provided for its purchase;

(c) whether the permission of the Central Government was taken for its use in Car Nicobar; and

(d) if not, whether responsibility has been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The pontoon in question was got constructed at Calcutta by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping for construction of jetties in these islands. No foreign exchange was involved.

(c) and (d). The pontoon was temporarily placed at Car Nicobar by the A. & N.

Administration in connection with certain urgent stevedoring work for which no permission of the Central Government was considered necessary.

REFRESHMENT ROOM AT BHUBANESHWAR AIRPORT

2478. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aerodrome at Bhubaneswar is still without a refreshment room and other basic amenities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to private these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Basic amenities are available at Bhubaneswar aerodrome, but there are no arrangements for catering at present.

(b) The business at the aerodrome is unremunerative and local caterers are not interested.

(c) Repeated attempts to find a caterer have not been successful. The Department is continuing its efforts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS

2479. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the archaeological expeditions carried out during the last five years;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each expedition; and

(c) the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (c). A statement indicating the main archaeological expeditions conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India during the last five years is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-292/68].

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

RETIREMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

2480. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to retire an employee at the age of 50 or on completion of 25 years of service; *

(b) whether this decision will cover all categories of employees;

(c) whether this decision has been taken after consulting the Associations of Central Government employees; and

(d) if so, the number of Central Government employees who are likely to be affected by this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a), (b) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

(c) The views of the staff side in the national council under the J.C.B. scheme have been obtained.

STRIKE BY HARYANA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

2481. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 110 persons were arrested in connection with the strike by the Haryana Government employees on the 8th and 9th February, 1968 and warrants for arrests are still pending against many employees and their leaders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that lathi charge was resorted to five times by the Police at Ambala on the strikers and many employees, including women were injured out of whom some were admitted as indoor patients;

(c) whether the authorities have threatened to treat the days of the strike as break in the service of the employees and

many temporary employees have already been removed from the service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Total number of arrests made by Haryana Government in connection with the Haryana Subordinate Services Federation strike on 8th and 9th February, 1968 is 95, 26 of them are not Government employees. Warrants of arrests are pending against four persons at Ambala.

(b) No, Sir. No lathi charge was resorted to at Ambala. Two male employees received minor injuries, while resisting their arrests and have since been discharged from hospital.

(c) and (d). Under the rules, wilful absence results in break in service but it has been decided to treat it as leave without pay and allowances only. No temporary employee has been removed from service.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर पुल

2482. श्री बसन्त : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1968 में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर पुराने पुलों की हालत के बारे में जांच की गई है;

(ख) किन-किन पुलों की हालत के बारे में जांच की गई है और उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार इन पुलों पर अब भी माल से लदे ट्रकों जैसी भारी मोटर गाड़ियों को चलने देने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). अनुमानतः माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य राष्ट्रीय

मुख्य मार्ग सं० 3 से है। यदि ऐसा है तो 1968 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग सं० 3 के बम्बई-नासिक मार्ग के 44,72 और 98 मील पर के केवल तीन पुलों की जांच की गई। 44वें मील पर के पुल की जांच भार द्वारा की गयी परन्तु अन्य दो पुलों की भौतिक (फीजिकल) दशा की जांच की गयी। 44वें मील पर के पुल के जांच के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है और अभी तक कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला गया है। अन्य दो पुलों की और जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

राजस्थान में जासूसी की कार्यवाही

2485. श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब के कुछ लोगों ने भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा के निकट राजस्थान के हिन्दूमल कोट क्षेत्र में हरिजनों की भूमि पर गैर-कानूनी तौर से कब्जा कर लिया है और वहां पर तस्करी और जासूसी के अड्डे स्थापित कर लिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तानी नागरिक उस क्षेत्र में प्रायः आते जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले में राजस्थान सरकार के एक अधिकारी का भी हाथ है तथा किसी अधिकारी का लड़का इस दल का नेता है; और

(ङ) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिछा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). तथ्य

मालूम किये जा रहे हैं। सूचना प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

CRIMES IN DELHI

2486. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of looting/robbery in the capital are on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of cases during the period from 31st March, 1967 to 28th February, 1968; and

(c) the action taken by Government in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir, on the other hands there has been a decrease.

(b) 33 cases of looting/robbery were reported to the Delhi Police in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period from 1-4-1967 to 20-2-1968 as against 48 cases during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) Of the 33 cases reported, 10 cases were challanged and they are pending trial. 7 cases are under investigation and 15 cases were untraced. One case has been cancelled.

LACHIT SENA

2487. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports that Lachit Sena organised on the lines of Chinese Red Guards is making contacts in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that Lachit Sena literature is being circulated among students in Assam regularly to turn them into militia; and

(c) whether they have successfully established links with rebel Nagas and if so, the steps taken by Government to counter their activities ?

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

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

EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

2488. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether increased demand for educational materials from textbooks to laboratory equipments during the next few years has been estimated by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether any co-ordination is maintained with the concerning Ministries to see that the supply of such material does not lag behind the demand and also that there is perspective planning in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Steps are being taken to prepare and incorporate the necessary proposals in the new Fourth Five Year Plan beginning in April, 1969.

TOURIST CENTRES IN MANIPUR

2490. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the tourist centres in the Union Territory of Manipur and the facilities provided to the tourists at these centres;

(b) the total number of tourists who visited Manipur in 1967; and

(c) the approximate income derived from tourism for the territory of Manipur in 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The following facilities have been provided in the Union Territory of Manipur :—

Tourist Centres Facilities provided

1. Imphal Tourist Home and Tourist Bureau.
2. Ukhrul, Churachand- Tourist Homes par, Phubala
3. Chakpi Karong Fishing lodge
4. Thanga Island Tourist Home at Sandra Hill
5. Loktak Lake Boat Station

(b) and (c). Information regarding the number of tourists who visited Manipur and the income derived from tourism in 1967 is not available as these are not compiled on place/State/regional basis.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCE TO MANIPUR EMPLOYEES

2491. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Government of Manipur are given the facilities of children's allowance for the education of their children;

(b) if so, from which date and how much has been spent in giving this allowance for the last three years;

(c) how many employees of the Forest Department, Manipur have so far enjoyed this allowance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). With effect from 1st March 1962, the employees of the Government of Manipur are in receipt of children's allowance for the education of their children. During the last three years Rs. 7,47,027 have been spent towards payment of this allowance. This amount excludes the expenditure incurred by the Education Department, Agriculture Department, Development Department and Manipur Rifles. Information in this regard is being collected.

(c) and (d). Due to some misunderstanding the employees of the Forest Department, Manipur could not be paid this allowance. Steps however are being taken to make necessary payments to the employees.

ARMS ACT CASE IN MANIPUR

2492. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the Arms Act case against Shri

Demjalum Kipgen, M.L.A. which was kept pending since 1964; and

(b) if not, whether the prosecution case has started against Shri Kipgen, M.L.A. and what is its latest position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The case is still pending in the court. The case was last heard on 20th February, 1968 when three accused appeared. The case has been re-fixed for 22nd March 1968 and in the meanwhile all possible efforts are being made to secure the attendance of the remaining accused.

SCHOOL TEACHERS OF MANIPUR

2493. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the teachers of Government L.P. and M.E. Schools of Manipur who have been in service for more than 20 years are given Selection Grade Pay-scale;

(b) if so, how many of the teachers have so far enjoyed the scale, if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of Head Pundits of Government L.P. and J.B. Schools of Manipur who retired after more than 30 years of service in 1961 and 1962 are still denied their pension and other facilities; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor and whether Government are looking into the matter on an urgent basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Reply to part (a) of the question is in the negative, but the matter is under consideration of Manipur Administration.

(c) and (d). The Administration had asked for Government of India's sanction to exempt such untrained Matriculate teachers as had completed 20 years of service on 1-1-1959 from the condition of training, and such sanction was given.

UPGRADING OF COURTS

2494. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bar Association of Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh have represented to the Government for upgrading the courts of the Judicial Commissioner and setting up of High Court in their place; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Manipur Bar Association have passed a resolution urging the establishment of a separate High Court for Manipur. No such representation has been received from the Bar Association of Tripura or Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The Court of Judicial Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, has already been abolished from 1st May, 1967, with the extension of the jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court to Himachal Pradesh. The resolution of the Manipur Bar Association is under consideration.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति

2495. श्री रामवन्दन बोरप्पा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई है, क्या उस हानि को बहान करने के लिए उस राज्य की सरकार से अनुरोध करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उप-कुलपति सम्मेलन

2496. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्ययन कर रहे छात्रों में फेली अनुशासनहीनता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। छात्र-अनुशासनहीनता के प्रश्न पर पहले ही अनेक समितियों और सम्मेलनों द्वारा विचार किया जा चुका है। और उसकी सिफारिशें विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों के विचारार्थ और कार्यान्वयन के लिए भेजी जा चुकी हैं।

REPORTED DEATH OF REBEL MIZO LEADERS

2497. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ten Mizo rebels including Vizaithaumawka, a self-styled Chief Commissioner of Dampa (West Area) of the outlawed Mizo National Front in the Mizo Hills District of Assam, were killed on the spot and several others were wounded in a series of encounters with the Indian Security forces in the Mizo Hills district recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Several Mizo hostiles have been killed in recent encounters with Security Forces. In one such encounter near Mamit on the 13th February, 1968, five Mizo hostiles were killed. One of those killed was identified as Vizaithawmawka, the so-called MNF Chief Commissioner Dampa (West) area. The operations by Security forces are continuing.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOTELS

2498. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee to review the classification of hotels is being set up;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Hotel Review and Survey Committee has been set up from 22nd November, 1967.

(b) The terms of reference of this Committee are as follows :—

(i) To invite applications afresh from all such hotels as are interested in being placed on the approved list of the Department of Tourism; are desirous of being classified on the basis of criteria evolved by the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee and subsequently amended by the Hotel Classification Committee, 1963 and agree to abide by the regulatory conditions laid down by the Department of Tourism from time to time.

(ii) To survey the requirements of additional hotel bed-capacity at the important tourist centres as given below, to be provided by both public and private sectors by the end of the Fourth Plan period i.e., March, 1974; and also to recommend the type of hotels suited for such place :

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajanta-Ellora, Aurangabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Calcutta, Cochin-Ernakulam, Darjeeling, Delhi, Gulmarg, Goa, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jammu, Khajuraho, Kancheepuram, Konarak, Madurai, Madras, Mahabalipuram, Mysore, Puri, Srinagar, Tanjore, Trivandrum, Udaipur, Varanasi, and

such other places as the Committee may unanimously agree to add to this list.

(iii) To review the rates charged by hotels which are classified on the

star-system with the object of determining a rational basis for standardising the rates in each category.

- (iv) To inspect restaurants with the purpose of according approval to those which are of the requisite standard in catering to the needs of international tourists, on the basis of the criteria evolved by the Hotel Classification Committee in its report submitted in 1963.

OPERATION OF AIR SERVICE BY PRIVATE COMPANY

2499. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private company has been permitted to start regular air services from Jodhpur to Delhi or from Jodhpur to some other places;

(b) whether the said Company would undertake only the cargo service or the passenger service also;

(c) whether it is against the declared policy of Government not to grant permission to the private Companies in this manner; and

(d) the terms and conditions of the agreement entered with the said Company ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d), Section 18(e) of the Air Corporation Act, 1953, as amended by Act 17 of 1962 provides for permission being accorded to private parties to operate scheduled services both for passengers and cargo on a regular basis. So far no permission for such scheduled services has been given to any party.

2. Additionally, Aircraft Rules, 1937 provide for non-scheduled operations being permitted. Apart from the Flying Clubs and the two Government Air Corporations, the following Air Companies have been given non-scheduled permits :

1. Air Survey Company of India.
2. Airways India.

3. Bharat Commerce & Industries.
4. Combata Aviation.
5. Jamair Company.
6. Kalinga Airlines; and
7. Kasturi & Sons.

3. While the non-scheduled permit does not entitle the holders to operate regular scheduled services, it enables them to operate non-scheduled flights for both passenger and cargo, provided each such flight is cleared by the Director General of Civil Aviation or the Controller of Aerodromes concerned, on his being satisfied that the conditions of the permit are being complied with. The conditions which non-scheduled operators have to comply with are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T-293/68].

4. Jamair Company, who hold a non-scheduled permit, have been getting clearance from the Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi for non-scheduled flights from Delhi to various places in Rajasthan with effect from the 20th February, 1968. The operation of these non-scheduled flights by the Company is covered by the provisions of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, and is consistent with the existing policy of the Government in respect of non-scheduled operations.

चिंगशा गांव में नागाओं द्वारा हमला

2500. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 फरवरी, 1968 को उखरूल सब डिवीजन के इलाके में जहाँ युद्ध-विराम समझौता लागू है, चिंगशा गांव में सशस्त्र नागाओं के एक दल ने गस्ती दल तथा ग्राम स्वयंसेवक दल पर हमला किया था; और

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

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

(ख) पुलिस द्वारा एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और उपद्रवियों को पकड़ने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

STRIKE BY HARYANA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

2501. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Haryana Government went on strike on the 8th and 9th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of employees who participated in the strike;

(c) their demands; and

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

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

(b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-294/68.*]

SAINIK SCHOOLS SCHOLARSHIPS

2502. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of boys selected this year for admission to the Sainik Schools

from the Union Territories on the basis of all-India examination;

(b) whether it is a fact that as against 140 scholarships granted last year by the Ministry of Home Affairs only 40 scholarships have been granted this year to these boys;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have any scheme to give financial assistance to the boys belonging to the lower income groups who have been denied scholarships this year and whose parents cannot afford to pay the full fee to these schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 103 boys qualified for admission to various Sainik Schools on the basis of an all India test.

(b) and (c). According to the scheme of Union Territories' Scholarships, 126 scholarships were sanctioned. Owing to the pressure of admissions last year, purely as a temporary measure, the number of scholarships was raised to 265, with the result that 139 new scholarships were granted last year. Out of these only 40 were available for sanction this year, since this number was surrendered last year. The question of accommodating the remaining boys who are otherwise eligible, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(d) and (e). The present scholarships will be confined to those students whose parents earn income of Rs. 500 per month or less. The definition of this income excludes all types of allowances including dearness allowance.

12-0 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED OCCUPATION OF INDIAN ISLAND BY CEYLON

श्री जो० प्र० स्वामी (मृदादाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य

[श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी]

मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे :

“श्री लंका द्वारा पाक स्टेट में एक भारतीय द्वीप पर कब्जा किया जाना।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The attention of the Government has been drawn to a newspaper report of the 29th February, 1968 alleging that the Government of Ceylon is now acting “on the full assumption” that it has complete ownership of the Kuchchativu Island in the Palk Straits between India and Ceylon.

2. The matter is under examination and is being taken up with the Ceylon Government. We have asked our High Commissioner in Ceylon to find out from Ceylon Government the truth of this report.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के सामने यह कोई छोटे से टापू का प्रश्न नहीं है। इसका एक बहुत बड़ा महत्व है और वह यह कि पिछले 20 वर्षों के इतिहास में भारतवर्ष में जो घटनायें घट रही हैं विदेशों के द्वारा, उनमें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि भारतवर्ष एक धर्मशाला है जहाँ जिसके जी में आए अपना बिस्तार रख ले और जबतक जी में आए रखे रहे। धर्मशाला के भी कुछ नियम होते हैं लेकिन भारतवर्ष का यह हाल है कि हमारे पड़ोसी जो देश है वे हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं फिर यहाँ की सरकार या तो प्रोटेस्ट करती है या इस चीज का बहाना लेकर कि वार हो जाएगी या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा को हानि होगी, उस भूमि को उन्हें सौंप देती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्द महासागर में बहुत से ऐसे टापू हैं जिनपर अमरीका का, चाइना का और पाकिस्तान का दावा है और उन्हीं टापुओं में से एक टापू पर यह बात आई है कि सीलोन ने उस टापू पर अधिकार किया है जिस पर कि भारतवर्ष और सीलोन की सरकारें अपने अधिकार को मान्यता देती हैं। सीलोन की सरकार ने अपने अधि-

कार से उस टापू पर अपना अधिकार जमा लिया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा ऐसा कार्य हुआ है जोकि भारतवर्ष की सावरेन्टी को चलेन्ज करता है। सरकार की ओर से जैसा कि अभी जवाब दिया गया कि यहाँ की सरकार ने सीलोन की सरकार को लिखा है, उनसे पत्र-व्यवहार किया है और अपने हाई कमिश्नर से भी कहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब उन्होंने अधिकार जमा लिया है तब आप प्रोटेस्ट कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में आपने हिन्द महासागर में स्थित उन द्वीपों, जिनपर कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान आदि की प्रोटेस्ट है, की रक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है और ऐसे टापू के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या ऐक्शन लेने जा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: यह मामला भारत सरकार और सीलोन सरकार के बीच में है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार के मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध भारत और सीलोन के बीच में हैं उनके तहत मजबूर न करें... (व्यवधान)..... कि बिना जानकारी किए हुए सरकार की ओर से कोई बात कही जाए। (व्यवधान) देने का सवाल तो अभी उठता ही नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अखबारों में निकला है...

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अखबारों की सभी खबरें सही नहीं हुआ करतीं। हम सीलोन सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करेंगे और जैसे ही पूरी सूचना हासिल हो जाएगी, उसको सदन के सामने रखेंगे।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने पूछा है कि इसी प्रकार के जो अन्य द्वीप हैं जिनपर अमरीका पाकिस्तान आदि की प्रोटेस्ट है, उनकी रक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with Ceylon.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री बताएंगी कि यह तो एक छोटे आईलैंड के लिए कहा गया कि इन्होंने सीलोन से पूछा है लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री को इस बड़े देश के किसी भी भाग के लिए कोई भी मोह माया नहीं है, जो उन का रुख है उस से मुझे तो ऐसा समझ में आता है कि जैसे विनोभा जी भूमिदान देते हैं, उसी प्रकार से इन का रुख तो भारत-दान का है, सारे भारतवर्ष को ही ये दान करना चाहती हैं। सीलोन ने उस छोटे से आईलैंड को ले लिया जो कि भारत का था, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के लिए आपने पहले से ही कोई इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं किया था? आप वहाँ नीसेना क्यों नहीं भेजते हैं? (व्यवधान) . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि ऐसे कितने द्वीप हैं, हिन्द महासागर में, भारत के 400 मील दक्षिण तक जिन पर कि कमजोरी के कारण भारत सरकार का अधिकार खत्म हो गया है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह इल्जाम सरासर गलत है कि कोई भूमि दान की जा रही है। आपका दूसरा सवाल यह है कि ऐसे कितने द्वीप हैं जिनको हम दूसरों को दे रहे हैं, इस में भी कोई सच्चाई नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : एक तरफ तो कच्छ का मामला जैसे खत्म होता जा रहा है, वैसे ही पाकिस्तान ने अभी अण्डमान और निकोबार के ऊपर अपनी मांग पेश की है। 23 तारीख को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में पाकिस्तान सरकार की ओर से चलाये जानेवाले प्रेम-पाकिस्तान नाम की जो संस्था है.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you come to Ceylon ?

श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सारी चीजें एक दूसरे से मिली हुई हैं। यह देश के संरक्षण का मामला है।

अब पाकिस्तान का यह कहना है कि अण्डमान, निकोबार का बंटवारा होना चाहिए।

चार देशों में उस का बंटवारा होना चाहिए। इंडोनेशिया, बर्मा, पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में और वे लोग यह बतलाते हैं :

"According to the press of Pakistan, the closest of these islands in the Bay of Bengal is some 750 miles away from Bengal, 740 miles from Madras while these are only 100 miles away from Indonesia, 120 miles from Burma and 425 miles from East Pakistan. The article recommends that the administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands therefore be handed over to the country closest to that."

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है.

SHRI K. R. GANESH (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, on a point of order. I had given notice of a Calling Attention on this.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not allow it now.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Your office has rejected my calling attention notice. Yet, you allow it to be raised here by some other hon. Members. I am sorry; this is happening.

MR. SPEAKER : But there is no point of order.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : While you did not admit my calling attention notice, you are allowing this to be raised on a calling attention which has nothing to do with this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Shri Fernandez to confine his question to Ceylon. He cannot bring in the whole foreign policy of India.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस देश की भूमि के संरक्षण के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ। अब इन को समझ न हो तो मैं क्या करूँ? बस प्वाएंटे आफ आर्डर बिना जाने बूझे उठा दिया। मैं इस देश के संरक्षण के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ.

MR. SPEAKER : If he asks this question, others take objection to it. Here is a Member who comes from Andamans and he is raising it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I am rising on a point of order under rule 197(2). When a Calling Attention Notice has been tabled and is being answered by the Minister there shall be no debate on that statement. Now the hon. Member is converting this calling attention into a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with the hon. Member. This Calling Attention is about Ceylon. We are not discussing the entire foreign policy of Pakistan claiming something or China claiming something else. He can ask for some clarification about Ceylon. I am not going to allow anything beyond that.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: ठीक है तब मेरा यह प्रश्न है.....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना है। अंडमान के बारे में हम लोगों ने एक ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस अलग दिया था। मुझे इत्तिला मिली है कि वह मंजूर नहीं किया जाएगा.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. On that account you cannot bring this.

श्री मधु लिमये: फिर हम कब उठायें ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what Shri Ganesh raised. I did not allow him. So, he cannot also raise it on that account.

श्री मधु लिमये: उसे क्यों नहीं मंजूर किया गया ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने ऐसा बतलाया है कि सीलोन में अपने हाई कमिश्नर को लिख भेजा है और उन से कहा है कि वह जरा इस की तलाश कर लें। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि वह मामला हाई कमिश्नर के तलाश करने का नहीं है। बल बजट में 1000 करोड़ रुपए से भी अधिक रुपया हिन्दुस्तान की भू सेना, नौ सेना और हवाई सेना के बास्ते मंजूर करने की मांग की गई है। क्या हिन्दुस्तान की कोई सेना नहीं है और क्या आप वहां पर जहाज नहीं भेज सकते हैं और अगर उस भूमि को सीलोन

ने अपने हाथ में लिया हो तो तत्काल उस को वापिस कराने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं।

साथ-साथ यह अंडमान और निकोबार के बारे में कहीं वही बात तो नहीं होने जा रही जैसे कि वहां पर यह मांग की जा रही है कि इस का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो इसके पास के देश इंडोनेशिया और पाकिस्तान हैं, उन्हें दे दिया जाए.....

MR. SPEAKER: That portion of the question which relates to Indonesia need not be answered. Only that portion which relates to Ceylon need be answered.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। क्या सदन इसी तरह से चुपचाप बैठा रहेगा और भारत सरकार एक के बाद एक इलाका देती चली जाएगी। उस ने कच्छ छोड़ दिया और अब सीलोन की बात आई है मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया है कि वहां सीलोन के हाई कमिश्नर से पूछ रहे हैं तो उन से क्या पूछ रहे हैं? आप अपनी आर्मी नेवी और एयर फोर्स से पूछिए। क्या कुछ भी देश की मुहब्बत आप के दिलों में बाकी नहीं रही है.....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you kindly sit down now? May I request the hon. Minister to answer that portion which pertains to Ceylon?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: अध्यक्ष महोदय....
(व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कांग्रेस से मिल कर बातें करते हैं। मुझे सख्त ऐतराज है। जब दूसरे दल के लोग, रंगा साहब के लोग इस तरह के मवान पूछते हैं तो उन को रोकना चाहिए.... (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He may be a senior Member. We are also here since 1957. He has always been elected through a bye-election.

MR. SPEAKER: He is in the middle of his answer. Shri Fernandez has asked a question and here is the Minister standing on his legs to answer that. For heaven's sake, let us cool our tempers.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अभी पूछा। उन के शब्द यह थे "अगर सीलोन ने कब्जा किया हो तो हम क्या कर रहे हैं?" अब जाहिर है कि हाइपोथिटिकल क्वेश्चन है। मैंने यही कहा कि यह समाचार आया है बाकी जब तक अधिकारिक तौर पर हमें इस बारे में कुछ मालूम न हो जाय तब तक.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A time is coming when only Allahabad and Rae Bareilly will remain in India.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : तब हम कुछ निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकते हैं। हम सीलोन सरकार से बानचीत कर रहे हैं पता लगा रहे हैं और बाद में पूरी जानकारी देंगे। कोई माननीय अगर हाइपोथिटिकल क्वेश्चन पूछें तो उस का जवाब नियम के अनुसार दिया भी नहीं जाता है..... (व्यवधान)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : क्या सरकार कच्छ की तरह सीलोन को भी सौंपने को तैयार हो रही है? मन्त्री महोदय आखिर वतला क्या रहे है? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the use? It would not be answered. Shri Swell.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : The newspaper report says that the Government of India put forward its claim to this island only in 1956. I want to know whether at any time that Government put forward its claim to this island and, if it has done that, does it accept the position that this island is in dispute between India and Ceylon. Why did they put the claim only in 1956? What was the position before that? In whose possession was this island?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This matter relates even to an earlier period. The matter arose as far back as 1921 also. So far as the possession of the island is concerned, this island is completely uninhabited, nobody lives there. There is not even water there. Therefore, it is in nobody's possession.... (Interruption).**

MR. SPEAKER : The House would like to hear the answer, not you alone. You will have to sit now. Nothing will be taken down.

SHRI SWELL : My question has not been answered. The Minister is trying to play down the whole thing by saying that that island has not even water there. I would like to know in whose possession the island was.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said that it is neither under the possession of India nor of Ceylon.... (Interruption).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : He cannot say that in the House.... (Interruption).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Let the Prime Minister clarify this point now made by the Minister. It is a very serious point that he has made.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down? Shri Madhu Limaye. His name is there.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री ने अपने उत्तर में दो बातें कहीं। एक यह कि हाई कमिश्नर से अब तक इन को कोई जानकारी नहीं है और दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि हमारा इस द्वीप पर कब्जा नहीं था। यह दो बातें साफ कहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : नहीं कहा है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बात पहले साफ हो जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं कहा है। हम सब कहते हैं कि कहा है। पहले मन्त्री महोदय इस को बतलायें, नहीं तो हमारे प्रश्न पूछने से क्या फायदा है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : प्रधान मन्त्री से जवाब दिलवाया जाए।

श्री अँकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : प्रधान मन्त्री को स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह कब तक गुंगी बन कर बैठी रहेंगी?

** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it will be possible to conduct the proceedings of the House in this way. It is impossible now. (Interruptions) I cannot help it. After all, the Opposition, some of them, have their own opinions and other Members also have their own opinions. I can only regulate the proceedings. Nothing more can be done. This is a Call Attention Notice. I would like my friends to ask a question, a clarification... (Interruption) I am saying for myself. Sitting in the Chair, I have no opinion either way. I can only regulate the proceedings of the House. That is only left to the Speaker. If so many of you begin getting up and shouting, it will be difficult for me. Shri Madhu Limaye is putting a question. (Interruption) If the Prime Minister thinks it necessary that she should answer, I will be happy. She may do it herself also. But, in the meanwhile, if you don't allow the question and in between so many of you get up and shout, it will be very difficult for me. I want your cooperation. It is an important question. The Prime Minister is fortunately here. She has got other duties also. I can sympathise with the Prime Minister. She has so many responsibilities.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम मैंने यह सना है कि हाई कमिश्नर के पास से कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है और यह कि इस वक्त अपना कब्जा नहीं है, न पुलिस न सैनिकी। इस माने में कब्जा नहीं था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि भूतपूर्व रामनाड रियासत के कब्जे में यह रहा है, और जब रामनाड रियासत का विलीनीकरण मद्रास के साथ हुआ तो वह रामनाडपुरम जिले का अविभाज्य हिस्सा हुआ? यदि यह बात सही है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जो हमारे दूर के सीमावर्ती इलाके हैं, चाहे सनुद्र में हों या जैसे लद्दाख और कच्छ के इलाके में कंजरकोट हो, उन में गश्त लगाने और वहाँ चेक-पोस्ट कायम करने का काम करें। जिस को आप अपना कारगर नियन्त्रण अथवा एफेक्टिव अकुपेशन या कंट्रोल कह सकते हैं? ऐसा करने के बारे में जो डिलाई बरती गई उस से यह हमारे दूर के सीमावर्ती इलाके विदेशों

के कब्जे में जा रहे हैं और तरह-तरह के दावे किये जा रहे हैं। इस तरह के विवाद खड़े किए जाते हैं और फिर आप पंचों के सामने जाते हैं, आरबिट्रेशन में जाते हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जिन बातों की ओर उन का ध्यान दिलाया है, क्या वह सही हैं। यदि वह सही हैं तब इस द्वीप को, जिस को कच्छ तीवु कहते हैं, अपने कब्जे में करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I say a few words? I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members. As the Minister tried to explain earlier, we do not have the full information at this moment. We have had very friendly relations with the people and the Government of Ceylon, and, I think, the more we say on this issue just now, the more are the chances that it may create difficulties. It is better to have fuller information which the Minister has already promised. We will make a statement... (Interruption). About occupation, if you mean by the army, he has said that nobody is in occupation. This does not mean title or sovereignty... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : She has not yet replied fully.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने सैनिकी या पुलिस अथवा सिविल कंट्रोल के बारे में कहा था।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As the Minister has stated, this is an uninhabited island. There is occasionally, I think, some religious function to which people go there. I think, with your permission, if the hon. members would be a little patient and wait for us to get fuller information...

SHRI RABI RAI (Puri) : When?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think, on Monday; we can try on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER : May I suggest one thing?

श्री मधु लिमये: उस के बाद क्या हम को सवाल पूछने दिया जायेगा ? मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा कि वह सोमवार को इत्तला देंगी। क्या इस के बाद हम को सवाल पूछने को इजाजत दी जाएगी?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. She has said.... (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Where is the question of possession ?

MR. SPEAKER: He should address the Chair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि सरकार के पास इस समय पूरी जानकारी नहीं है तो सरकार जानाकारी प्राप्त करे। लेकिन यह द्वीप भारत का भाग है या नहीं यह सीनोन से आने वाली जानकारी पर निर्भर नहीं करता। इस प्रश्न को सरकार को सन्देहावस्था में नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री यह बात सदन में कहें कि यह द्वीप भारत का भाग है। इस समय उस की स्थिति क्या है, इस के बारे में वह जानकारी प्राप्त करें, लेकिन जहाँ तक उस के भारत का भाग होने का प्रश्न है, इस को वह सन्देह में न डालें।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): May I humbly ask you.

MR. SPEAKER: He may please sit down. I will call him again, if necessary.

Instead of having a debate on this, now, we can do this. The Prime Minister has said that on Monday they are going to have fuller information and then, if necessary, I will allow a half-an-hour discussion or something. She is not in a position to say anything now and she also says that it will complicate matters if anything is said now. This is a call-attention.... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: He may sit down. I am on my legs. This is concerning Ceylon and that island, Kuchchativu. He cannot

bring in Andaman and all that. The budget debate is coming, the foreign affairs debate is coming, and he can take up these points at that time.... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: All of them may please sit down. I have requested Mr. Nath Pai and others also to sit down.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The reply from the Prime Minister is very intelligent. It is not a question of possession.

MR. SPEAKER: He may sit down. I have requested Mr. Nath Pai and the others also to sit down and they are sitting.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: वह नेशन के खिलाफ बात करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Member to sit down? Only one point is relevant. Whether this island belongs to us or not is the point. I can understand that. If the hon. Minister can answer now, it is well and good; or else on Monday.... (Interruptions). I am giving the hon. Minister a chance now; or else, when they make a fuller statement on Monday, naturally I will.... (Interruptions). I have not finished my sentence and hon. Members are interrupting me. I would make a request to the hon. Members. As and when I ask them to make a statement and I allow a half-an-hour discussion if I am asked again that all the parties must get a chance and all that, it would be difficult; if anybody wants to put a question on this, he may let me know about it in advance and I will allow about half a dozen questions to be put.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The damage has been done.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: They should withdraw the statement that it is not a part of India.

SHRI NATH PAI rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any question to be answered by the Minister.

[Mr. Speaker]

The Prime Minister has said that she will get fuller information on Monday and give it to the members. About the correction, I am myself asking her. If she wants to say anything now, she can.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have already explained. When the Minister was explaining the position, he was not talking of ownership or sovereignty. One other matter is that.... (Interruptions).

SHRI NATH PAI : I fully appreciate your sentiment and also the Prime Minister's sentiment that we should not say things which will complicate the issue. We agree with you on that point. I welcome your suggestion that we should not have a discussion now but we should have a proper discussion later on.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not necessary now. I thank him for welcoming the suggestion.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am raising a point of order. I am not asking a question.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : The Prime Minister has not finished her reply. So, why should the hon. Member be allowed to speak now?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Why should he raise a point of order now? Yesterday he started raising points of disorder.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : When the Prime Minister has not finished her answer, why should he be allowed to speak now? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member kindly sit down now? This kind of cross-talk does not help. What is the point of order?

SHRI NATH PAI : This is the point of order.

I fully welcome what you have said namely that we should....

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI : Let me complete what I was going to say. I have been interrupted systematically. (Interruptions) Sit down....

SHRI SONAVANE (Pundharpur) : He should sit down first.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to raise a point of order. Let us hear the point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI : Shri B. R. Bhagat has said that Government have no information.... (Interruptions). Sit down. Zarda suno to.... (Interruptions).

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जवाब देने हैं । तो जवाब नहीं देने दिया जाता है....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may leave it to me to control the House.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : इतने गुन्ने से क्यों बोलते हैं ?

Why should he get excited? Why should he give sermons to us today? Yesterday what was the lesson that he gave us?

SHRI NATH PAI : Shri B. R. Bhagat had told the House....

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : हम भी चुन कर आए हैं । हम भी....

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not want to yield.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा....इस हाउस के मम्बर हैं । उनकी क्या हिम्मत है कि इस तरह से बोलें ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इस पर लगाम लगाओ ।

SHRI NATH PAI : By shouting he cannot intimidate us. He cannot shout in this manner.

MR. SPEAKER : Two mistakes do not make one right.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Shri Nath Pai is a senior Member. Should a senior Member behave like this?

SHRI NATH PAI : May I frame my point of order ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या उन्होंने हाउस को बै कर रखा है ?

What does he think of himself ?

कल इन्होंने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को इटरप्ट किया था ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : यह क्या बात है ? हम इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं ।

SHRI NATH PAI : I am sure he would not like to hear what I think of him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We strongly protest against this kind of thing.

SHRI NATH PAI : I have been called by you and I am in possession of the floor. So, may I continue ? On the 7th....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Do not allow him, Sir. He is monopolising the time of the House. Who is he to monopolise the time of the House ? You are allowing him to say all kinds of irrelevant things.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Under what rule is he raising the point of order ? Let him state the rule and then raise the point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI : The Minister of External Affairs in his earlier reply stated that Government had no information.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Under what rule is he raising the point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule is he raising it ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Under rule 370.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : May I point out that the trouble is because there is no leadership in the Congress Party. There was a time when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was alive and when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was alive, when people could not stand on their hind legs and shout like this. Now, even when the Prime Minister beckons to them to sit down, they jump on their hind legs and shout. That is the trouble.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not want a reply from him today. I welcome your suggestion that there will be a discussion at the proper time. I am pointing out the total contradiction in the reply given.

We raised this question on the 7th August 1967 and the reply then given was—I am quoting from the proceedings of the House....

MR. SPEAKER : How can that be a point of order ?

SHRI NATH PAI : It is only when you hear me in full you will know.

On the 7th August 1967, a question was asked by Shri Kiruttinan of the DMK. It was addressed to the Minister of External Affairs. It read :

"whether it is a fact that there is a church built up by Indian fishermen in the Katcha Dive near Rameswaram;

whether it is also a fact that the people from Ceylon and Government officials and Navy forces of the Ceylon Government are freely allowed to enter into the Island, and take away all the income of the church to Ceylon;

if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?"

This was in August 1967. Today we are in March 1, 1968, six months later. What was the reply then ?

"Government have no information". Six months later, we are told 'Government have no information'.

Shri B. R. BHAGAT : Let him please read the whole of the sentence of the first reply.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI : I have not concluded.

MR. SPEAKER : You can have your own way—I do not mind. You are only pointing out the difference between what they said then and what they said now.

SHRI NATH PAI : No, Sir. Six months later, they cannot reply. If you still think there is no point of order, do I take it that they are not required to answer questions ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : This was what I submitted earlier. Under cover of a point of order, he raises certain questions.

SHRI NATH PAI : They are required, under the rules, to answer questions.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI NATH PAI : No? Is it your ruling that they are not required to answer questions.

MR. SPEAKER : I said there is no point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI : It has taken them 7 months to answer a question. Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. The Minister shall not reply to his question. It is happening every day, and a debate is being held on a point of order. I am a helpless witness to this. It is unfortunate. If something was said on an earlier occasion and something else is said now, it cannot be the subject of a point of order. He can raise an objection. This is a delicate matter in which the Prime Minister....

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I only wanted to say that the hon. Member read only half the sentence.

SHRI NATH PAI : No, no.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : After reading out the question, from the answer the hon. Member read out : 'Government have no information..' and stopped there. The full answer was :

"Government have no information that this church has any income. It is understood that religious ceremonies are held in the church once a year, which are attended by Indians and Ceylonese".

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का क्या हुआ है ?

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order.

12-38 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE KANDLA PORT TRUST

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : On behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO, I beg to relay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1965-66 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-271/68.*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR AND UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1965-66.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-272/68.*]

(2) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 258 in Gazette of India, dated the 10th February, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-273/68.*]

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by Govern-

ment on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha shown against each :—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. III.—Third Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. XI.—Second Session, 1967.
(Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX.—First Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI.—Sixteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha)
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII.—Fifteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-274/68].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 35 published in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (iv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (v) G.S.R. 39 published in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendment in the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (vi) G.S.R. 40 published in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (vii) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January 1968.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 51 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (ix) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 245 in Gazette of India, dated the 10th February, 1968.
- (x) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 248 in Gazette of India, dated the 10th February, 1968.
- (xi) The All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 290 in Gazette of India, dated the 17th February, 1968.
- (xii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291 in Gazette of India, dated the 17th February, 1968.
- (xiii) The All India Services (Commutation of Pension) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 292

[Shri Parimal Ghosh]

in Gazette of India, dated the 17th February, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-275/68].

12-40 HRS.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee in the Ministry of Railways—Commercial and other cognate matters—travel concessions allowed to railway employees.

12-40½ HRS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, Government business in Lok Sabha during the week commencing 4th March 1968 will consist of :

- (1) Further discussion on the Railway Budget for 1968-69;
- (2) Discussion on the Report of Dr. R. K. Hazari; and
- (3) General discussion on General Budget for 1968-69.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want to say something on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Birla.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This should be approved by the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Item 5 is not to be approved, I am sure about this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I wanted to speak on item 5. I shouted.

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be approved, you said. It is a statement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I do not think anything has to be approved now. Mr. Birla.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Should we take it that we cannot ask any question on this?

MR. SPEAKER : Is he making his speech, or shall I call somebody else?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You are angry.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : माननीय सदस्य एगोरेशन के बारे में कुछ कह सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I am completely exhausted. I am completely down.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह बात दूसरी है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are not exhausted.

MR. SPEAKER : You have brought me to this level. I am not allowing any one.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Ask somebody else to preside.

MR. SPEAKER : Come along, you do. Then you will understand this kind of lawlessness.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not lawlessness.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : At this rate, I will have to adjourn the House. If you do not want the House to function, I can only adjourn the House.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : On item 5 I have to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order there. Mr. Birla. You have taken 15 minutes. Please take another 5 minutes.

12-42 HRS.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu) : At the very outset, I am thankful to you for having allowed me to continue my speech on the Railway Budget which I could not conclude yesterday on account of shortage of time. I would, therefore, now start from the point where I had stopped last evening.

I was drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important point, and that point was fuel consumption by the

railways. As I said yesterday, it is a major item of expenditure, and it is very possible that a substantial economy can be affected on this account.

I was referring to the table at pages 56-57 of the blue book where it is said that the railways have used more coal per kilometre on the metre gauge as well as broad gauge. I do not understand how the railways have consumed more quantity of coal. I can definitely understand that the railways have consumed higher priced coal on account of the fact that there was de-control of coal in September, 1967, and the railways had to pay a higher price on this account. Secondly, the incidence of sales tax on coal might have also contributed to the increase in coal price. But I do not understand how the railways have consumed more quantity of coal.

12.44 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There seem to be three probabilities. One is that poor quality of coal has been received by the railways. It is obvious that because of poor quality more consumption is bound to take place per hundred kilometres or whatever it may be. The second probability is that less quantity of coal might have been loaded at the source. That will also affect the quantity used by the railways. I have no information on these two accounts, therefore I cannot comment very precisely on these two points. The third probability, it is not a probability it is a certainty, is about the pilferage of coal.

I think the House knows full well that a large quantity of coal is pilfered from the wagons consigned to the railways and to the public. At quite a few places the goods train hauling coal wagons is stopped at the outer signal of the railway station for pilfering. This is done with the knowledge of the station master, engine driver and the guard. I have no habit of complaining against anybody; it is against my very nature. But I have seen things with my own eyes....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had taken fifteen minutes yesterday; you must try to conclude now.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: I am giving very useful suggestions to the Railway Minister to effect economy. Railways move coal worth about Rs. 7 crores every year and there is generally a ten per cent shortage when the coal reaches its destination. A saving of even one per cent on this account is going to make a difference of Rs. 3.5 crores per year and that will mean so much to the railways and to the public at large. This calculation is on the basis of Rs. 50 per tonne of coal.

I shall now refer to his proposal for increasing goods freight and passenger fares. His proposal to increase by three per cent the existing supplementary charge on the goods freight will increase the price of goods and may also drive away some of the high-rated traffic which is being taken up by the railways and this will affect the railways adversely. As a matter of fact when the Government is trying to hold the priceline and fight inflation on the one hand and industrial recession on the other, this increase in freight rates is not only unfortunate but also unwarranted. If you compare the figures of 1950 with those of 1966, there has been an increase of 100 per cent in the freight charges on coke, coal, cement, iron and steel, etc. Now, a three per cent increase is contemplated. Similarly the increase in passenger fares is going to hit the common man very adversely.

Coming to my constituency, I have three suggestions to make: Firstly, there is a very big copper mine project at Khetri at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 crores. It is a public undertaking. Still, it is not connected by a rail line. I am given to understand that this project is to be connected with a railway line. I hope that my information is correct.

My second proposal is about the linking of Pilani by railway lines. Pilani has a place in the educational map of our country. It has the Central Research Institution of Electronics; it has the Institute of Technology and Science which has the status of a university.

It has a training college for nurses, an agricultural research organisation approved by the Government of Rajasthan, a public school, a girls' college and other educa-

[Shri R. K. Birla]

tional institutions. I do not know if there is any other city or town in our country where such educational and research facilities are available and that town or city is yet without a railway station. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly give a very favourable consideration to my request, that an important educational centre and a research station like Pilani must be immediately linked with a railway line.

Lastly, I would submit that the Railway department is essentially a service department. I would, therefore, request that the officers and the employees of the railway should be very co-operative and should look after the interests of the consumers.

Before concluding, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister that he should give instructions to his staff people to sincerely follow the motto and practise that motto which is, "customers are my masters." With the above suggestion, I wish the hon. Minister the best of success and hope that he will put the railways on the right track.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे ऐसे समय पर बोलने का मौका दिया गया है कि मेरी स्पीच आधी उधर रहेगी आधी उधर रह जायगी। माननीय रेलवे मन्त्री ने जो स्पीच दी है उस में बहुत सी अच्छी बातें बतायी हैं और उन्होंने रेलवे की सारी तस्वीर हमारे सामने ला कर रखी है। मगर मुझे कुछ और बातें भी कहनी हैं कि हर साल ऐसा होता है कि रेलवे बजट में घाटा रहता है, कभी कोयले की वजह से हो या कभी डीअरनेस एलावेंस बढ़ा हो, उसकी वजह से हो, कोई भी कारण हो लेकिन यह हमेशा का फीचर बन गया है कि टैक्स, फ्रेट और फेयर सब बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो रेलवे का तन्व है वह खास तौर पर एक कार्मशियल कंसर्न है। वह कोई सिर्फ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट नहीं है जैसे कि और दफ्तर हैं। और ऐसा ही ख्याल कायम रहा कि जो कुछ भी घाटा रहेगा वह हमारे मन्त्री महोदय पार्लियामेंट के सामने जा कर फ्रेट और फेयर बढ़ा कर उस घाटे को पूरा कर

देंगे तो मैं ऐसा मानती हूँ कि यह ख्याल गलत है और इस से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एफिशियेंसी और रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी कभी नहीं आयेगी। मैं टैक्स का विरोध करती हूँ ऐसी बात नहीं है, मगर मैं प्रिंसिपल के तौर पर कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब कि यह कार्मशियल कंसर्न है और जो यह आफिसर्स बैठे हैं इन को यह कार्मशियल कंसर्न चलाना है तो उनको अपने दिमाग में ऐसा ख्याल नहीं रखना चाहिए कि जो घाटा है वह इस तरह से टैक्स बढ़ा कर पूरा हो जायगा बल्कि उनको यह ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि घाटे की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर रहेगी और किसी न किसी तरह से वह घाटा हमें पूरा करना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए प्रजा के पास जा कर उनकी इनएफिशियेंसी और उन के काम में जो कमी है उस का बोझ आम जनता पर डालना यह मेरे ख्याल से बिल्कुल गलत बात है और इस पर मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो बहुत ही डम काम में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं, मुझे उनसे पूरी आशा है कि अगर वह इस पर ध्यान देंगे तो जरूर उस में कुछ न कुछ दुरुस्ती होगी। तो मैं इस प्रिंसिपल के तौर पर जो कुछ छोटे-मोटे टैक्स उन्होंने लगाए हैं उस का विरोध कर रही हूँ।

दूसरी बात—आज जब कि सारी दुनिया में और हिन्दुस्तान में भी ट्रैफिक, रोड ट्रैफिक इतना बढ़ रहा है कि आज ट्रक्स नहीं मिलते। कहीं भी जाओ हम किसी से कहते हैं कि इतना सामान ले जाओ तो ले जाने वाले नहीं मिलते तो फिर जो यह कहते हैं कि रेलवे के वैगन्स की कैपेसिटी आइडिल रही या पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक जितना मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिला तो यह बात अजीब सी लगती है। कहा जा रहा है कि वह जो ड्राउट की सिचुएशन रही उस से इस पर असर पड़ा है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह सही बात नहीं है। आज ऐसी हालत है कि ज्यादातर गुड्स ट्रैफिक रोड पर जा रहा है। इस के बारे में आपको देखना पड़ेगा। आप देखें कि जैसे कि आप ने फ्रेट बढ़ाया है तो मैं कह रही हूँ कि इससे आप की आमदनी बढ़ेगी

नहीं। आज ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है रेलवे के तन्त्र में कि इस पर ला आफ डिमिनिशिंग रिटर्न लागू हो जायगा और यह फ्रेट बढ़ाने से आपको कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आज गुड्स ट्रैफिक मिलते नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ माननीय मन्त्री जी से और उनके साथ हमारी बात भी हुई है, सारे देश में जहाँ जहाँ वाटिल-नेक्स है या गुड्स ट्रैफिक की मूवमेंट नहीं होती है, उस के कारण क्या है? मेरे इलाके में, गुजरात की बात मैंने उस से कही है, मेरी आदत नहीं है कि यहाँ लोकल बातों में मैं जाऊँ, मगर बिहार में, गुजरात में और दक्षिण में कई ऐसी जगहें हैं (व्यवधान) पंजाब में भी होंगी जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं जहाँ कई वाटिल-नेक्स हैं और जहाँ ट्रांशिपमेंट में तकलीफ होती है, ऐसी जगहें हैं कि जहाँ डबल लाइनों की जरूरत है और ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ कि यातायात बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। अगर आप इसमें जाएं और देखें कि लोगों की क्या डिमांड है, लोग क्या फैसिलिटीज गुड्स ट्रैफिक के लिए मांगते हैं, अगर उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय तो मैं मानती हूँ कि गुड्स ट्रैफिक की वृद्धि होने में कोई मुश्किल नहीं है क्योंकि रोड ट्रैफिक में जितना खर्च लगता है उसमें रेलवे में कुछ कम लगता है, अगर लांग रेंज हो तो कम पड़ता है लेकिन फिर भी लोग रोड ट्रैफिक क्यों पसन्द करते हैं इसकी तफसील में जाना चाहिए। एक तो लोगों ने यह मान लिया है कि रेलवे में कोई चीज भेजेंगे तो उसमें चोरी तो होनी ही है। इस को वह एक नार्मल फीचर मानते हैं कि पांच दस परसेंट चोरी तो होगी ही और फिर उसमें विगाड़ भी होता है। मैंने तो यह देखा है कि कई मामलों में कई वैगन के वैगन गुम हो जाते हैं, कोयले के, सुगर के वैगन्स ही गायब हो जाते हैं। मैंने यह भी बताया है कि कैसे यह हमारे यहाँ गुजरात में होता है? पांच दस वैगन ही गुम हो जाते हैं। जब उनसे कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि आप क्लेम मांग लीजिए। लेकिन वह वैगन कहाँ गए, उनका क्या हुआ

यह पता नहीं लगता। क्लेम लेने में कई-कई साल लग जाते हैं। तो इन सारी बातों को आप देखिए। अगर लोगों को यह भरोसा हो जाये कि रेलवे को यह जो तकलीफें हैं, जो मुश्किलता है और जो वाटिल-नेक्स हैं उनको आप निकालेंगे तो गुड्स ट्रैफिक बढ़ेगा। यह नहीं है कि गुड्स ट्रैफिक देश के अन्दर है ही नहीं। मगर जब तक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में मुधार नहीं होगा, लोगों को तकलीफ होगी तब तक लोग इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। आज क्या होता है? एक ओर वैगन बेकार पड़े हैं और दूसरी ओर हमारे यहाँ गुजरात में इतना माल पड़ा है जिसके लिए वैगन नहीं मिलते। सीमेंट के लिए वैगन नहीं, काटन के लिए वैगन नहीं और कितनी ही चीजों के लिए वैगन नहीं और इधर यह कहते हैं कि हमारी आइडिल कंपैमिटी रही। इस तरह से हमारा देश कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ने वाला है और इससे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कभी सुधरेगा नहीं। तो मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आगे वह ऐसा पक्का निश्चय कर लें कि अगर कोई घाटा हो तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी रेलवे बोर्ड पर लायी जाय, हर एक जोन पर लायी जाय। यह डीअरनेस एलावंस ऐसे नहीं देना चाहिए। उनकी एफिशियेंसी पर प्रोमोशन और इन्क्रीमेंट होना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि पे कमीशन बँट गया। उसने कह दिया कि इतना दे दो और दे दिया। इस से रेलवे तन्त्र का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चलेगा। तो मेरा कहना है कि टैक्स की प्रोपोजल लाने के पहले अगर इन बातों को आप देखेंगे तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारा जो घाटा है, जो नुकसान है, वह चला जायगा, हट जायगा।

13-00 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen on the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fourteen on the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

भौमती जयबेन शाह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कह रही थी कि यह जो घाटा है इसके लिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अच्छी तरह से देखना चाहिए कि किस तरह से गुड्स ट्रेफिक बढ़े, उसके लिए क्या इन्फ्लेक्टिव दिए जाएं। जो व्यापारी लोग हैं उनसे सलाह मशवरा करके कुछ ऐसे तरीके ढूँढे जायं जिनसे कि घाटे को कम किया जा सके।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह देश बहुत बड़ा है। इसके कई इलाके तो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और कई एक बहुत आगे बढ़ गए हैं। अगर देश को आगे बढ़ाना है तो उन इलाकों में जहाँ कि आज तक रेलवे नहीं पहुँची है वहाँ पर पहले रेलवे लाइन डालनी चाहिए ताकि उन पिछड़े इलाकों का भी डेवलपमेंट हो सके।

मैंने एक बात पहले भी कही है और फिर उसको दोहराना चाहती हूँ कि जो एंडवाइजरी कमेटीज डिवीजनल और जोनल लेवल पर बनी हुई हैं वे मेरे विचार से कामयाब नहीं हुई हैं। उन के अन्दर जो कुछ बातें तय की जाती हैं उन पर बहुत अमल होता है। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर आपको ऐसी कमेटियां रखनी हैं जो कि अभी तक विन्कुल बेकार सी हैं क्योंकि उनकी कोई बात मानी नहीं जाती है और उन में सदस्यों के टी०ए०डी०ए० पर खर्चा भी होता है तो आपको चाहिए कि उनकी जो कार्यवाही हो उन पर ठोस तरीके से अमल किया जाय।

अब मैं अपने इलाके के संबंध में भी कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। यहाँ पर बताया गया है कि जो नैरो गेज है उसको उखाड़ने का विचार है क्योंकि वह अनएकोनामिक है। गुजरात और सीराष्ट्र में अधिक से अधिक नैरो गेज है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई एकोनामिक है या अनएकोनामिक है उसको आप कैसे तय करते हैं? कोई लाइन एकोनामिक भी हो सकती है और अनएकोनामिक भी हो सकती है लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ बहुत सी और बातें भी होती हैं जिनके ऊपर भी आपको

ज्यादा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। केवल यह कह देना कि ज्यादा पैसा आया या कम पैसा आया और उसी के आधार पर किसी लाइन को समाप्त करने का तरीका ठीक नहीं लगता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसके बारे में फँसला करने से पहले आप तफसील में जायें और देखें कि क्या बजह अनएकोनामिक होने की है। आपको हिस्टारिकल बैकग्राउण्ड भी देखनी चाहिए। चूँकि स्पीच में यह कहा गया था इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बतलाऊँ कि आपको इस मामले में सारी तफसील में जाना चाहिए और फिर उसके बाद कोई बात तय करनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक टैक्स लगाने या किराया बढ़ाने की बात है, मेरे विचार कोई ऐसे नहीं हैं कि जहाँ भी टैक्स लगाए जाएं, मैं उसका विरोध करूँ। जिस देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, उसमें टैक्स तो देने ही पड़ेंगे लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि एक ऐसा मौका आ जाता है जबकि सेचुरेशन प्वाइंट हो जाता है, उससे आगे आप नहीं जा सकते हैं। मैं तो ऐसा समझती हूँ कि जो फ्रेट बढ़ाया गया है उससे कोई बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं होगी। प्लेटफार्म टिकट पहले 10 पैसे का था, फिर 15 पैसे का किया गया और अब 20 पैसे का कर दिया गया है। मैं नहीं समझती कि इससे क्या फायदा होगा। प्लेटफार्म टिकट तो इसलिए रखा गया था कि कोई आदमी प्लेटफार्म पर आ सके और चेक होने पर वह उसको दिखा सके। आप इसको भी समझ लीजिए कि इसके दाम 20 पैसे कर देने से आपको कोई ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं होने वाली है। अब बहुत कम लोग इसका उपयोग करेंगे। जनता को यह एक सुविधा मिली हुई थी, इस पर आपको नजर नहीं डालनी चाहिए थी। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी मेरा विरोध है।

कल एक सदस्य ने बताया था कि अभी तक कम से कम 15 पैसे का जो टिकट था उसको भी बढ़ाकर 20 पैसे कर दिया जाएगा। इसके बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिए।

बहुत गरीब लोग ही इसका उपयोग करते हैं और उनकी संख्या बहुत कम हो जायेगी।

उपध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे वाले किसी का आदर सम्मान नहीं करते हैं। ग्रष्टाचार की देखभाल करने वाला वहां पर कोई नहीं है। मैं थर्ड क्लास के सम्बन्ध में ही कह रही हूँ। मैं दो दिन पहले जनता से आई थी। मैंने सोचा कि लेडीज कम्पार्टमेंट से ही चल्। मैं यह अपने अनुभव की बात कह रही हूँ जोकि इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाली बात है। अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक के डिब्बों की बड़ी लाइन है। आप सुनो कि क्या हुआ। उसमें दरवाजे को लक करने के लिए कोई चीज नहीं थी। खुला दरवाजा था, बांस भी नहीं। जो बहनें उसमें बैठी थीं वह पूछ रही थी कि क्या करेंगे, अगर रात को बन्द नहीं करेंगे तो कोई घुस आएगा। मैंने गार्ड को बुलाकर उससे कहा तो उसने कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैंने कहा कि इसको कनवर्ट करदो ताकि बहनों के जो आदमी हैं वह भी इसमें बैठ लें लेकिन उसने कहा कि यह भी नहीं हो सकता। पूरे चौबीस घंटों में भी सफाई के लिए कोई नहीं आया। मंरे बुलाने पर भी लोग इधर उधर ही चलते रहे। आज रेलवे वाले शायद मानते ही नहीं हैं कि थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों की सफाई करने की जरूरत है। मेरा मजेयन यह है कि फस्ट क्लास की सफाई के लिए अलग स्टाफ रक्खा जाय जो कि उनके पीछ भले ही लगा रहे, लेकिन ऐसा भी कोई स्टाफ होना चाहिए जो केवल थर्ड क्लास की सफाई करे।

हमारा जो पैसेन्जर ट्रैफिक है उस को भी आज रेलवे की जो हालत है उस पर बड़ी नाराजी है। आप पैसेन्जर टैक्स बढ़ा कर भी कोई ज्यादा आमदनी कर लेंगे ऐसा मैं नहीं मानती हूँ। लेकिन जो छोटे से छोटे टिकट है उनका दाम इस से कम से कम 30 परसेंट बढ़ जाएगा। आप 15 पैसे से 20 पैसे करने जा रहे हैं। इससे ज्यादा और ज्यादाती कोई नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप इसको स्वीज में बढ़ाएं।

कल कोई माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि जिन जिन चीजों को फ्रेट में से एग्जेंट किया गया है, उनमें से फलों को भी शामिल कर दिया गया है।

स्लीपिंग अकॉमोडेशन के बारे में पहले यह था कि 500 मील के ऊपर की दूरी तक सफर करने वाले को सिर्फ 4 आ० देना पड़ता था। उसके कम वाले को 3 र० 75 पैसे देने पड़ते थे। लेकिन अब सबके लिए हर एक रात के लिए 4 र० कर दिया गया है। पता नहीं सरकार गरीब प्रजा से कितना पैसा एक्स्ट्रैट करना चाहती है। मैं तो यह मानती हूँ कि जो भी लम्बे सफर करने वाले तीसरे दर्जे के पैसेजर्स हैं उनके टिकट में ही यह रुपया शामिल होना चाहिए क्योंकि उन का किराया ही काफी हो जाता है। उनसे स्लीपिंग अकॉमोडेशन के लिए अलग से कुछ नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। आज इस बढ़ोतरी से उन लोगों के दिल में बड़ी नाराजी है। और आज कोई मुसाफिर बम्बई से मद्रास या केरल से दिल्ली तक चलता है तो उसको रास्ते में ही तीन-तीन रोज लग जाते हैं। उन लोगों का तो वैसे ही काफी समय लग जाता है। आप उनसे स्लीपिंग अकॉमोडेशन का पैसा और अलग से लेते हैं। आप को चाहिए तो यह कि उनकी गाड़ियों में डीजल एंजिन लगा दें जिस से उनका सफर का समय कम हो कर दो दिन का ही रह जाय। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपको उन गरीब लोगों से टैक्स नहीं लेना चाहिए। आज गरीब आदमी की हालत ऐसी है कि वह सफर के लिए निकल ही नहीं सकता है। कभी कभी निकलता है। उनके नसीब में लम्बा सफर है ही नहीं। लेकिन आज वह निकलता है तो आप कहते हैं कि चार रुपया रोज और दें। अगर कोई यह कहे कि ज्यादा टैक्स लगाने के खिलाफ है, तो ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन जो सोर प्वाइंट है उसको आप क्यों पकड़ते हैं? आज जो लोग थर्ड क्लास में सफर करना चाहते हैं कम से कम उनको आप सफर तो करने दीजिए। अगर आज कोई भी

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

तीसरे दर्जे में सफर करने चलता है तो आप उस से कहते हैं कि ज्यादा पैसे दें। मैं समझती हूँ कि इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट को सोचना पड़ेगा। आज रेलवे तन्त्र के जो अफसर हैं उनके दिल में यह बात होगी कि इससे पैसा तो ज्यादा आता है। लेकिन उनको अपने सोचने के तरीके में सुधार करना होगा। उनको ज्यादा मुविधा देनी चाहिए।

मैं टिकटलेस ट्रेवल के बारे में भी आप से कहना चाहती हूँ। मेरी भी एक दफे मोवाइल स्क्वैड के मैजिस्ट्रेट से भेंट हो गई और काफी बहस हो गई। उनको पता नहीं था कि मैं एम० पी० हूँ। वह लोग दूसरे पैसेन्जर्स को डांट रहे थे। मैंने पूछा कि वह आपको डांट क्यों रहे हैं उनके पास टिकट है। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि आप कौन हैं मैंने कहा आप इस तरह से पैसेन्जर को तंग कैसे कर सकते हैं? मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वह टिकटलेस ट्रेवल को इस तरह से कैम चेक कर सकते हैं। आज देश में जो भी टिकटलेस ट्रेवल होती है वह रेलवे के छोटे बड़े आफिसर्स के कनाईवेंस से होती है। लेकिन जब तक टिकटलेस ट्रेवल को चेक करने के लिए स्टाफ सिसिअरली काम नहीं करेगा तब तक आप चाहे जितनी कोशिश करें, यह चीज कभी भी खत्म होने वाली नहीं है। यहां पर टिकट कैसे दिए जाते हैं, इसके लिए मैंने एक पर्चा टेबल पर रक्खा था। कई गेम्मे छोटे स्टेशन हैं जहां पर टिकट दिया ही नहीं जाता है। कह दिया जाता है कि बैठ जाओ, और बाद में जाकर टी० टी० कहता है कि लाओ किराए के बदले दो आने, चार आने और पांच आने दे दो। यह टिकटलेस ट्रेवेलिंग तभी चैक होगी जब हमारे सारे स्टाफ में एक फखर आयेगी। खाली स्टाफ रखने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। आज रोज रेलवे वालों का डी० ए० बढ़ाने की मांग होती है। मेरा यह कहना है कि जहाँ तक रेलवे वालों के इमाल्युमेंट्स का सवाल है, उसको बढ़ाने के लिए आप कोई दूसरा

तरीका ढूँढ़िए। आज रेलवे सारे देश में सब से बड़ी पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज है। उसका स्टाफ बराबर बढ़ रहा है मगर एफिशिएन्सी बढ़ती नहीं है। आज हम देखते हैं कि ट्रैफिक गुड्स का भी कम हो रहा है और पैसेन्जर का भी कम हो रहा है। आपको रेलवे के सारे के सारे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को फिर से मोच कर ठीक करना पड़ेगा।

रेलों की स्पीड के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि आज यह कहा जाता है कि रेलवे की स्पीड 80 परसेंट ठीक चल रही है। पता नहीं क्या लाजिक है और क्या कॅलकुलेशन है। आज जो मुसाफिर बड़े सफर में चलते हैं, अहमदाबाद से बम्बई चलते हैं, वह जानते हैं कि उसमें जितना समय पहले लगता था टाइम टेबल में उस को बढ़ा दिया गया है। उसके बाद कहते हैं कि 100 परसेंट पंचकुअलिटी है। दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद का जितना रास्ता है उस में नए स्वीपर और नए एंजिन आने के बाद भी चौबीस घन्टे लगते हैं जितने कि आज में दस साल पहले लगते थे। इस पर भी यह कहना कि 100 परसेंट पंचकुअलिटी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह धोखेबाजी है। मुझे माफ किया जाए, लेकिन यह सही बात है। हमको देखना है तो इस तरह देखना चाहिए कि पंचकुअलिटी कितने परसेंट बढ़ी है जब कि समय बही हो। अगर इस तरह से ही रेलवे कहती रहेगी तो उस पर लोगों को कभी भरोसा नहीं आयेगा। इस में माजिन इतना रक्खा गया है कि अगर रेलवे स्टाफ सो भी जाये तो भी गाड़ी समय पर पहुंच जायेगी।

गुजरात के अन्दर सीगाण्ट्र के लोगों को बड़ी मुश्किल है। मैंने मन्त्री महोदय से भेंट कर के उनकी बात को समझाया भी है। हमारा जो गुड्स ट्रैफिक है उसके लिए बीरमगांव सब से बड़ा बाटलनेक है। अगर उसके बारे में कोई भी खास बात नहीं की गई तो जो गुजरात की इंडस्ट्री है, जो लोकल प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनको बड़ा धक्का लगेगा। इसलिए

इसके बारे में आप जरूर सोचें। जब तक हमारे यहां ब्राड गेज नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक यह मसला कभी भी हल होने वाला नहीं है।

रेलवे स्टाफ के बारे में यह कहना है कि अगर आप उनकी कई कटेगरीज रखते हैं तो अवश्य रखें, मुझे उम में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह भी नहीं मानती हूँ कि उनको अमेनिटीज बहुत कम मिलती है। आज आप उनको आइसोलेट करके न रखें। आज जो भी सरकारी नौकर है वह एक प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास बन गई है। हमारे सब के भाई भतीजे उन में होने पर भी कहती हूँ कि सरकारी नौकर सब से बड़े प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास हैं। आज जितनी भी महंगाई बढ़ती है उस से सब को धक्का पहुंचता है। अकेले सरकारी नौकरों को ही नहीं पहुंचता है। रेलवे के नीचे के स्टाफ की एफिशिएन्सी को बढ़ाने के लिए आपको जितनी मदद उनकी करनी हो वह आप कर दें, लेकिन कोई यह नमझे कि जो रेलवे के नौकर हैं, उनका कम मुविधायें मिलती हैं, तां यह ठीक नहीं है। दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं उन से ज्यादा मुविधायें रेलवे वालों को मिलती हैं। लेकिन मुझे माफ कीजिए, अगर कोई यह कहता है कि रेलवे वालों की इनकी आमदनी ऊपर से होती है कि बिना तन्वाह के भी किसी को स्टेशन मास्टर बना दिया जाये तो उनका काम चल जायेगा, तो मेरी उनके साथ सहमति नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी उसमें कुछ सत्यता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इन सारी बातों पर माननीय मंत्री जी जरा गहराई से सोचें और जहां जहां इम तरह के छेद हों, उन को प्लग करें। जो मुझाव मैंने फ्रेट के बारे में दिए हैं और स्लीपिंग अकॉमोडेशन, प्लेटफार्म टिकट और 15 पैमे के मिनिमम टिकट पर जो उन्होंने 5 पैमे बढ़ा दिए हैं, उन पर वह विचार करें।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the railway budget for 1968-69 presents a challenge to the performance of a public sector organisation as well as to planning. While the railway budget is not a complete economic indi-

cator, nevertheless, it provides an indication of the tramps the economy is manifesting. While it being possible at the same time to facilitate certain form of economic development, the budget finds itself faced with a deficit of Rs. 27 crores. It is unfortunate but not surprising.

The artificial prosperity enjoyed by the railways for the past many years principally due to circumstances of a developing economy, laxity in financial control and absence of competition from road transport is now over, and the realities of the economic situation have caught up with an unreal budget position. The railway budget can, therefore, be analysed from very many angles. The railways are obviously over-capitalised with the result that they have to pay dividend upon unproductive capital. Another factor incidental to over-capitalisation is that it has locked up a few crores of rupees, in fact, a considerable amount of finances which if released would be available for development work in other fields of economic activities. As you know, the work in other fields of economic activities is suffering now for want of adequate finances.

The present arrangement of amortisation of capital calculated on the basis of interest on reserve funds is totally inadequate. When we consider that a vast amount of material is locked up in unproductive investment, it would be necessary to examine other means by which the amount of over-capitalisation could be ascertained. If this is not possible, then a more speedier form of amortisation would be an adequate alternative.

There are crores of rupees worth of scrap lying with the railways. If this scrap is sold out it can add to the railway revenues. The scrap is not only lying in the godowns and jamming the railway godowns but is also blocking the line capacity. Therefore, I would suggest that immediately the scrap iron materials worth crores of rupees should be sold out.

There is also a phenomenal stores position in that the railways have stores worth about Rs. 140 crores today. I agree that in the past it was not always possible to import these stores from foreign coun-

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

tries, but nowadays we have got several items of stores indigenously. Therefore, there is no need to stock Rs. 140 crores worth of stores because thereby a vast amount is locked up in the railway godowns.

As regards the increase in freights and fares, on the last occasion when I spoke on the railway budget, I had pointed out that it was a dangerous policy that the railways and the Government had adopted. There is an economic theory that one should tax only to the extent that the traffic can bear. But I feel that the increase in freights and fares has gone beyond the capacity of the users of the railways.

I would here like to refer to one instance to show how the railway users are gradually getting interested in road transport. First of all, I would say that the railway users are losing their confidence in the railway transportation system, mainly due to delay in transshipment, pilferage and running train theft. When one sends a luggage or parcel from one station to another, one does not know when it will reach destination. If it reaches at all nobody can guarantee that it will be delivered intact at the destination. This is the position. The fact that competition from road transport is a real threat to the railways will be evident from the reciprocal agreement which five States, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh, have recently entered into an agreement among themselves and have issued permits to 1,000 trucks to operate from any two points in the capitals of these States. Though this is against the spirit of the recommendations of the Committee on Transport Co-ordination Policy (1966), nevertheless this has been done.

Further, the Director of Railway Co-ordination has stated that 'bulk commodities' accounted for about 24 million tonnes by road against 120 million tonnes by rail. Other traffic accounted for 30 million tonnes by road as against 42 million tonnes by rail. In terms of distance, road transport accounted for 28 billion kilometres while traffic on the railways was 99 million kilometres. What railways are likely to lose is evident from the following statistics: high

rated traffic on railways was about 30 per cent of the total traffic and earned about 50 per cent of the total revenue, but in 1970-71, bulk traffic by road is expected to be 30 million tonnes and of railways 175 million tonnes, while the share of high-rated traffic may even come down in the case of railways by about 25 per cent. This is a dangerous position.

There is another aspect. On the 19th February—the day on which the hon. Railway Minister delivered his budget speech—I was travelling by the Train 316 Dn., Purulia to Howrah. It had to arrive at Howrah early in the morning at 4-15. But it was 12 hours late. Why? Because on the 19th night, there were two disastrous accidents involving the Up and Down Puri Express at Hijli and Mechada stations in S. E. Railway.

As regards these accidents, although the administration has produced figures which show that the number of accidents is reduced, I hold and maintain that the so-called reduced number is due to some other reason. It is that all accidents are not reported to the Railway Ministry. I have said this before and I repeat it now also.

There is another very dangerous feature concerning accidents. After an accident, a fact finding inquiry takes place to find out its causes. This inquiry is normally composed of officers of the different departments, namely,—the operating officer, the mechanical officer and engineering officer. Now, if the accident is due to a defect in the railway track, it comes on the shoulders of the engineering officer. But he will try to throw it on the shoulder of carriage or mechanical department. In this way, they start fighting among themselves. The result is that the real cause of the accident never comes to light and never reaches the Government. They sometimes manipulate some other reasons we have seen this happening in the past.

In the past, there was a disastrous accident. The finding of the long drawn enquiry was that the signal arm was not always visible to the driver during the time he approached, due to some obstruction of overbridge or trees. So the signal arm was only shifted 2 feet leftwards. This

type of report of action arrives before the Railway Ministry about accidents.

While I was travelling from Delhi, a highly placed officer of this Government was also travelling with me. In the evening he started praying to God, "Let God allow me to see tomorrow's Sun". So, these accidents are so much discouraging to the travelling public, and they are so afraid.

The hon. Minister of State, Mr. Parimal Ghosh, knows the accident which happened to the Up and Dn. Puri Express, because it happens in his State. At that time I was travelling by the Down Purulia Passenger, and that train was also detained for 12 hours.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : You always travel when there is an accident ?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I do not know whether he has got enough finance to travel by air.

On the one side I told you about the transhipment of goods, parcels etc. On the other side, for the travelling public these accidents are a great disincentive. I have heard that the late Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned as Railway Minister when there was a serious accident on the railways, but I do not think that the sleep of our Railway Minister is disturbed when they hear about accidents, because it is almost a compulsory phenomenon.

Unlike last time, this time the Railway Minister has not forgotten the railwaymen, and he has said :

"I am sure the House will join me in this appeal and in thanking the railwaymen for the fine job they have been doing in spite of all these difficulties and handicaps."

I am very grateful to him that he has appreciated the work of railwaymen.

In Garden Reach, headquarters of S. E. Railway, people were hearing that the Administration was going to instal an electronic computer. The labour union which is recognised by the railway administration was not consulted, and at dead past of night, under military protection, the

computer was fitted. This computer and other automatic devices have been brought from America. The American Government also has started re-thinking about this system, but our Ministry are unfortunately installing them with the very clear idea of cutting the throat of those railwaymen whom Mr. Poonacha has appreciated in his Budget speech.

Prior to the installation of this electronic computer assurances were given by the Railway Minister as well by the railway officers that it would not affect the staff, but on the day it came to Garden Reach, they started surrendering posts. Many posts have been surrendered, the staff has been reduced. I can give you the figures. In Asansol Division, due to this economy drive, many staff have been removed from their service.

The Administration is going to save over Rs. 20 lakhs per month from one Asansol Division, in the Eastern Railway. You can understand the nature of the attack that they have launched on the staff. The staff have been meeting the Railway Minister and the officers but unfortunately did not get any sympathetic treatment from them, except the lip sympathy expressed in the budget speech. The railway guards saw the Minister of State and also the Cabinet Minister and they were assured that their cases would be looked into sympathetically; it was not done. The travelling ticket examiners are a source of income to the railways; they prevent ticketless travelling. They travel in the same train along with the guard and the driver. The guard, driver etc. are treated as running staff but the TTEs are not given that treatment; they are told that they are not treated as running staff because once they are declared as such, they would be entitled to certain benefits. I do not think there is any other argument. I understand that once they met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and asked him : are we not the members of the running staff ? He replied : Yes; you are travelling by the train and so you are also running staff. Then they told him : your Government is not giving us the benefit which would accrue to us if we were declared as running staff.

People of West Bengal have been hearing about the circular railway in Calcutta

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

since 1952. I do not know when the city of Calcutta will have this circular railway. It was promised not to the United Front Government but to late Dr. B. C. Roy, then to Mr. P. C. Sen. The United Front Government also was interested and was assured. I do not know what is preventing the Railway Ministry from installing that circular railway in Calcutta which will at least bring in some revenue. What happened to the enquiry committee on circular railway? It is in the dark room; it should be brought to light.

The planning in the railways is so defective that unless a high powered committee of Parliament Members goes into it in detail the railway economy will be ruined. A few years ago, near Tatanagar they constructed a huge building known as Adityapur railway station and they also built a big marshalling yard. After sometime, they came to know that it was a mistake and the whole building was demolished and it was constructed at another place. The engineer who planned this might have been promoted for the nice work that has been done by him resulting in financial loss of a few lakhs. This type of planning is going on every now and then. Myself, the hon. Member Shri H. N. Mukherjee and the hon. Member Shri Tenneti Viswanatham met the Railway Minister. The electrification work is going on, and the work is being done by the Railway Electrification, which is a separate project and a separate organisation under a separate General Manager. Now, the Railway Minister has decided that this railway electrification should be decentralised in the name of what is called reorganisation. They are going to distribute the job of railway electrification to the different zonal railways. I told Mr. Poonacha that this would entail more funds. He did not agree. Then, I emphasised this on the hon. Minister and told him that I would give him some figures and dates and then he would understand that more loss would be incurred by this step. I gave him the report accordingly and showed him that while the railway electrification was functioning as one unit, the expenditure was Rs. 3,01,800, and that after decentralisation, the expenses will be Rs. 6,17,400, and this does not include the expenditure expected

to be incurred for the senior-scale officers under the zonal railways. This is the situation. I would appeal to the Railway Minister that they should not decentralise the railway electrification unit, while it has given good service and that has been appreciated by the railway officers and especially by the Railway Minister himself.

Lastly, I would say just one word. Last year also, we have gone through the railway budget. Nobody knows the economic structure of the railways and I do not think the Railway Minister himself understands thoroughly the economic structure of the railways. Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to consider my suggestion, that to go into the question of accidents, to examine the transport system and to examine the economy in the railways, there should be a high-power committee of Parliament. This Committee should go into the working of all these departments in detail and study all the functions and then place its report before Parliament as early as possible for necessary action.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI N. N. PATEL (Bulsar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the railway budget, I would like to bring certain points and suggestions to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister through you. There is an increase of five paise per platform ticket; this should not be increased. There is an increase of the rate of third-class sleeper berths. According to the new proposals, the passengers travelling by sleeper berths are charged for every night. It will be a great hardship to the passengers, and especially to those who travel for three nights together. So, my suggestion is that they should be charged for a complete journey and not per every night.

I understand that the charges on fruit parcels are also to be increased. Fruits are perishable items and they should be charged at the rate of vegetables and milk, and if the existing charges on these items should be increased, I think most of the traffic will be sent by road transport.

I would next like to bring some points relating to Gujarat State. I would give

them briefly. Regarding the narrow gauge, we have already explained our point to the hon. Minister of Railways and one hon. lady Member has also expressed her views regarding the narrow gauge. My request is not to dismantle the narrow gauge but to find out the reasons why those railways are running at a loss. Therefore, I suggest that the reasons why they are running at a loss should be found out, I also suggest that metre gauge lines should be constructed instead of narrow gauge lines.

I understand there is a proposal to construct the Cambay-Tarapore line. This work should be started immediately. We have accepted the Kutch Award and it is our bounden duty to develop that area. So, I request the Minister to construct new railway lines upto the border of Kutch.

Mr. Baswant referred to the question of cow-dung manure at Bombay. He is absolutely right in saying that there are 70,000 buffaloes in the Bombay suburbs. I would like to point out that from Borivali to Andheri, there are many stables situated near the railway track. It can be seen while travelling by train that heaps of cow-dung manure are lying there and most of it is washed out during the rainy season. On the one hand we are shouting about more agricultural production and about fertilisers and on the other, we are wasting this valuable manure. There is a great demand for this manure outside Bombay for agricultural purposes, but due to the heavy railway freight, agriculturists are not in a position to purchase it as much as they require.

When Shri A. P. Jain was Food Minister, I brought this matter to his notice. After consultation with the Railway Ministry, it was decided that the waggons which bring hay to Bombay for the buffaloes should be utilised for this manure traffic and half the rate should be charged for this manure traffic. But again the rate for this manure traffic has been increased. I request the minister to consider this matter very seriously and to charge half the rate for this manure traffic to help the agriculturists, so that they can produce more to solve the greatest problem of food.

Now I would like to point out some important points relating to my constituency.

As you are aware, my constituency is Bulsar, which falls in the Western Railway. This is my third term from the same constituency. Every year, during the budget discussion on the railway ministry's demands, I take part, but I am sorry to say that particularly during the last 4 to 5 years none of the suggestions and demands of the people from my constituency which I have voiced here in this House has been carried out, which can be seen from the records of my speech. On the contrary, the officers are always acting against my suggestions. They are not my own suggestions. They are the suggestions of the general public from my constituency, I will give you some examples now.

There is one train running between Bulsar and Ahmedabad which is called Gujarat Queen. In addition to this train, there was a great demand from the general public for one shuttle train between Bulsar and Surat. But the Railway authorities, particularly the operation department, did not agree to run both these trains between Bulsar and Surat, showing the reason that there is no provision of track for night halt for both these trains. Fortunately, our Minister for Communications, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who is sitting here, visited Bulsar when he was Railway Minister. Then he saw the feeling of the general public of that area and he ordered that a shuttle train be started between Bulsar and Surat in addition to Gujarat Queen. But what happened? Some officers who were still prejudiced against me were very unhappy when they came to know about this. In the beginning the departure time of Gujarat Queen from Bulsar was 4.20. I had a doubt that the officers would play "four-twenty" with the general public. My doubt was correct. I was requesting the officers concerned to change the departure time of the train to 4.30 instead of 4.20, but to my great surprise I found that in the next time-table the departure time was made 4.10 and it was further changed to 4.00 in the time-table that came afterwards and now the departure time is 3.50. They wanted this train to be cancelled showing that there is no traffic and there is no justification.

For the last three years I have been requesting the authorities to extend the Bulsar-Surat shuttle up to Dahanu. Between

[Shri N. N. Patel]

Surat and Bulsar this train is very crowded which you can see from the figures. There is also a great demand for this train to be extended up to Dahanu from Surat and also from Surat to Broach. Giving one reason or the other the railway authorities are not prepared to hear the demands of the public. Their only answer is that there is no justification. In this case also they say that there is no justification for running the train from Surat to Dahanu Road.

Here I would like to point out that before independence there was one shuttle train running between Vapi-Surat and Surat-Broach by the B.B. & C.I. Railway. At that time there was no facility for turning the engine at Vapi. In spite of that the B.B. & C.I. authorities were capable of giving this service to the general public. I suggest that if you find any difficulty in turning the engine you better have small type of diesel engines by which you are running so many shuttle trains in different parts of this country. Sir, if the hon. Minister will consider this matter and run a shuttle train between Dahanu and Broach it will be a great boon for the general public of south Gujarat.

I would like to bring to your kind notice a few points with regard to Dungri, my nearest railway station, which falls between Bulsar and Bilimora. There is no stoppage of any mail or express train at this station with the result that the public of this area have to go to either Bulsar or Bilimora. So many times I have requested the authorities to give a stop at this station for Surat Express which runs from Surat to Bombay, or the Surat-Saurashtra Express. But nothing has been done so far. There is one train called the Gujarat Express which runs between Bombay and Ahmedabad and there is a great demand for the stoppage of this train at Bilimora, which is a junction. In the last budget session also I had made a request for the stoppage of this train at Bilimora. I also expressed my feeling in the Consultative Committee in Parliament and I requested the General Manager, Western Railways, personally but the only reply I received is that there is no justification. As a result of it, there was a big agitation on the 15th August, 1967 where 2,000 to 3,000 people assembled. As is

well known to the railway authorities, the people made a *kavita* saying. *Nanubhai ne ghar chalore; Nanubhai ne gherrao ghalore!* They wanted to gherrao my house. I said: all right, you come and gherrao my place; I will show you. But, nobody dared to do it. There are some political parties which want to get cheap popularity and they are behind these agitations.

14.56 HRS.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA *in the Chair*]

In this case, though I was trying my level best to get their grievance redressed, they were acting in a way as if I was not doing anything for them. The Gujarat State Government has also requested a stoppage for this train at this station. So, I strongly appeal to my hon. friend, the Railway Minister, to give a stop for the Gujarat Express at Bilimora for both up and down.

Then, though Navasari is a big city, there is stoppage only for the Down train. You have not given any stoppage for the Up train. So, my appeal to you is to give stoppages at Bilimora and Navsari for both Up and Down Gujarat Express.

Now I would like to put certain points before the House regarding the railway officers. During my first term in Parliament there were two railway officers working as Divisional Superintendents in the Bombay Division. One was Shri Chaudhuri who unfortunately expired by heart failure. Another was Shri Hajra, who was transferred to another railway on promotion. They were very co-operative and whenever they used to come on inspection they were calling on me personally and asking me regarding the problems and suggestions, so far as railways are concerned, in my constituency and they were always trying to solve such problems within their limits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to take the Private Members' Business now.

SHRI N. N. PATEL: Please give me a little more time. I am leaving Delhi today. Otherwise, I would have continued on Monday.

Coming to the Railway Users' Consultative Committee, I would like to say that it has become Railway Unuseful Consultative Committee. For each member of this Committee you have to pay about Rs. 30 per day plus railway fare. Recently a meeting of this Committee was held at Nagpur. The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra also attended this meeting. As you know, Poona and Nagpur are the two biggest cities in Maharashtra. So, a suggestion was made in this Committee for one express train from Poona to Nagpur. But the reply was the same, no justification. So, I would like to request you to run one express train between Poona and Nagpur. That will also be a great boon to the public of that area.

15 Hrs.

Now I would like to make one most important suggestion. I am also very unhappy regarding the Malad incident. It is a black spot on the traffic of Bombay as well as on the Western Railway. You know, the traffic of Bombay is very responsible and traffic-minded. That was shown during the Bombay Electric Supply and Tram Company's strike. But what happened was that the Bombay Electric Supply Company published their difficulties and inability through the newspapers. There are so many newspapers in Bombay and people came to know of them. They knew the difficulty of BEST and they joined them by walking and in so many ways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will kindly conclude now.

SHRI N. N. PATEL: There is the problem of water also. Bombay Corporation as well as the BEST are telling of this difficulty to the railways. But you have never called any press conference to explain your difficulty so that the people may come to know as to what are your difficulties. You have got a good arrangement of the loudspeaker. Once when I went to Bombay by the *de luxe* train I heard Bismillah Khan and party's *shehnai vadan* on that loudspeaker. So, my request is that if you find any difficulty you should give publicity to it through the newspapers or you should announce it through the loudspeaker.

I request you to carry out whatever suggestions I have given, if you kindly can, particularly regarding the Gujarat Express between Bilimora and Navsari.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Mr. Chairman.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member might continue on the next day.

15.03 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख): श्रीमान, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के 21वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 28 फरवरी, 1968 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th February, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

15.03½ Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 368)

MR. CHAIRMAN: H. H. Maharaja Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): मेरा एक निवेदन है कि क्या कोई सदस्य अपने नाम के साथ महाराजा लगा सकता है?

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA (Surendranagar): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 1-3-68.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRAN-GADHRA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rabi Ray.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 54)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रवि राय : श्रीमन्, मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Sevak Yadav—absent.

Shri Hem Raj.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 3)

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HEM RAJ : I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rabi Ray again.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 105)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

श्री रवि राय : श्रीमन्, मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

15.07 HRS.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 85)

by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on the 16th February, 1968. He is to continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I went to make a submission. This is an important Bill and many Members want to speak on this Bill. Everybody would want a session in Bangalore to have unity between north and south. I request that the time should be extended by 2 hours. You may take the sense of the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : I agree with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted is 1 hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It should be at least 2½ hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted is 1 hour. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has taken only 1 minute. 59 minutes still remain. Practically, we have got one full hour for the discussion.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Sir, you may extend it by 1 hour. This is an important Bill and we must have more time for it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me hear the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, the time allotted is 1 hour. The hon.

Member. Shri Saigal wants that the time may be extended.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you mention me?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: He always wants to be mentioned.

Sir, I also want to accommodate other Members whose Bills are also there. If you want you can extend it by half an hour.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: It should be extended by 1 hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I extend the time by 1 hour.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I am anxious that I should get a chance to move my Bill for the consideration of the House because my Bill is coming next.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even after extending the time by 1 hour, still half an hour will be left for him to move his Bill.

Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may continue his speech.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): सभापति महोदय, 1959 में सब से पहले मैंने इस विचार को एक प्रस्ताव के रूप में इस सदन में उपस्थित किया था कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि में और सांस्कृतिक आदान प्रदान की दृष्टि से दक्षिण भारत के प्रमुख नगर बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में होना चाहिए। इसी विचार-धारा को मैंने फिर दूसरी बार 1965 में एक विधेयक के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जब 1959 में और फिर 1965 में यह प्रश्न संसद के सामने विचार के लिए आया तो उस समय सरकार का मन इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं था पर उस समय के संसद-कार्य मन्त्री श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ने इस प्रश्न के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने का इस सदन में आश्वासन दिया। आज फिर तीसरी बार इस विधेयक के द्वारा मैं उसी विचार-धारा को प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

अपनी इस विचारधारा को इस विधेयक द्वारा प्रस्तुत करते समय मैं संविधान निर्माताओं

की ओर भी आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। विशेष रूप से इसलिए कि संविधान बनाते समय उन्होंने इस विषय को बिल्कुल आगे आने वाली संसद या राष्ट्रपति के लिए खुला छोड़ दिया था। राष्ट्रपति को यह अधिकार दिया था कि वह जहाँ चाहें संसद का अधिवेशन बुलाएँ। इसके लिए दिल्ली में ही बैठकें हों इस प्रकार की कोई रेखा नहीं खींची गई थी।

जिस समय दिल्ली को भारत की राजधानी बनाने का निश्चय किया गया था उस समय भारतवर्ष की सीमाएँ दूसरी थीं। एक ओर उस समय भारत का क्षेत्रफल रंगून तक था—वर्मा उस समय भारतवर्ष में शामिल था। दूसरी ओर भारत की सीमाएँ पेशावर तक थीं। आज भारतवर्ष की सीमा विभाजन के बाद बदल चुकी है। इस समय दिल्ली भारत वर्ष के एक कोने पर है। दिल्ली भारत के मध्य में नहीं है। दूसरी बात सब से बड़ी यह है कि जहाँ आज दिल्ली भारत के मध्य में नहीं है वहाँ दिल्ली के एक कोने में पड़ जाने से सामरिक दृष्टि में भी और कई राजनीतिक दृष्टियों से भी, देश की राजधानी होने के साथ साथ, दिल्ली नगर पर जनसंख्या का दबाव तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए जो दिल्ली की जनसंख्या को नियमित रखना चाहती हैं उनके लिए भी एक समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। डा० राम मुभग सिंह को याद होगा कि जिस समय वे रेल मन्त्री थे उस समय भी इस प्रकार की कई चर्चाएँ आई थीं कि दिल्ली में जनसंख्या का दबाव न बढ़े इसलिए दिल्ली के आम पास जो नगर हैं वहाँ तक तेज गाड़ियाँ चलाई जायें। ताकि लोगों का निवास वहाँ रहे और दिल्ली में काम करने के बाद मर्यादावत वह लौट कर वहाँ जा सकें लेकिन इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं बन सकी।

एक और विशेष बात जब भी कोई इस प्रकार का विधेयक आये जिस में वित्तीय व्यवस्थाएँ सम्मिलित होती हैं, या वित्तीय

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

व्यवस्थाओं से सम्बन्धित कोई विधेयक होता है तो उस के लिए राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति लेनी पड़ती है। यदि राष्ट्रपति जी स्वीकृति अपनी दें तभी वह विधेयक विचार के लिए सदन में आ सकता है। मैं आपके द्वारा सदन को यह प्रसन्नतापूर्वक समाचार भी देना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस विधेयक की वित्तीय व्यवस्थाओं पर अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है और वित्तीय कठिनाई होते हुए इस पर संसद को विचार करने का अधिकार है।

एक सब से बड़ी बात यह रह जाती है कि दिल्ली चूँकि हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने पर पड़ जाता है इस दृष्टि से दक्षिण के लोगों के सामने, जिन को बहुत दूर से यहाँ आना पड़ता है एक समस्या है उस समस्या के पीछे एक वास्तविकता भी है। हम लोग जिन के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र दिल्ली से निकट हैं, वह संसद के अधिवेशन में भी भाग ले सकते हैं और शनिवार और रविवार इन दो दिनों के बीच में अवसर मिलने पर अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जा कर भी काम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जो सदस्य दूर के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से संसद के अधिवेशन में सम्मिलित होने के लिए आते हैं, उनकी भी कठिनाई हम को अनुभव करनी चाहिए। भारत के नगर बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में संसद का एक अधिवेशन कर के उनको भी इस प्रकार का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए कि संसद के अधिवेशन के दिनों में वे अधिवेशन में भी सम्मिलित हों और अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के मतदाताओं से भी उसी प्रकार सम्पर्क कर सकें जिस प्रकार हम लोग अपने क्षेत्र के निवासी अपने मतदाताओं से सम्पर्क रखते हैं।

पहले जब मैंने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित किया था, उस समय सरकार की ओर से बतलाया गया था कि हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में अधिवेशन करने से सरकार के ऊपर अतिरिक्त अर्थ-बोझ बढ़ जायेगा। जहाँ तक

अतिरिक्त अर्थ-बोझ का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने अपने स्तर पर जानकारी लेने का प्रयत्न किया है। आर्थिक बोझ दो प्रकार का हो सकता है। एक बोझ तो यह है कि जो लोग इस तरफ से बंगलौर अधिवेशन में सम्मिलित होने के लिए जायेंगे उनके यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते के रूप में लोक सभा को अतिरिक्त व्यय करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह बात तो स्वाभाविक रूप से इसलिए हल हो जाती है कि जो लोग दक्षिण से यहाँ पर आते हैं, उनके यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते पर भी तो संसद को व्यय करना पड़ता है, स्वाभाविक रूप से जब इधर से सदस्य उधर जायेंगे तो उधर का बोझ उतना कम हो जाएगा। और इस तरह से जो बोझ इधर वालों का बढ़ेगा वह उधर वालों का कम होने पर संतुलन ठीक बैठ जाएगा। इस दृष्टि से कोई भी आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ने की आशंका नहीं है।

एक दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि प्रश्नोत्तर का घन्टा कैसे होगा? उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ तात्कालिक समस्यायें इस प्रकार की उत्पन्न होती हैं जिन में मन्त्रियों को सम्बन्धित विभागों से सम्पर्क रखना पड़ता है। सौभाग्य से इस समय हमारे संसद-कार्य मन्त्री संचार मन्त्री भी हैं। वह इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं कि जिस के माध्यम से देश के बड़े बड़े नगरों का दिल्ली के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जा सके। आज पटना से, अहमदाबाद से, जलंधर से, श्रीनगर से दिल्ली का सीधा टेलिफोन सम्बन्ध है। यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं। जैसा कि संचार मन्त्रालय की अपनी योजनाओं में है भी, बंगलौर और हैदराबाद का दिल्ली से सीधा टेलिफोन सम्बन्ध शीघ्र हो जाएगा ऐसी स्थिति हो जाने के बाद यह समस्या स्वतः समाप्त हो जायेगी और मन्त्री लोग अपने मन्त्रालयों से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकेंगे। वह सीधा सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, आज जिस आसन पर आप बिराजमान हैं उसी आसन पर कुछ

दिन पहले श्री अनन्तशयनम आयंगर थे । जब वह अध्यक्ष के रूप में थे तब उन्होंने 14 जून, 1957 को जब मैसूर विधान सौध का बंगलौर में उद्घाटन किया था तब उद्घाटन करते समय कुछ शब्द कहे थे । मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ ।

“दक्षिण और उत्तर भारत की भावनात्मक एकता के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर में हो, और विधान सौध, जो विधान सभा का भवन है, इस कार्य के लिए अत्यन्त उपयुक्त है, और मेरी अपनी राय है कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन वहाँ अवश्य हो सकता है ।” श्री आयंगर ने विधान सौध का उद्घाटन करते हुए बंगलौर में यह बात कही थी । इससे यह लगता है कि जो अध्यक्ष के रूप में रह चुके हैं वह भी इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता को अनुभव करते थे ।

एक दूसरी विशेष बात और है । दिल्ली में अधिवेशन होने से क्या होता है कि दिल्ली से दूर प्रदेशों के लोग यह अनुभव करते हैं कि शायद यहाँ बैठ कर कुछ इस प्रकार के कानून बना दिए जाते हैं जो उन लोगों पर बलात् थोपे जाते हैं । जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं वह तो जानते हैं कि संसदीय परम्परायें क्या हैं । लेकिन जो समाचारपत्रों से या और किसी प्रकार से संसदीय परम्पराओं से परिचित नहीं है, वह तो स्वयं अपनी आँखों से देख कर ही ज्ञान प्राप्त करते हैं । दिल्ली में अधिवेशन करने से उत्तर भारत के दर्शकों की संख्या अधिक रहती है । लेकिन हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में जब अधिवेशन होगा तो परिणाम यह होगा कि दक्षिण भारत के वह लोग जो स्वयं अपनी आँखों से देख कर और अपने कानों से सुन कर संसदीय परम्पराओं से परिचित होंगे । वह भी अच्छी तरह से संसदीय प्रणाली से परिचित हो सकेंगे और जान सकेंगे कि संसद जो निर्णय लेती है वह बहुत वादविवाद और गहन अध्ययन के बाद ही किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचती है । मेरा अनुमान है कि इस तरह से वहाँ के

लोगों को भी अवसर मिलेगा इधर के सदस्यों को देखने का ।

सरकार की ओर से एक और कठिनाई उस समय व्यक्त की गई थी जिसकी चर्चा मैं करना चाहता हूँ । यह कहा गया था कि अगर संसद का अधिवेशन वहाँ पर होगा तो साढ़े सात सौ सदस्यों के एक साथ निवास की व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से होगी । आपको स्मरण होगा कि राष्ट्रपति भवन के उत्तर और दक्षिण में साउथ अवेन्यू और नार्थ अवेन्यू हैं वहाँ पर जिस समय यहाँ वाइसराय था उस समय उस की सेना के लिए वह क्वार्टर बनाये गये थे । लेकिन जब यहाँ पर संसद के अधिवेशन होने लगे और सदस्यों की संख्या इतनी हो गई तब वाइसराय के अंगरक्षकों के वह निवास स्थान संसद-सदस्यों के उपयोग में लाए जाने लगे । जब इस प्रकार से यहाँ पर तत्काल व्यवस्था हो सकती है तब बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में इस प्रकार की कोई तत्कालीन व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं हो सकती ? सरकार एक बार अपना मन बनावे और मन बना कर निर्णय ले । यह प्रश्न तो छोटा सा है कि सदस्यों के निवास-स्थान की व्यवस्था कैसे होगी । जब सरकार निर्णय कर लेगी तब यह प्रश्न तो उठेगा ही नहीं कि आप इस बात का समाधान कैसे करें । जब आप निर्णय ले लेंगे तो उस बीच में पांच-छः महीने इस प्रकार के होंगे जिन में आप तैयारी कर लेंगे । तैयारी करने के बाद उनके निवास स्थान की अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे । मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है कि विधान सौध का निर्माण कराने वाले श्री हेतुमत्तैया भी इस समय हमारे सदन में उपस्थित हैं । मेरा अनुमान है कि श्री हेतुमत्तैया मेरे इस कथन की साक्षी करेंगे । कि बंगलौर में विधान सौध का निर्माण कराते समय उन के मन में यह बात अवश्य रही होगी कि यहाँ कभी संसद का अधिवेशन भी हो सकता है । मैसूर विधान सभा के सदस्यों की संख्या इतनी बड़ी नहीं थी जो इतने बड़े विधान सौध का वहाँ पर निर्माण कराया जाता । इसलिए उनकी भावनाओं का आदर करते

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

हुए और देश की एकता की दृष्टि से भी इस बात को सोचना चाहिए।

यह बात अवश्य है कि सरकार इसकी जो आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनके सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करे। अभी इस के लिए एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा था कि मैंने इस प्रश्न का विश्लेषण करने के लिए यह समस्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों से इस प्रश्न का विश्लेषण कराये कि कितना व्यय इसपर बैठेगा, वहाँ संसद के सभी बर्गों या सभी दलों के सदस्यों की एक समिति भी बनाये जो उसके दूसरे सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करे और विचार करने के बाद किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचे।

राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि जैसे दक्षिण भारत के सदस्य इधर आते हैं इसी तरह से यहाँ के सदस्य भी वहाँ जायें। दक्षिण की प्रगतियों से परिचित हों, वहाँ के सांस्कृतिक वातावरण से भी परिचित हों। आज प्रातःकाल ही यहाँ यह चर्चा चल रही थी कि हमारे एक छोटे से द्वीप पर श्रीलंका के कुछ लोगों ने अधिकार कर लिया है। हम क्योंकि दिल्ली में बैठे हुए हैं इसलिए उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों की भावनाओं को हम पूरी तरह से अनुभव नहीं कर पाते। लेकिन जब हम बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में बैठ कर भारत के भाग्य का निर्णय करेंगे या वहाँ पर बैठ कर कुछ निर्णय लेंगे तो हमारे सोचने का ढंग भी बिल्कुल भिन्न होगा।

एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि भारत का जो अपना वास्तविक रूप है, भारत की जो अपनी संस्कृति है, उसके दर्शन भी वास्तविक रूप में दक्षिण में ही होते हैं। उत्तर भारत पर मुगल काल से आक्रमण होते रहे हैं। मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि भारत का अपना वास्तविक सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप आज भी अगर नहीं सुरक्षित है तो दक्षिण

के इन राज्यों के अन्दर ही सुरक्षित है। उत्तर के लोगों को उधर जा कर भारत के सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप से परिचित होने में सहायता मिलेगी। इसलिए भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन वहाँ पर अवश्य हो।

अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से कई प्रश्नों पर फिर से विचार प्रारम्भ हो गया है। यहाँ तक कि जो राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद थी उसको भी प्रधान मन्त्री जी फिर से जीवित करना चाहती हैं और राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन बुलाने का भी वह विचार कर रही हैं। जब इन सारे प्रश्नों पर इतने ऊँचे स्तर पर और दलीय स्तर से ऊपर जा कर निर्णय आप लेने जा रहे हैं तो संसद जो भारत के भाग्य का निर्णय करती है वह इस प्रकार का निर्णय न ले यह कैसे संभव है? मेरी यह दृढ़ राय है कि इस विधेयक पर विचार करते समय आज संसद कार्य मन्त्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी को इस प्रकार के शब्दों में अपना उत्तर नहीं देना चाहिए कि सरकार विचार करेगी, इस प्रश्न को देखा जा रहा है, इस पर सोचा जा रहा है। आज दृढ़ता के साथ वह इस बात को बता दें। अगर सैद्धान्तिक रूप से वह समझते हैं कि यह बात सत्य है और राष्ट्रीय एकता को इस निर्णय से बल मिलने वाला है तथा वह इस बात को मानते भी हैं तो मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि अगला ही अधिवेशन वहाँ हो, उससे अगला भी वहाँ हो सकता है। वह नहीं हो सकता तो यह वह कहें कि 1968 में या 1969 में एक अधिवेशन संसद का बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में अवश्य होगा। इतना तो कम से कम वह आश्वासन दें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस सदन के अधिकांश सदस्यों की राय इसके पक्ष में हो और वे इनसे सहमत हों जो तर्क मैंने दिए हैं अथवा जो राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना इसमें मैंने बताई है, उससे भी सहमत

हों, तो संसद कार्य मन्त्री को संसद की इस भावना के आगे नत मस्तक होना चाहिए। संसद के आगे नत मस्तक हो कर इस बात को स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में होगा और इस निश्चय की उनको आज घोषणा भी करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

Shri Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He is the host; he need not speak. Guests from the north should speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Therefore, he should be the first to speak.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : I am most grateful to the hon. Members for thinking that a session of Parliament must be held every year in the south. I am not sponsoring this or supporting this idea with the parochial view of having it in a place where I reside. Far from it. This idea of holding a session in the south is pending before the House for the last one year. When it was first mooted and a resolution to that effect was drafted, I am happy to state that the leaders of all the parties represented here, beginning with my most respected friend and leader, the leader of the Swatantra Party, Prof. Ranga, the leaders of the Jan Sangh, DMK, PSP, SSP and the two Communist Parties, solemnly affixed their signatures in approval of it. The reason given in the resolution is unity and emotional integration. The last twelve months have disclosed events which show that this idea of emotional integration has to be taken more seriously than hitherto. A few misguided people in the south have gone to the extreme extent of burning our national flag. Misguided people have gone to the extent of wanting a separate State here or there. These are aberrations. Aberrations have to be met with by a kind of nonviolent attitude that Mahatma Gandhi adopted. These aberrations are more a disease than a crime. May

be they are dissatisfied with a particular measure of particular step the Government takes. So, some people go to the extreme extent of exhibiting it in the manner of burning the flag, Constitution and the like. But they should not be taken so seriously as to warn that the whole Government, the army, the police will march against them. It is not so serious. If Parliament is held in that area, all these 750 Members of Parliament will be able to go round, because from Bangalore every State Capital is within almost 200 miles, Hyderabad is within 300 miles, Madras is within 200 miles. Trivandrum is within about 200 miles.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Bhubaneswar ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If it is not miles in terms of train journey, every place, including Bhubaneswar is almost within one hour's flight.

If Members of Parliament go about the country in this particular area where emotional integration obviously has not gone the full measure, that going about in the country itself will produce a great salutary effect on the minds of the people.

Secondly, you know the Indian people are very ceremonious people. Even when opening a primary school we want a Minister or Deputy Minister or some dignitary. That is what is happening in the south at any rate. Even when we want to open a bridge, we want a Chief Minister or a Minister. If 50 of our Central Ministers are available in that region, they will be able to mix with the people, attend functions and ceremonials which will produce the desired effect of emotional integration to the fullest possible extent.

After all, emotional integration emanates out of personal contact, personal meeting, talking together, meeting together and eating together. Therefore, Members of Parliament and the Ministers performing this duty of mixing with the people in all possible social and political ways will guarantee our unity as nothing else can do it, and in a better manner.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastriji has advanced very relevant, tenable arguments in support of this proposition. I do not want to repeat them. I merely express my apprecia-

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

tion and thanks for the courageous stand he has taken because it is not an ordinary matter that the whole Parliament should go and sit in another place. It requires a considerable effort and the momentum for that effort has today been given by so good and great a man as Shri Prakash Vir Shastriji. I am sure other leaders will agree with this idea and give it a shape. So far as the Government is concerned, since I belong to the Government party I can say, we have taken counsel within our own circles and they are not opposed to this idea. The only apprehension is how much it will cost, and whether Bangalore would be able to provide accommodation for all Ministers and their staff, the Secretaries and their staff, the Parliament Secretariat and staff. I assessed the difficulties in this way. Having been the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission I know that as soon as we put forward an idea, the official concerned will not think of the objective to be attained but will think of the peons, first division and second division clerks and other facilities. That is a habit of mind. Here, we need not put these facilities in front of us and create all sorts of complications and confusion. As Chairman of that Commission, I have made a recommendation in the report on public undertakings which is worth referring to here. Our annual budget is of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. The investment in our public sector undertakings was almost Rs. 2,500 crores by the end of the Third Plan and in these two subsequent years it has gone up to a much higher figure. Their income and expenditure naturally run into many crores and Parliament has not found time to discuss their budgets. They are generally referred to during the course of the budget discussions or in some annual reports. I have made a recommendation in my report that Parliament has to exercise effective control on public undertakings, their operations and their usefulness and give guidance to them. The Bureau of public enterprises will be able to summarise the annual reports of the 72 public undertakings.

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) : *spoke a few words in Kannada.*

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I shall answer that question but there is no time for me to do so now. . . . (*Interruptions.*)

There are some subjects—I shall name three of them, for instance the LIC, public undertakings, annual plan evaluation—which will take two or three weeks to discuss. There need be no questions, no call attention notices and other things. If Parliament is able to apply its mind to the economic problems, it will do us immense good. For this type of discussion, not even a Secretary is required. If Members of Parliament are well informed and if the Ministers are properly equipped, they can themselves discuss these things and the presence of officials, Secretaries and others is not necessary. I know it as I have been a Member of Parliament and for sometime I had been a minister also.

It is only those people who have not completely equipped themselves who will be needing all the time some external aid. But if and when some officers are necessary they can come by plane for a day and return the next. There is no question of any clerk being required for the purpose. The Committee suggested by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri could very well examine all these matters.

So far as the expenditure is concerned, I submit that the facts and figures which are being gathered by the various Ministries,—let all these facts and figures be placed before the Parliamentary Committee envisaged by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I hope that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will agree to the setting up of such a Committee for scrutiny. I am sure with the scrutiny of that Committee, the expenditure will be brought to the minimum, and with the goodwill of the House, we will be able to make this Parliament meet in Bangalore.

So far as the information is concerned, I appeal to Government not to swallow all the uncooked figures that the various Ministries throw up. Those figures will have to be processed by the Committee to be set up by this Parliament.

15-37 Hrs.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill that has been so ably moved by my friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He has placed his fine ideas in chaste, high standard of Hindi which I could not make out,

and I cannot make out because I come from far-off South.

I am pleading that one of the sessions of the Parliament should be held at Bangalore not because I am parochial nor am I guided by local patriotism. But I feel that by holding a session at Bangalore, it will be of immense advantage to the country and there will be a distinct national advantage.

Let me take credit for one thing. I think I was the first one to move this proposal; when I was in the second Parliament, I brought this measure in the form of a resolution and I had raised this matter in the form of questions also. It was in pursuance of this that the then Speaker, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, paid a visit to Bangalore and went round the Vidan Soudha, for which I must pay a tribute to my friend Shri Hanumanthaiya.

AN HON. MEMBER : To the people of Mysore.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Shri Ayyangar then expressed the view that Bangalore is not only eminently fitted but that the Vidhan Soudha is ideally suited for holding a session of this national body in that House. As it is, there is ample accommodation for holding a session; even with the local legislature we can hold a session. Perhaps—I do not know—Mr. Hanumanthaiya had some preconceived ideas because he had made arrangements for this. There are four to five big halls which can accommodate, and there is one hall called Banquet hall which I think can accommodate twice as many Members as this House has got.

But apart from that, as was pointed out by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was in favour of it and was pleading both in this House and outside that provision should be made for holding one session of Parliament at Bangalore. I pointed out earlier that it would be to our national advantage. Now, as pointed out by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, the capital of the country is situated in the north in one corner of the country. I do not know on what principle this place was selected in the year 1912 when the British people wanted to shift the headquarters from Calcutta to this place. Anyhow this is the capital and this will be the capital and the entire country will look to this

place as the capital. But India is a vast country. It is a country of great diversity and a country of long distances. People are living thousands of miles away from this capital. Therefore, there is lack of opportunity for the people to come together, to mix together, and there is lack of opportunity for the people from various parts of the country to know each other. There is lack of opportunity for the people of the South to come in contact with the Central Government or with the Members of the Central Government. This has caused a sort of isolation to the people of the South. On account of lack of opportunity, many people living in the South, especially in the villages, do not know what Delhi is and what the Central Government in Delhi is doing. Their scope is very much limited. Many of them are unaware of the existence of the Central Government. Many people do not know who our Prime Minister is and who our Parliamentary Affairs Minister is, even though he is quite hefty....

I submit the holding of a session in the South will bring about emotional integration between the rulers and the ruled. Secondly, from the climatic point of view, Mysore or even Hyderabad has a climate which every member of this House will certainly enjoy. Delhi is subjected to extreme climates—extreme summer and extreme winter. Our wives refuse to live here both in summer and in winter and we are forlorn. Mysore is an air-conditioned State. Hyderabad also has a salubrious climate.

About the cost, Mr. Hanumanthaiya said that the cost may be moderate and may not be much. It may cost Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 crores to provide the necessary accommodation and other facilities. In the interests of the country, it is worth while spending that amount. You must consider the advantage that will accrue to the country, not the money alone. After all, in a budget of more than Rs. 3,000 crores, we can spend Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 crores for this purpose.

From the defence point of view also it is advantageous to have a second capital for the country. Even in British days, in addition to Delhi, they had Simla as second capital. Madras had Ooty, and Calcutta had Darjeeling as second capital. Therefore, it is in the interests of the country to have a second capital.

[Shri Mohamed Imam]

On these grounds, I very strongly support the motion moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I invite all the Members of Parliament, along with Mr. Hanumanthaiya. Both of us will be the hosts for the first session. I am sure if we take a decision to hold a session at Bangalore, the members will not in the least repent it; on the other hand, they will congratulate Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri for bring forward this Bill.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): चैयरमैन साहब; शास्त्री जी ने यह बिल पेश करके करोड़ों देशवासियों की ओर सारे इस हाउस के भाईयों की दिल की बात कह दी। मैं इस बात का बेहद मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने दिल की बात कहने का मौका दिया। चैयरमैन साहब, मैं कुछ इतना मुतास्सिर हूँ साउथ से कि दिल चाहता है कि एक दूसरी कैपिटल साउथ में भी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इस देश का अगर कहीं भगवान रहता है हिन्दुस्तान का तो वह भगवान साउथ में रहता है। अगर कहीं अखलाक है, भगवान से डर है और भगवान का वास है तो वह साउथ में है। मैं कोई शुमाल की निन्दा नहीं करता। हिन्दुस्तान का जो शुमाल है वह ऐसा एक तरह से बड़ा एफेक्टिव रक्षक है, इस देश का अगर कोई ताकतवर बाजू है, एक बाजूवर शमशेर सेना है जो तलवार चलाती है, गोलियां चलाती है, जो लाड़ाकू एलीमेंट है इस देश का जो लड़ कर इस देश की रक्षा करता है वह शुमाल का इलाका है। लेकिन अगर कहीं भगवान के नाम का डर अखलाक और सच्चाई हम पाते हैं तो इस देश के साउथ में पाते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे भाई कोई बुरा न मातुं शुमाल वाले क्योंकि मैंने तिरुपति के मन्दिर को देखा है, मैंने बैजवाड़े का मन्दिर देखा है और मैंने कन्याकुमारी का मन्दिर देखा है। मैंने गोआ और कोचीन का खूबसूरत इलाका देखा है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाई शास्त्री जी ने यह मौका दिया, हैदराबाद की शानदार लेक्स और शहर हम हवाई जहाज से देखेंगे और साथ के साथ गर फिरदोस बरूँए जमी अस्त, हमी अस्त हमी अस्त हमी अस्त।

अगर कहीं बहिश्त है जमीन पर तो वह बंगलौर में है। ढाई सौ मील समुद्र से इधर और उधर और उसके बीच में वह बेहतरीन आबोहवा

श्री वी० च० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर): वहां कोई नहीं मरता।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: न गर्मी होती है, न सर्दी। पंडित जी मजाक कर रहे हैं। हालांकि वह मरने के नजदीक पहुंचे हुए हैं लेकिन अगर वहां कैपिटल हो गया तो जल्दी नहीं मरेंगे।

तो चैयरमैन साहब, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह शुमाल और जनूब का बेहतरीन फ्यूजन हो। आज हिन्दुस्तान की जो हालत है, जो दिल एक दूसरे से फटे जा रहे हैं ऐसे मोके पर बड़ी भारी जरूरत है कि न सिर्फ वहां हम मीटिंग करें साल में एक दफे बल्कि मैं तो बहुत जोरों से यह कहना चाहूंगा और साथ-साथ इस विल में भी यह बात होती तो बड़ा अच्छा था कि हिन्दुस्तान का गर्मी के दिनों का कैपिटल अगर शिमले के बजाए बंगलौर हो या ऊटकमंड हो तो क्या शानदार बात होगी? मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि किसी तरह से इसके साथ साथ इस बात की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। जैसे दूसरे देशों में है, पाकिस्तान को लो या और बड़ी बड़ी कन्टीज को लो और यह कोई नई बात हमारे देश के लिए भी नहीं है, मोहम्मद तुगलक का आप ने नाम सुना होगा। मोहम्मद तुगलक कोई बाबला आदमी नहीं था, वह बड़ा सयाना आदमी था, देवगढ़ में उसने कैपिटल खोलने की बात की थी वह इसलिए की थी, मैंने भी वह जगह देखी है देवगढ़ की, उसके दिल में यह बात थी कि यह साउथ में है। मैंने देखा है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि या तो गोलकुंडा का किला है जो लाल किले के टुककर का है या फिर बेहतरीन जगह बंगलौर की है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में साउथ का हम पर बड़ा भारी एहसान है।

मैं उनको दिमाग समझता हूँ सारे देश का । मैं कोई उनको राजी करने की बात नहीं करता । कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ख्वामख्वाह नाराज हो रहे हैं ।

श्री रबी राय (पुरी): वह तो हाउस में है ही नहीं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: कंवर लाल गुप्ता की जगह जो फाल-स्टाफ भाई बैठे हुए हैं—मोदी साहब, मैं उनको कह रहा हूँ ।

इस देश में चाहे लंग्वेज की बात हो, चाहे धर्म की बात हो, ये जो टैरिटोरियल फिस्सि-पेरम टैन्डेन्सीज आई हैं, इनको दूर करने के लिए जो सब से बड़ा मरहम है तो यह है कि शुमाल वाले ननूब में जाएँ और जनूब वाले शुमाल में जायें और भाई-भाई मिल कर रहें ।

एक दफा केरल जाकर देखेंगे । ये भाई चावल की बातें करते हैं । मैं आपको एक बात केरल की कह दूँ, मेरा मिर फ्रड से ऊंचा हो जाता है, केरल की भूमि में जाइए, त्रिवेन्द्रम से कन्याकुमारी तक जाइए, एक दफा उस सड़क को देख लेंगे तो पैरिस और फ्रांस को भूल जायेंगे । वहाँ के आदमी इतने पढ़े लिखे हैं कि एक शेफर्ड भी अंग्रेजी बोलता है, वहाँ के भाई और बहनें निहायत शानदार, खूबसूरत लिबास, कितने साफ़ और पोलिटिकली मैच्योर हैं । जब ये लोग बातें करते हैं कि चावल नहीं है, भूखे मर गए, तो मुझे तर्स आता है । इसी तरह से जब मैं मद्रास के किसान को देखता हूँ तो फ्रड होता है, खेतों में जाते हैं, लंगर कर के, सब कुछ उतार कर जुट जाते हैं, कितने बेहतरीन मेहनती किसान हैं । हम वहाँ उड़ीसा के मन्दिर, कोनार्क और जगन्नाथपुरी जाकर देखेंगे, बड़ी शानदार जगहें हैं । आन्ध्र प्रदेश के गरीब किसान, महाराष्ट्र—जो शिवाजी और पेशवाओं की शानदार धरती है, यहाँ के एम० पीज उधर जायेंगे, उनको देश के उस हिस्से में जाने का मौका मिलेगा । इस लिए मैं सरकार से, डा० राम सुभाष सिंह और

ला मिनिस्टर साहब से पूरे जोर से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस चीज को जरूर करो, शान से करो, प्रेस से करो ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा—जहाँ मैं शास्त्री जी का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ, अपने डिप्टी नेता हनुमंतैया जी का भी बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ, क्योंकि ये ही इस प्रपोजल के औथर हैं, इन्होंने ही इस चीज को चलाया है । इस चीज को लाकर इन्होंने शुमाल और जनूब-वालों पर अहसान किया है । दिल्ली में क्या है, दिल्ली की जगह चण्डीगढ़ भी पूरा कर सकती है । दिल्ली में कोई खास बात नहीं है, दिल्ली से चण्डीगढ़ बढ़िया है और फिर बंगलौर या हैदराबाद जाइए, मैं इन दोनों जगहों को फिट जगह समझता हूँ । इसलिए जनाब बंगलौर और हैदराबाद के साथ-साथ मैं चण्डीगढ़ भी चाहूंगा । दो स्टेट-कैपिटल हों, इतने बड़े देश के लिए दो कैपिटल होने ही चाहिए और दिल्ली उनको कोआर्डिनेट करे ।

अब रही जगह की बात—जनाब मैंने दुनिया भर के मकान बंगलौर और हैदराबाद में देखे हैं, वह तो जमीन पर जन्मत हैं । इन्होंने तो एक बड़ी महदूद सी बात कह दी है कि एक साल में एक बार पार्लियामेन्ट वहाँ पर मीट करे, मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ वहाँ पर मिलने की ही बात नहीं, बल्कि वहाँ पर एक परमानेंट कैपिटल होना चाहिए और दूसरा चण्डीगढ़ में होना चाहिए ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल): सभापति महोदय, एक बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव सदन के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत हुआ है जिसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । वास्तव में संसद का एक सत्र हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में बुलाने की दृष्टि से संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता तो नहीं है, क्योंकि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जहाँ चाहें, जहाँ ठीक समझें, वहाँ सत्र बुला सकते हैं । राष्ट्रपति महोदय यदि पसन्द करें तो वह बंगलौर में सत्र जरूर बुला सकते हैं ।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

अब बंगलोर में संसद का एक अधिवेशन कराने की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात बहुत लोगों ने छोड़ी है, किन्तु सभापति महोदय, मुझे नम्र निवेदन करना है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता कोई संसद पर निर्भर नहीं है। जब देश के अन्दर संसद नहीं थी, उस समय भी अपने देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय एकता मौजूद थी। केरल में पैदा होने वाले आद्य श्री शंकराचार्य को जो प्रेरणा मिली कि मैं काश्मीर तक पहुंचूं यह कोई संसद ने नहीं दी थी, कोई नभोवाणी ने नहीं दी थी, राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए उपासना करनी पड़ती है, उसको बढ़ावा देना पड़ता है और छोटी-छोटी बातों में भी करनी पड़नी है। जैसे प्रभु श्री रामचन्द्र का गुणगान करते समय भी उनका जो गुण है, धीर्य है वह कैसा है, उनकी गम्भीरता कैसी है, इसके लिए—

समुद्रव गाम्भीर्यं धैर्यं हिमवानिव् ।

मानो देश की सीमायें जाते-जाते बढ़ते बढ़ते हर एक को इस बात का पता चले कि मेरा देश छोटा नहीं है, मेरा देश बहुत बड़ा है, उसकी सीमायें समुद्र से लेकर हिमालय की चोटी तक फैली हैं—यह एक सजीव ज्ञान है जिसको जानने की आवश्यकता है। वनां कुरुक्षेत्र के मैदान में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने गीता सुनाई, उसके नतीजे के तौर पर हरियाणा निकला, ऐसा कहना गीता को शोभा नहीं देता है। हम भाई-भाई के झगड़े का ध्यान रखें और गीता को भूल जाएं, यह ठीक नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करना है—किन्तु राष्ट्रीय एकता केवल संसद का अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में करने से हो जाएगी, ऐसा नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करने की दृष्टि से हर सम्भव उपाय करना होगा। किन्तु दिल्ली से बंगलौर ले जाने में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात, जिसको मनोवैज्ञानिक बदल कह सकते हैं, वह हो सकती है।

दिल्ली में शानो-शांकेत बहुत है। मेरे जैसा आदमी जब दिल्ली आता है, तो मुझे

यह बात बहुत खटकती है। हमारा जो भारतीय जीवन दर्शन है, जो जीवनधारा है, वह यहां प्रकट नहीं होती है, प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं होती है। जो दिल्ली को राजधानी समझ कर यहां उसे देखने के लिए आते हैं, वे यहां पर भारतीय जीवन दर्शन को देख नहीं पाते हैं। मुझे पता है—एक सज्जन विदेश से यहां पर आए, दिल्ली में रहे, उसके बाद वह बंगलौर पहुंचे और एक साहित्यिक के घर में ठहरे। दूसरे दिन सुबह जब उस साहित्यिक की पत्नी उठी और उसने घर का दरवाजा खोल कर पानी बगैरह छिड़का कर वहां पर रंगावली निकानी, तो उन्होंने कहा—

today I am seeing Bharat .

यानी दिल्ली में रहने के बाद भी उनको भारत का पता नहीं चला। अतिथि अध्यागत मन्व्यागत कैसे करें यह दक्षिण में जाने के बाद ही पता चलता है—एक स्वाभाविक सादगी का जीवन, उसके साथ-साथ एक जीवन दर्शन अपने को देखने को मिलना। वैसे आज बहुत से झगड़े जो दक्षिण और उत्तर के झड़े हुए हैं, इनको मिटाने की दृष्टि से इसका जरूर उपयोग हो सकता है, परन्तु मुझे एक बात का डर है, भय है, जिसको मैं प्रकट किये बिना रह नहीं सकता। आज कल का जो ढांचा बनला चला जा रहा है, हर एक चीज की उसकी जां मर्यादा होती है, इस मर्यादा को भंग करने हुए दूर ले जाने की प्रतिक्रिया दिखाई देती है—

As a matter of fact, "Limit is the law life", and to understand the limit is the success.

मर्यादा जीवन की कौन सी होती है। जब हम ने तय किया कि प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन करें, तो यह हुआ कि छोटे-छोटे हिस्से भी कहने लगे कि हम भी प्रान्त बनें। जब हमने भाषा का प्रश्न लिया तो छोटी-छोटी देश की भाषायें भी कहने लगीं कि हम को आठवें परिशिष्ट की सूचि में निलाया जाय, जब प्रान्तों के लिए, भाषा के लिए ऐसी बात होती है, तो डर पैदा होता है कि जब बंगलौर में अधि-

वेशन हो, तो अहमदाबाद में क्यों न हो, पश्चिम में क्यों न हो, चण्डीगढ़ में क्यों न हो।

Taking anything to a ridiculous level.

यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—देश की राजधानी आज दिल्ली है। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले 20 सालों की गलत नीतियों के कारण आज देश के जो शत्रु हैं, जो देश की सीमा के पास आकर बैठे हैं—

The *rajdhani* has become vulnerable जिस दिल्ली के अन्दर हम बैठे हुए हैं, पता नहीं कब मौका आये, कैसे आये, मैं कह नहीं सकता लेकिन हम को किसी भी हालत में संसद को चलाना होगा, देश के प्रजातन्त्र को बनाए रखना होगा। इसलिए प्रयोग के तौर पर ऐसा क्यों न हो कि देश के दक्षिण में—बंगलौर में, जिसके लिए आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने कहा है कि यह तो अयोध्या पुरी है, अयोध्या नगरी है, जिसकी जलवायु भी इतनी बढ़िया है, ठण्डे दिमाग से पूरे भारतवर्ष की प्रतिबिम्बित दृष्टि से, विचारों से अंतर्प्रोत हो कर विचार कर सकेंगे, सोच सकेंगे और देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी इसका बड़ा भारी लाभ होगा।

अब इसके लिए कितना खर्चा होगा, इस दृष्टि से विचार करने के हेतु कोई एक तदर्थ छोटी सी समिति बैठे, जो इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करे कि असल में इस पर कितना पैसा लग जाएगा और वह समिति एक नतीजे पर पहुंचे। इसलिए देश की दृष्टि से संसद का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर में करने का मैं पूरा-सूरा समर्थन करता हूं।

16 Hrs.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, the mover of this Bill, for having brought forward before the House for its acceptance to summon at least one session of each House of Parliament every year either at Hyderabad or Bangalore.

My hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya and other friends have clearly brought out the real spirit behind this Bill. I am not going into the suitability of a particular place in the south where this session of Parliament is to be held. I am emotionally attached to Madras. I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly there; I had started my political career there. I have got political affiliation with Hyderabad since I come from that State. And Bangalore is nearer to my constituency. So, I am going into the suitability of a particular place.

The real point is that for emotional integration, for bringing the people of other parts of the country closer and to understand each other, it will be better if the session of this august House, the sovereign body of our country, is held in different parts of the country, more so in the south, so that the people may come into close touch with the deliberations that are being carried on by their representatives. Not only that. That will give a comprehensive picture of our country. I am, at times, pained to see that many of our friends, even some Members of Parliament, are not able to distinguish people from Madras to Andhra, from Andhra to Karnatak and from Karnatak to Kerala.

श्री हु म चन्द कठवाय (उज्जैन) : मभापति महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। व्यवस्था यह है कि इस समय यहां पर कैबिनेट का कोई मन्त्री नहीं बैठा है, आप उनको बुलाइए। जब तक वह नहीं आते, कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में रूल दिया हुआ है कि बहस के समय मन्त्री को उपस्थित होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point order, the hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री हु म चन्द कठवाय : अगर आपका यह कहना है कि नियम नहीं है तो आप उसको तलाश कीजिए, वह आपको मिल जाएगा। पिछले स्पीकर ने यह रूलिंग दी हुई है कि जब सदन की कार्यवाही चलती हो तो मन्त्रि मण्डल के किसी मन्त्री को यहां उपस्थित रहना चाहिये। लेकिन इस समय तो कोई भी मन्त्री

[श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय]

उपस्थित नहीं है, आप उनको तलाश कीजिए और उसके बाद ही बहस चलने दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I was trying to make my submission to the House that the time has come when we should understand each other. Not only that. The people of this country should very much come into close contact with the deliberations that are being carried on in this House and it is more so when we see the divisive forces, the secessionist tendencies, that are going on in this country, whether it is in the name of language or provincialism or parochialism, and when there are certain sections of people who have gone to the extent of desecrating our National Flag and National Anthem and also of burning the Constitution. I feel the time has come when there should be more of an emotional integration.

Sir, some people have expressed their doubts with regard to the expenditure involved in this. While I was discussing this matter with some friends outside and I was trying to reason it out that the Government could not come to a decision because of the financial implications involved, somebody jocularly remarked that the expenditure involved for holding a session in the south will not be equal to the amount of wastage of money pointed out to the Government in one Audit Para by the Public Accounts Committee. So, let us not be niggardly about this expenditure. In this vast country where there is the prime necessity of holding all sections of the people together, finance should not come in the way, and every hon. member will agree with me when I say that finance should not be the prime consideration and we must make up our minds to hold a session outside Delhi, as brought out by my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

One more point and I will finish. Shri Japannath Rao Joshi has pointed out the danger. That is also there. We always take to the extreme limit any point when it is accepted. A suggestion may come that there should be a sort of revolving thing, holding of the session from one place

to another, from Calcutta to Ahmedabad, from Ahmedabad to Gauhati and other places. But it is for us to have that restraint on ourselves. The country has to be viewed in a broader context and we should not go to the absurd extent of putting forward the idea of holding a session in every nook and corner of the country.

Even historically and geographically also, this country has been divided into North and South and various cultures are there. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will conclude now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Whatever they may say, broadly that is the south of Vindhyas and this is the north of Vindhyas. This has a historical background and they cannot question this.

I will conclude my speech by supporting the amendment put forward by my hon. friend and I hope this will have the general acceptance of this House.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I am thankful to Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri for having brought forward this timely Bill and also to those, particularly from the North who have supported the spirit behind this Bill.

Sir, I have been wondering why the Mover of this Bill has not given at least an alternative opportunity for the city of Madras which was rightly considered to be the Capital of the South till quite recently. I do not know whether the firmness with which we hold on to this dry law has got anything to do with it; I hope, it is not so. Anyway I do not want to make a point of that and I do not feel that it is very material.

Shifting of the Capital at least for one session for some time to a place in the South, to Bangalore or Hyderabad, as envisaged by the Mover of the Bill, will definitely have a healthy impact on the political atmosphere in our country—not only political atmosphere but even cultural atmosphere and also social atmosphere. I am not placing my argument on the climate or any such thing. It is true that the southern breeze, particularly of Bangalore, will surely have a very sobering effect on the agitated minds. But I am not giving that

as a sort of substantial argument. My argument is based on only one point. My ground is that, fortunately or unfortunately, after Independence, in the past two decades, a sort of arrogance of power has developed in Delhi, that, nobody can deny. Particularly the people from the South, even Members of Parliament, are very much alive to that kind of feeling in and outside the House. When we go and meet the people outside, we are treated as if we are aliens. It is a fact. There is no use denying the hard fact. Honestly I do not know Hindi, and when I ring up somebody on the telephone, the immediate reply from the other side is something in Hindi, and when I request the other party to speak in English, they immediately shout at me and I do not know what they are shouting at. (*Interruptions*) The whole atmosphere has got some poisonous air, so to say. When we want that English should be continued in this country—I am not going to deal with the language issue here but I am only pointing out the sentiment—the reaction that we get here normally is that people think as if English is our language and hence we are pleading for it. Such a colossal ignorance and such an unbelievable feeling we encounter from the Hindi-speaking Members inside as well as outside the House. If they would happen to be at Bangalore at least for two weeks, they will realise that there are people, there are citizens and compatriots and brethren who speak a different language but who are equally patriotic, if not more.

I am thankful for the gracious praise that was offered for the south by the hon. Mover as well as by Shri Randhir Singh. It is due to the south; no doubt can be there about it; but at the same time, I would submit that after liberally giving us all this lip-sympathy and after praising us to the skies, they are not attending even to our basic needs and our cravings to have some dignity for our own languages. I think these things can be rectified to a very great extent if the capital is shifted to a place in the south. Then, this realisation will dawn upon them that this country is definitely such a vast continent and there are many people speaking many languages and they are equally patriotic and they are equally self-respecting Indians like the Indians who live here in the north. So, it will steadily lead to emotional integration as rightly

claimed by many hon. Members who spoke before me.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah has rightly pointed out one very pertinent thing namely that historically one cannot escape from the fact that south and north were treated as two separated entities of the Indian sub-continent. It is a fact.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No, no. I do not accept this argument. We have been one and we are one.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Even religiously, that has been the position. I am not very much attached to religion but still I would say this.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No, we are one. India is one and indivisible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may place before the House one quotation which defines what India is. It is as follows :

इमां सागरपर्यन्तां हिमवद्विन्ध्यकुण्डला ।

It means that India is that land which extends up to the seas and with the Himalayas and the Vindhya hanging on her ears like two pendants.

This quotation is from Bhasa's *naatak*.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Even in religion, there was a dispute towards the beginning of the Christian era among the Shavites whether Tamil was the language of the Gods or Sanskrit was the language of the Gods. This dispute could not be resolved by the eminent saints and others. Then somebody who wanted to put an end to this clash and to this dispute suggested a compromise. You know that Sniva has got a drum; and somebody said that Tamil had come from one side of the drum and Sanskrit had come from the other side of the drum.

Immediately, it was asked from which side Tamil had come and from which side Sanskrit had come. Then that person said that Tamil had come from the left side and Sanskrit had come from the right side. Again there was a dispute, because the right side was considered to be holier. The pro-Tamil saints claimed that Tamil must have come from the right side of the drum and not from the left. So, the dispute went on for some time.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

There are evidences in Tamil literature to show that such kinds of poems and stories were there. I am quoting this only to show the sentiment that was there even thousands of years ago, not after the DMK has come into power. These things have got to be reckoned with. There is no use decrying what we find in this country. We should make concrete and constructive approaches in this regard.

Everyone in the House knows that we are equally very much concerned particularly with what happened to the national flag, I am referring to the burning of the national flag at Coimbatore. You know that in 1962 at Coimbatore, we contested about 10 or 11 seats and lost deposit in 8. It was a Congress stronghold; the big shots of the Congress are from that district.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Even now.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Now of course we hold the upper hand there after the 1967 elections. But still the feeling on the language issue of the people there is such that we are not able to put it down. These things are hard facts. There must be a constructive approach to these things. We cannot set anything right at the point of the bayonet. It is impossible. In 1965, when the army was moved to the south, when there were self-immolations, nobody could stop it. These things are of a very serious nature.

The proposal that has come now is a very right one at the proper time. I hope Government would concede the point. I do not want to minimise the expenditure involved. It will definitely come to a substantial amount. But taking into account the other advantages that will accrue, this certainly deserves a trial.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : While I have been listening to the speeches, one thing which has occurred to me is that whatever other forms of integration we may or may not achieve, as long as this feeling goes among people who represent various parts of India that we are different, one from the other, I do not think the shifting of a Parliament

session is necessarily going to bring us any integration. Therefore, much as I appreciate the motive with which this Bill has been moved, we may make this a migratory Parliament because soon we shall be having demands from other States that they want a session of Parliament to be held in their capitals or prize cities. Therefore, I cannot say that I can support it.

It is not a question of expenses really; nor is it one that an hon. member on the other side mentioned, that the north and south are so far from each other. It was all right when we lived in the bullock cart age. The thing is that we must adopt today a forward-looking vision. If we are inclined to look at what happened a hundred years ago when admittedly physical distances were very far—if we are prone to look backward instead of forward, I do not think there can be any integration in this country. If one is not prepared even to marry a man or woman from the next State or if we are not prepared to marry from one caste into another, I do not think integration will come about.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If there are Parliament sessions held there, there will be many such marriages.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I cannot understand how the change of venue of Parliament sittings can bring that about. We are not even prepared to eat with one another. Let us face facts. How does moving Parliament bring about social integration, when in our minds there is no integration? We still think of ourselves as Mysoreans, Bangalis, Maharashtrais, Gujaratis and so on. Is Parliament going to change this? I want to know.

Many sins have been piled on the heads of politicians. Let us not have one more sin piled on our heads, that instead of bringing about more integration, we have brought about more feuds. Changing the venue of Parliament session from Delhi to Bangalore is not going to do it.

It is not a question of money; it is a question of one's approach to problem. There are many big countries, Russia, China and USA. Do they have migratory parliaments.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There they are one people.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : We are not one ?

SHRI E. KANDAPPAN : Culturally not.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Does he know that the people of Uzbekistan, the people of Tashkent, are totally different from the people who live near Moscow ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not a democratic country; it has been accepted by all parties that it is not a democratic country.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Let us not go from one thing to another. I do not think that having a sort of a migratory parliament is going to bring about national integration. Somebody wants to have it in Madras, others want it in Bangalore. . . . (Interruptions.) I do not think it will solve this question of north and south. That question will be solved only by changing the approach to the whole thing. Somebody will want it in Haryana and somebody else in Kashmir when you want it in Madras.

SHRI S. KANDAPPA : That was only a passing reference; I did not demand it. It has got nothing to do with this Bill.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : What is a passing reference today becomes an issue tomorrow. I appreciate the difficulties that we are encountering and the motives with which this Bill has been brought forward but I do not think this will solve the difficulties that we are facing (Interruptions.)

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I take this opportunity to support the Bill moved by Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri. At the same time I want to consider it from the point of view of Mr. Mukerjee and say that simply by shifting the venue of Parliament would not bring about integration or unity in India today. It is admitted on all hands that there is unity in India amidst diversity. At the same time, I agree that more attempts should be made to bring the people together so that they can mix with each other. Each Member of Parliament re-

presents nearly one million people and they can go to certain parts of India to have a sort of mutual exchange of ideas. There is no doubt that there are cultural differences in India. We know that India is a multi-national country. If people mix freely and exchange ideas and go to various parts of India, it is a step in the right direction. . . . (Interruptions.) India is one; there is no doubt about it. But the persons who think that India can be made one by steam-roller, that the Indian people can be forced like that, are wrong. . . . (Interruptions.) I am not going into that controversy. If there are people who are unable to see the cultural differences that exist in India, I am only sorry for them. I am sorry for them if they do not see the difference between a man from Madras and a man from Bengal.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They are brothers, no difference.

DR. RANEN SEN : We are brothers, friend, same countrymen, but at the same time this aspect has to be understood. Otherwise, what is the idea in bringing this Bill ? The idea behind this Bill is that whatever our differences, the people's representatives should go to a certain place, hold their session there, meet the people there in their own surroundings, and thereby bring about a sort of integration. Otherwise, why this question of integration, at all ?

In Bangalore I have seen that fortunately, due to the presence of the public sector organisation, there is real India. You will find people from all over India, north, south, east and west, working together in the same workshops, in the same mills, and a sort of real integration is taking place. When there is a labour dispute in Bangalore, we find to our great pride that people from different parts of India participate in that strike; they carry on the fight in spite of whatever differences they may have in culture, language, food. Therefore, the idea is quite good.

In ancient times, though there was no railway or modern means of communication, pilgrimages were one of the means of knowing each other and bringing about a sort of integration of the Indian people. You know that *Chaitanya Charitamrita* was,

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

written by Sri Krishna Goswami sitting at Brindaban in those days, 400 years back, and that was carried in a bullockcart from Brindaban to Nabadwip. That way, a sort of integration of India was sought to be built.

Now, we have all sorts of modern means of communications, but I do admit that there are difficulties in holding a Parliament session there, difficulties of accommodation and many other difficulties, but if there is a will, there is a way.

There are two parts of our neighbour Pakistan, West Pakistan and East Pakistan. There are vast differences in many respects and there is also a barrier of thousands of miles of land. They want to bring about a sort of integration in their own way. Their Parliament is called the National Assembly. Formerly it used to sit in Karachi. Now it sits in Rawalpindi, and another session is definitely held in Dacca. If the Pakistan Government can spend enough money on this, they have to spend quite some money on it, our Government should also be in a position to spend. After all, as many speakers have said, more than Rs. 3,000 crores is our budget, and out of that if three, four or five crores are spent every year, even then it is worth it.

Lastly, there is a little bit of fanaticism or bigotry with each one of us in regard to various things. Therefore, when Parliament meets there, M.Ps. from different parts of India go there, I think this bigotry or fanaticism that prevails in our mind because we come from different parts of India, from different surroundings, will also be cleansed from our hearts, and thereby as the people's representatives we can be real builders of Indian unity. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती):
चैयरमैन साहब, प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ इसलिए कि मैंने एक सेशन साउथ में और पार्टीकुलरली बंगलौर में हो इसके लिए एक पत्र स्पीकर साहब को भी दिया था जिस के ऊपर पचास साठ एम० पी०के के सिग्नेचर्स हैं। यह अच्छा हुआ कि यहाँ बिल के रूप में यह विचार हाउस के

सामने आया। मैं इस विचार को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जैसे मैंने अभी कई लोगों के भाषण सुने तो उस में जो थोड़ा बहुत कंट्रोवर्सी जिस को कहते हैं उसकी तरफ मैं नहीं जाता। कुछ भी हो जैसे एक घर के आदमी हों वह कई जगह पर रहते हों तो वह एक दूसरे से मिलने के लिए आते जाते हैं इसके माने यह नहीं है कि वह दो है। इसका एक ही अर्थ होता है कि जब दो रिश्तेदार होते हैं या घर के दो आदमी होते हैं जितना नजदीक आते हैं तो उसके मायने है कि वह ज्यादा बन्धे हुए रहते हैं प्रेम से माया से और दूसरी बातों से। इसीलिए एक सेशन यहाँ साउथ में और बंगलौर में जहाँ भी सहूलियत हो वहाँ होना बिल्कुल लाजिमी है और जरूरी है। इसका एक दूसरा कारण यह है कि धूप के दिनों में यहाँ जब गर्मी होती है या सर्दी के दिनों में यहाँ जो सर्दी होती है वह दोनों ही असह्य होती है। सर्दी में भी रहना मुश्किल होता है और गर्मी में भी रहना मुश्किल होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शिमला जाइए गर्मी में।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : जो भाई बीच बीच में कहीं इधर उधर जाना चाहत हों तो शिमला जायें, यह कहने का मतलब यही है कि दिल्ली के बजाए और दूसरी जगह पर जाएं। यह तो उसके अन्दर प्वाइंट नहीं है कि यहाँ से हिलो ही मत। जैसे बहन शारदा मुखर्जी ने जो कहा वह एक प्रिंसिपल के तौर पर कहा, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया के अन्दर कोई पार्लियामेंट इधर से उधर नहीं जाती है, वह मास्को हो या लन्दन हो, एक जगह रहती है। उनका एक प्रिंसिपल का विरोध है। लेकिन जो भाई कहते हैं कि इधर चलो या उधर चलो उसके अन्दर यह बात तो है कि दिल्ली से हिलने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। यह तो बात सही है। तो उसके लिए निरा कहना यह है कि दूसरी जगह पर जाने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। जाना

जरूरी है। यह भी है जैसा कि मद्रास के सम्मानित सभासद ने कहा कोई ऊपर से चाहे जो कुछ ही कहता हो कि नहीं है ऐसी कोई बात लेकिन उनके दिल में कुछ थोड़ा सा दूरत्व भाव है, यह बात सही है। मैं कोयम्बटूर और मद्रास में कई दफे गया। लोगों के दिल में कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी वजह से थोड़ा सा दूरत्व भाव पैदा हुआ है। वह भी इससे थोड़ा सा कम होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि हम जो यहां दिल्ली में आते हैं..... (व्यवधान) मैं खत्म करता हूं। अभी एक भाई ने दक्षिण भारत की संस्कृति की बात कही, उससे मैं सहमत हूं। दूसरी बात यह है कि वह जगह अच्छी है या नहीं, इसका जहां तक संबंध है, मैं स्वयं बंगलौर गया था इसी काम के लिए। वहां मैंने जगह देखी। वहां सब इन्तजाम है। जितने मिनिस्टर हैं पचास साठ उन के लिए अलग अलग बंगले बने हुए हैं मैसूर के राजा के। इसलिए वहां कोई रहने की जगह की कमी नहीं है। वह बहुत ही बेहतर जगह है। इसके अलावा बंगलौर में जो हाउस है जो हनुमन्तैया साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर के जमाने में बना है, यद्यपि उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनको चीफ मिनिस्टर-शिप से वाज आना पड़ा लेकिन वह बिल्डिंग इतनी अच्छी है कि जिस के लिए कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। इसलिए ऐसी कोई बिल्डिंग की या और कोई बात चीत में नहीं आती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम महाराष्ट्र से आये हैं। हम साउथ और नार्थ के झगड़े में नहीं हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात यह एक तरह के मिडिल इंडिया है। हमको आप कहीं पर पकड़ लीजिए, साउथ इंडिया, नार्थ इंडिया या हिन्दी इंग्लिश किसी झगड़े में हम नहीं पड़ते। लेकिन एक बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आपस में कुछ आदानप्रदान हो। कुछ रीति हमें एक दूसरे की मालूम हो। वहां जाने से कुछ हमारे दिल में मुहब्बत पैदा हो, हम एक दूसरे के निकट होते जायें, इसलिए

वहां जाना जरूरी है। इसलिए मेरा कहना आखिर में यह है कि इस बिल के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। शारदा मुखर्जी बहन ने जो कुछ कहा वह प्रिसिपल के ऊपर कहा। लेकिन हम यहां प्रिसिपल को व्यवहार में रखते हैं तो उसको जगह कुछ देना पड़ता है। (व्यवधान) इस दृष्टि से यह एक सेशन साउथ में होना चाहिए। यह वहां ले जाना जरूरी है और बंगलौर में यह हो, यह मेरी राय है।

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : Sir, on behalf of my party, I support the Bill. While doing so, I have my own doubts whether this Bill is the sole solution for bringing about national integration, which is mentioned in this Bill. We have to admit that the question of language is there. If we are so anxious to have national integration, the first step Parliament has to take is this. If I want to speak in my language, i.e., Malayalam, I must get a chance to do so and there must be automatic translation. If we are going to spend lakhs of rupees for holding a session in Bangalore, I submit we must have here the necessary arrangements for simultaneous translation of all the 14 Indian languages. Merely by saying "national integration" it is not going to come.

I cannot agree with the hon. lady member that marriage alone will bring about national integration.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I said, you are not prepared to do even that much, leave alone integration in other directions.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : If it is a question of merely talking it out and the minister saying "We will consider it", it is all right. But if we are serious, the first step must begin here in this Parliament. If I speak in Malayalam, all these people must understand it in their own language. Of course, I have no objection to holding a session in Bangalore. I am not particular about holding it in Trivandrum. Bangalore is a very nice place, nicer than Delhi. That is my opinion; please excuse me. But as I said, the first step should

[Shri Viswanatha Menon]
be, we must give equality to all the Indian languages in the Parliament.

With these words, I support the Bill and congratulate Mr. Shastri.

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga*): Sir, I support this bill, and I am glad to notice here in the House that for once all the parties including Congress have agreed to support this bill. But I have my own doubts about the implementation. Congress knows only to promise and not to implement it. I support this Bill for the following reasons. This is a step towards bringing out emotional integration. It is not geographical boundaries alone that make a nation but a corresponding feeling in the minds of the people in that area. Another point is that we are gradually becoming a unitary state though our Constitution envisages a federal set-up. As a counterstep to the present concentration of power in Delhi, we would welcome to have a session in Bangalore.

Lastly, the argument that it involves unnecessary expenditure seems to have some sense. But, Sir, if this government could spend Rs. 2.3 crores on a revolving tower why not some expenditure for the sake of this useful cause.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, it is very rarely that it is given to us to support whole-heartedly a measure introduced by a Congressman. But Shri Hanumanthaiya is a Congressman of sorts. He does not really fit into the present pattern of Congressmen, he often tries to rise above petty party-considerations. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is a symbol of our nationalism and I whole-heartedly support the Bill moved by him.

I would like to say that there was a Bill in this House—Sir, perhaps you will recall it as a senior Member—introduced by Shri Kamath to this effect. First of all, I would like to point out a very important thing about this. It is not the salubrious climate of Bangalore that has made us to support this move. It is not.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is one of the considerations.

SHRI NATH PAI: A very minor one. So far as I am concerned, even if the climate of Bangalore is as abominable as that of Bombay, I would still support the claim of Bangalore to play host to the Parliament of India. Let us go a little deeper into why I am saying this. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee is quite right that just going physically there will not strengthen integration. We have to do a lot, because right now the forces that are working against the unity of this country are really dangerously getting strengthened, but this will be one of the many things to give our people a sense of belonging, a sense of participation. For long the people of the South feel that Delhi is really far away and somehow Delhi and Allahabad are always trying to dominate them. We have to dispel this growing fear in their mind. They must be made to feel that it is something which belongs to them, in which they participate.

I could quite imagine the feelings of thousands of citizens of the South who today are denied an opportunity of coming to Parliament and seeing what Parliament is doing on their behalf. I quite agree that we are not in our best form always—there are occasions when we are not—but barring such minor, temporary.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Aberrations.

SHRI NATH PAI:deviations, normally Parliament is trying to reflect what our people deeply feel, think and demand. I quite imagine how the people of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnad and Mysore feel. It is a tremendous train on these people to come and see their Parliament. But the people of Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan could come and watch Parliament. They come, and I am very happy they come every day and watch. They are there. Not that we are trying to play to the gallery as some vulgar editorial indicated. But it is very nice to know they are there. We do not play to the gallery. We do not pay any obsequious obeisance to anybody. But it is nice to know that our real masters are watching us.

*Translation of the speech delivered in Kannada.

From time immemorial our forefathers have put this conception of India but, during the past few years, because of the failures—I hope Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will be candid enough to confess it today—particularly of all of us, but more so of the ruling party, this sense of unity has been weakened and dangerously weakened. What is happening today? We cannot say that it is something to be dismissed, as someone tried to say this morning, saying that the students who alone are to hold aloft the banner of nationalism are pulling it down. Whether it be Gauhati or Coimbatore, mere condemnation will not do. For the recent events pontifical condemnation will not get us anywhere. Why is it happening, when it was a young Bengali student who tried to raise aloft a tricolour flag and it was a Maharashtrian who was hung for unfurling a tricolour flag. The student of today is the descendant of those students, whether it be in Gauhati, Coimbatore or Madras. Let us not deceive ourselves that only we, north of Vindhya have the monopoly of patriotism. The flame of patriotism burns as strongly in Bangalore, in Trivandrum, in Hyderabad and in Coimbatore and Madras as everywhere else. It is this identification that is necessary. Somehow, may I say, one of the tragedies of our country has been, during the past few days—I am not trying to be critical, I am not trying to be unjust to anybody—

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should try to conclude.

SHRI NATH PAI: I hope you will give me a little more time.

भारतस्यास्य वर्षस्य

Sir, you are a scholar of Sanskrit and you will welcome this description of our motherland. I am not quoting Kalidas only.

अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशिदवतात्मा हिमालयो

नाम नगाधिराजः

पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य स्थितः मृ-

थिव्या इव मानदण्डः ।

Every time I recite it, as a cold, something in me thrills and tears come to my eyes. In the Markhandeya Purana I find this description of the mother-land.

भारतस्यास्य वर्षस्य नवभेदान् निबोधमे
In 9 parts my country is divided.

समुद्रान्तरिला ग्येया स्तत्वम्या परस्परम् ।

This is the language. In the south the sea spreads. On the north are the plains and mountains of my motherland. But today we are tending to see only what is immediately near; only Maharashtra is the motherland or only Bengal is the motherland or only Assam is the motherland. The "only" is there.

But I think I am an Indian. What I claim is that I am a little bit of a Tamilian, a Kannadiga, a Karalite, a Bengali, an Assamia and the sum total of all this makes me an Indian. It is the sum total of it that makes me an Indian. I am an Indian first and an Indian last. It is this which needs to be fostered.

I want to submit to the Treasury Benches not to come once again with the petty consideration that they do not have the funds. Where is the question of funds? Every year if only we stop one scandal, we shall have enough money. Take the road roller scandal. The other day my hon. friend, Shri Minoo Masani, pointed out how for a non-existent corporation we lost Rs. 3 crores, I think, we shall require less than that for shifting to Bangalore.

With a prophetic foresight Shri Hanumanthaiya has already built a House which is called Vidhan Soudha in Kannada. He has made many mistakes in his time and keeps on making more, but some good things he has done. People with a mean mind may accuse him of having built his own monument in Bangalore, but I saw it and, was thrilled to see that he has provided for the future seat of Parliament of India.

With a small question about expenditure and how to get files, I will conclude. Are we wanting to bring India to the 1970s or do we want India to belong to the last century? If we want to bring India to the present century, computerised apparatus can make available any file. An aircraft from the Indian Air Force, which is normally used for the dignitaries' election travel, can be made available for flying files. (Interruption). Let Shrimati Mukerjee know that this country used to

[Shri Nath Pai] have two capitals with one in Simla for the convenience of our foreign rulers. I want the capital to go to the South for the unity of our people and for the better feeling of participation.

Finally, the money that will be required is an insignificant thing, but what we will gain, what we will save and what we will achieve in terms of participation of our people and tightening of the weakening bonds of unity is incomparable. Let us not be mean about the penny when what is at stake is something far greater. I hope, the Government will make a gesture. We will appoint a committee to go into the details. Let the first year's session be an experimental session of three weeks. Let another generation which will come say that Bangalore belongs to us as much as Delhi. Let us seize this opportunity and try to make the South feel that the South also rules India as much as Allahabad and Delhi.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : On a point of information. Is a Bill necessary in view of article 85 which says :—

“The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit” :?

There is ample power given to the President to summon Parliament to meet anywhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In any case, the Bill has been placed before the House and we have got to give our decision.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I am very happy that most of the Members who have participated in this debate. . . . (Interruption).

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिए ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मेरे साथी चाहते हैं कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलूँ ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिर्फ एक साथी ।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Very easily he submits in spite of his body weight.

DR. RANEN SEN : This is a thing which has to be averted if we go to Bangalore. . . . (Interruption) :

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I am very happy that most of the Members who participated in this debate have supported the idea that at least one session of Parliament should be held outside Delhi and more particularly they emphasized the case of Bangalore.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not Patna.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : During the fourth session of the last Lok Sabha this idea was mooted. Of course, as Shri Nath Pai pointed out, Shri Kamath had raised a question regarding this and later on he moved a Bill, so did Shri Prakash Vir Shastri twice, in 1959 and in 1965. But during this Parliament our deputy leader, Shri Hanumanthaiya, gave a lead in this regard. He also approached other leaders of the Opposition groups and they jointly submitted a petition. On that petition work started. But there are some Members who have expressed doubt, more particularly Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee—it was quite correct on her part. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Only one Member.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : All right, I stand corrected. She expressed a doubt if the Members are not prepared to have inter-provincial marriages. . . . (Interruption) I do not want to minimise her doubt. That also is a correct doubt. In most of the countries, Parliament meets at one place, be it Russia, U.K. or France or America or Canada. That case is also quite strong. But here, as far as our country is concerned, it is a fact that the sessions—of course, there was no Parliament at that time—of the Central Legislative Assembly used to be held in Delhi and Simla. This had been a tradition during the British rule. There are certain State Legislatures also which are holding their sessions at more than one place. Therefore, there is nothing hard and fast about it.

Sir, the position will have to be examined whether it can be easily possible to have a session in Bangalore or elsewhere if Members so like. My hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, has constructed *Vidhan Soudha*,

a nice building, in Bangalore for which he was criticised. Some other Member also Shri Randhir Singh, made a reference to Mohammad Tughlak who was criticised for constructing Devagri. The point to be considered is whether we should have a committee to go into the matter. This matter is being examined. We have approached the Chief Minister of Mysore and also the P.W.D. and other Departments and we have also approached the Government of India, virtually all the Ministries.

SHRI NATH PAI : Please keep off the P.W.D. if you want something to be done.

आप और स्पीकर साहब मैसूर से सीधे बात-
चीत काजिए ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I know the difficulty which my hon. friend is having with the Ministry of Works and Housing. He is not in a position to get a good bungalow.....

SHRI NATH PAI : Just a correction; I do not want to interrupt him. It has never been my ambition to get a bungalow. I have asked for accommodating my library. That has been my necessity.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That justifies the existence of the P.W.D. Even for accommodating his library, a good building is needed. Therefore, we are in need of having accommodation at Bangalore.

We have already written to them that there are 520 Members of this House and 240 Members of the other House who will require accommodation at Bangalore. The two Secretariats, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, have to be shifted. We have also asked, if we are going to have a session of one month without Question Hour or with Question Hour, or a session of two months without Question Hour or with Question Hour, what will be the implications, how many officers will have to be shifted and all that. It is quite convenient, with the introduction of Caravelle planes and other things, that files can be easily shifted and moved there. Telephone connections will also be needed. We are going to introduce the subscriber-trunk-dialling between Delhi and Bangalore. But that will take more than a year to materialise. These are obvious difficulties which are coming in our way.

I appreciate the suggestion made by Shri Hanumanthaiya which has been supported by Mr. Nath Pai that we might think of having a committee representing various shades of opinion in the House which can go deeply into the matter. As regards the suggestion of Mr. Patel and Mr. Menon that in the meantime we should try to have translation facilities here, this idea was given during the budget session last year. The hon. Speaker has taken up the matter and consulted the leaders of various groups. He is examining the matter and, under his guidance, we shall do all that is possible to facilitate the translation work.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Please move a little faster.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We want to move fast but here also.....

SHRI NATH PAI : Why don't you say, in principle, you agree with it?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Provided you also agree, because there is not only Marathi but there are more than hundred languages here. We all represent some language groups. Therefore, you have to strike a balance somewhere. Therefore, one ought to be practical, how much it is possible to do, how much it is not possible to do, how many languages should be introduced and how many should not be introduced.....

17 Hrs.

DR. RANEN SEN : To begin with, all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule can be taken up.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No, no. There are certain languages which were not included in the Eighth Schedule at that time. Therefore, we must do justice to the weakest link of our population. Those who were strong got many facilities created, but those who were weak could not get their languages included in the Eighth Schedule. Therefore, about this translation facility, we will get it examined.

Something has been said about the revolving tower. We are now paying tribute to Shri Hanumanthaiya and rightly so because he richly deserves that tribute. At

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh] the time he was criticised....(Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : दोनों अलग-अलग हैं ।

17.02 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We act collectively and, therefore, I am defending that.

First of all, the examination should be completed. On behalf of the Communications Ministry, I will get this subscriber-trunk dialling system introduced in a little over one year. More than 1,000 telephones will be needed only for our Members and others. So, arrangements will have to be made for that. The factory will not be able to do that in one month. So, we shall have to set up an exchange and the exchange building will have to come into existence. The other Ministries which figure in this matter are also being contacted, and the moment we receive the details from various Ministries, we shall place all the data before the Committee which we would like to constitute, because this is a serious matter and it is necessary because various factors are there with a view to integrating the country. But I do not admit this that India is not an integrated country; it is as good an integrated country as one can imagine. There is no question of disintegration, because there are quarrels in families also. There might be some quarrels on certain issues but we are one nation. Therefore, I very much like the idea of constituting a Committee.

With these words, I request the hon. Mover of this Bill, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, to withdraw this Bill. Later on, we can sit together and examine it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Can he say that, in principle, he agrees ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Whatever I have said, he can weigh it on the basis of principle.

There is no harm in it. This is a good idea, I admit. As I first hinted, there are two aspects to this matter. It is not good, but most of the members say that this is a

good idea. I support their claim that this is a good idea and let us sit and examine this. We will be consulting all the Opposition Groups and our Deputy Leader will also be there.

With these words, I request the Mover of this Bill to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Then why does he ask the Mover of the Bill to withdraw his Bill ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I am requesting him to withdraw his Bill because there is a provision in the Bill itself. You might notice that article 85(1) of the Constitution says :

"The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session."

Actually this is the Constitutional amendment that he suggests; the Constitution (Amendment) Bill says that the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that every year at least one session of each House of Parliament shall be held at Hyderabad or Bangalore."

I do not want to go into this controversy, nor do I desire that it is needed. In view of the Constitutional provision, it is not needed.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : I am not intervening to make a speech. But before you call upon the Mover, I would like to make one representation for a minute. Although all the Members who have spoken have been praising the advantages accruing in Bangalore, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in the Bill itself the name of Hyderabad is also mentioned. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the ready-made facilities that are available at Hyderabad which are well known. I just wanted to draw the attention of the House to this aspect.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister had made it clear that even without an amend-

ment of the Constitution, we could have the session at Hyderabad or at Bangalore or at Madras or anywhere else. So, at least that is accepted.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : The hon. Minister has mentioned only about Bangalore.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That was because I was replying to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who had mentioned only Bangalore in his speech.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) :
 इस देश की अब तक कुछ ऐसी परम्परा रही है कि स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद 'जय भारत' को तीन प्रधान मन्त्री इलाहाबाद में मिले हैं वहां इस देश को संसद कार्य मन्त्री दोनों ही बिहार से मिले हैं। पहले संसद कार्य मन्त्री श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह थे और दूसरे डा० रामसुभग सिंह हैं। लेकिन दोनों के काम करने के ढंग और सोचने के ढंग में कुछ अंतर का होना स्वाभाविक है। परन्तु आज डा० राम सुभगसिंह के इस उत्तर को सुनने के बाद मैं थोड़ा चकित रह गया हूँ। उन्होंने श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ने अब से कुछ समय पूर्व जो इस सम्बन्ध में युक्तियाँ दी थीं उनसे कुछ आगे जाने का प्रयास नहीं किया है। अच्छा होता इसके बारे में यदि डा० राम सुभग सिंह बड़ी स्पष्ट भाषा में सदन को आश्वसन देते। ऐसे अवसर इस सदन के इतिहास में कम ही आए हैं कि जब किसी एक विषय पर सारे दल और सारी संसद एक मत हो। यह पहला अवसर है जबकि कोई पार्टी या कोई व्यक्ति इस प्रकार का नहीं जो इससे अमहमत हो। श्रीमती शारदा मुखर्जी ने भी आगे विचार प्रकट करते समय प्रारम्भ में ही ये शब्द कहे थे कि इस विधेयक की भावना का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, जिस भावना से यह विधेयक लाया गया है उसका मैं आदर करती हूँ। लेकिन कुछ जो कठिनाइयाँ थीं या उनके मन में जो सन्देह थे उन सन्देहों को उन्होंने प्रकट किया। बाकी कोई सदस्य किसी भी पार्टी का इस प्रकार

का नहीं था सदन में जिस ने इस विधेयक का स्वागत न किया हो या इस विधेयक का समर्थन न किया हो।

एक ओर सरकार जनतन्त्र की दुहाई देती है और कहती है कि जनता की आवाज ही हमारी आवाज है। जनता जैसा चाहती है उसी प्रकार का हम निर्णय लेते हैं। पर सदन में जो प्रतिनिधि जनता के बैठे हुए हैं उनकी बात को क्यों नहीं मानती है। दूसरे शब्दों में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की जन भावना का ही प्रतिनिधित्व तो यहां बैठे हुए प्रतिनिधि कर रहे हैं। जब उन्होंने सर्व मत से इस बात को सरकार के सामने रखा है कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन हैदराबाद में या बंगलौर में होना चाहिए तो संसद कार्य मन्त्री का यह नैतिक दायित्व हो जाता था कि वह इस बात को कहते कि सिद्धान्त रूप से वह इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं।

एक ओर भ्रम भी इस विधेयक पर विचार के समय उत्पन्न किया गया है। कुछ सदस्यों ने संसद कार्य मन्त्री के मस्तिष्क में यह बात बिठाने की कोशिश की है कि राजधानी का प्रश्न भी इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। संसद का अधिवेशन और राजधानी का प्रश्न दोनों पृथक हैं। मेरा विधेयक यह है कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में होना चाहिए। मेरा विधेयक इस बारे में नहीं है कि एक वैकल्पिक राजधानी बनाई जाए। मैंने राजधानी के बारे में कोई मुद्दाब नहीं रखा है। राजधानी इस समय यहाँ है और चल कर अगर सरकार उचित समझे तो इसके सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति पैदा होगी, उस पर वह विचार कर सकती है। अतः केवल संसद अधिवेशन के लिए यह मेरा विधेयक है।

मैंने पहले भी अपने भाषण में कहा था कि सदस्यों के रहने के लिए स्थान का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, वह भी हल हो सकता है। इस को मन्त्री महोदय ने भी कहा है कि यह समस्या सामने आएगी। इसी तरह से उन्होंने कहा है

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कि इतने टेलीफोन नहीं होंगे, इतनी टेलीफोन लाइनें नहीं होंगी मैंने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करते समय यह कहा था कि दिल्ली में संसद का पहला अधिवेशन जब हुआ था तब भी सदस्यों के लिए इस प्रकार की निवास व्यवस्था नहीं थी लेकिन वाइसराय की बाईसाइड के लिए जो साऊथ और नार्थ एवेन्यू में बैरक्स थीं, वे बैरक्स संसद सदस्यों को रहने के लिए दी गई। अगर संसद-कार्य मन्त्री इस बात का निश्चय कर लेंगे कि संसद का अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में हो तो निवास आदि की व्यवस्था वहां भी अवश्य हो जाएगी।

हमारे मित्र श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ने संकेत किया है कि दिल्ली की चकाचौंध को देख कर दूसरे ही भारत की कल्पना होती है। दक्षिण भारत को जब देखा जाता है तो उसके पीछे सरलता है और उसके पीछे जो गम्भीरता है वह दिखाई पड़ती है। उस क्षेत्र में सरलता और गम्भीरता टपकती है। गांधी जी ने स्वतन्त्र भारत में मन्त्रियों के रहने के ढंग के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए थे। मन्त्री और सदस्य दिल्ली की शान्तिशोकन में रहने के आदी हैं। अगर संसद का अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में होता है तो कुछ सादगी के साथ भी रहना ये सीखेंगे और कम सुविधाओं के साथ भी रहना सीखें तो इससे आगे चलकर देश के लिए अवश्य अच्छी परम्परा का प्रारम्भ होगा।

हमारे देश के अन्दर जो एकता की श्रृंखला है इसका सब से अच्छा विवेचन श्रीमद् भागवत में मिलता है। नारद मुनि ने वृन्दावन में एक जर्जर महिला को पूछा कि तुम कौन हो उसने परिचय देते हुए एक बात कही। माननीय सदस्य, श्री सी० के० भट्टाचार्य, इसकी साक्षी देंगे। वह महिला कहने लगी, "अहं भक्तिरिति ह्याता"—मेरा नाम भक्ति है, जो देश के सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। जब नारद ने पूछा कि कहां की रहने वाली हो, तो उस ने कहा,

"उत्पन्ना द्रविडे चाहं, वृद्धि कर्नाटके गता ।
 क्वचिद् क्वचिन्महाराष्ट्रे, गुर्जरे जीर्णता लता ॥
 वृन्दावनं पुनः प्राप्य, नवीनेव स्वरूपिणी ।
 जाताहं युष्मती सम्यक् प्रेष्ट रूपा तु साम्प्रतम् ॥"
 —मैं द्रविड़ देश में उत्पन्न हुई, मैंने कर्नाटक में आ कर वृद्धि प्राप्त की; महाराष्ट्र में भी आकर मैंने अपने स्वरूप को सुरक्षित रखा; गुजरात में आ कर मैं वृद्धा हो गई; लेकिन वृन्दावन में आ कर मैंने फिर अपना नवीन और प्रिय स्वरूप धारण कर लिया। इसी सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप और सूत्र को बनाए रखने के लिए ही कन्याकुमारी के समीप जन्म लेने वाले जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य उत्तर में बदरीनाथ तक गए।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस विधेयक की पृष्ठभूमि भी वही है। भारतवर्ष के सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक आदान-प्रदान की दृष्टि से यह भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में हो।

मुझे खुशी है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने इस सम्बन्ध में कमेटी बनाने की बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है। यह सारा प्रश्न उस कमेटी के पास जायेगा और वहां पर इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार होगा। लेकिन अगर संसद-कार्य मन्त्री इस सदन को यह आश्वासन दें कि वह सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं, तो मुझे इस विधेयक को वापस लेने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह संसद-कार्य मन्त्री के नाते यह आश्वासन दे सकेंगे।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We are agreeable to examine the matter. That does not mean that we are ignoring it. We will take into account what has been said here.

AN HON. MEMBER : Accept in principle.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो आप ने और न ही

डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने देखा होगा कि पूरा सदन किसी प्रश्न पर एकमत हो। इतने दिनों के बाद सदन में एक ऐसा प्रश्न आया है, जिस पर सारा सदन एकमत है। इस स्थिति में जनतन्त्र की भावना का स्वागत करते हुए डा० राम सुभग सिंह को यह कहने में हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए कि सिद्धान्त रूप में वह इस को स्वीकार करते हैं। कमेटी में सब दलों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे। वह सब पहलुओं पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करेगी और निर्णय लेगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य अपने विषय को वापस ले लें। सब बातों पर विचार कर लिया जायेगा।

SHRI NATH PAI : This is not a matter between the Opposition and Government alone. You are also concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody is interested.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The Speaker's vote is with us.

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker never votes. I should not express my views.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has supported the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is opposing the Bill.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में दो मत नहीं हैं। हम लोग भी यह चाहते हैं कि संसद् का एक सेशन दक्षिण भारत में बुलाया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : The only question is : What has the Minister to say ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी नाथ पाई के सजेस्चन को मान लिया है कि एक कमेटी बनाई जायेगी और वादा किया है कि इस पर विचार किया जायेगा। ऐसी हालत में माननीय सदस्य को अपना विधेयक वापस ले लेना चाहिए।

SHRI NATH PAI : The Minister was good enough to welcome the suggestion that Shri Hanumanthaiya and I have submitted. The Committee was not to examine it; it was to see how it could be implemented. That is the idea.

श्री प्र तिवारी. शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मूझे यह विधेयक वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Substitution of article 156 and insertion of new article 159A) by Shri P. K. Deo

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

It is the compulsion of recent undignified and inglorious political events and the compulsion of conscience which has made me bring this Bill.

This Bill envisages a change in article 156 of the Constitution. Article 156 says:

"(1) The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

(2) The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office."

For this I want to substitute another clause which says :

"(1) The Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

(2) The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the State or where there are two Houses of the Legislature

[Shri P. K. Deo]

of the State, to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Chairman of the Legislative Council of the State, resign his office.

- (3) A Governor may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment, in the manner provided in article 159A of the Constitution."

For this purpose, a new provision, article 159A is envisaged which I would like to be incorporated in the Constitution. This mainly deals with the procedure for impeachment, and reads :

"159A.(1) When a Governor is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by the Legislative Assembly of the State.

- (2) No such charge shall be preferred unless—

(a) the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after a notice in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Assembly has been given of their intention to move the resolution; and

(b) the resolution has been supported by not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Assembly.

- (3) When a charge has been so preferred, the Speaker of the Assembly shall inform the Chairman of the Council of States and thereupon the Council of States shall appoint a committee which may consist of or include persons who are not members of the Council, to investigate the charge and the Governor shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

- (4) If as a result of investigation, a resolution is passed, supported by

not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Council of States declaring that the charge preferred against the Governor is sustained, such resolution shall have the effect of removing the Governor from his office as from the date on which the resolution is communicated to the Speaker of the Assembly."

The sapling of democracy in this country has not yet taken firm root. The parliamentary system of government is still on trial. When we are witnessing the graveyards of democracy all around us, those of us who are pledged to the smooth working and success of the parliamentary form of government shudder to see the various disruptive and destructive forces at work trying to sabotage and strike at the very root of the parliamentary form of government by creating chaos and turmoil in order to topple down the entire democratic structure from its pedestal and replace them by their own form of dictatorship.

People have started losing faith in elections, their right to change the Government through the ballot, and are being forced to take recourse to unconstitutional methods. I accuse all those parties which have been responsible for this state of affairs, creating despair in the minds of the people. Of course, the first culprit would be the power-hungry Congress Party which, instead of bowing down to the verdict of the electorate and reconciling to their rejection at the polls after the 1967 election, started intrigues and defections and seductions, lastly using the institution of Governors to instal minority governments and sharing power without responsibility.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not condemn the action of the West Bengal legislators who created an ugly scene in their Assembly (a small glimpse of which we saw here yesterday while the Budget was being presented), who hurled insults at the constitutional head of the State, especially when we were all anxiously awaiting the verdict of the Assembly, especially after the High Court had validated the action of the Governor and the constitution of the new Ministry. I must say

that we have been denied on two occasions the verdict of the West Bengal Assembly. On an earlier occasion the Governor arrogated to himself the power of the Assembly and dismissed the Ministry which was functioning there, which was about to crumble under its own weight because of various pulls, and installed some other Government. At that time we were denied the verdict of the Assembly. Secondly, an adamant speaker, in spite of the decision of the High Court, stood in the way of the Assembly and did not allow it to do its work. In spite of our anxiety to get the verdict from the Assembly, we were denied that verdict. In the latter case, my full sympathy goes to the Governor of West Bengal who stood the trial and carried out his constitutional functions.

But I am sorry to say that different standards are followed by different Governors in different States to further the interest of the Congress Party. No common standard is laid down; no guideline is being given by the Home Ministry on how they should function unlike the instrument of instruction which used to be given at the time the British were ruling here. I am sorry to say that on many occasions defeated and discredited politicians and inconvenient, unwanted colleagues and retired bureaucrats had been appointed as Governors. They are not answerable to the people unlike the President who is answerable; they cannot be impeached. The chief executive of the State in India, the President of the Union, and the Governor in the different States in India—are to function as constitutional heads and carry out the clearly expressed wishes of the majority in the popularly elected legislature. The functions of the President and Governor are therefore exercised with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers who are collectively responsible to the popularly elected legislatures. This has been provided in articles 74 and 75 of our Constitution in regard to the Centre and under articles 163 and 164 in regard to the States. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and holds office during the latter's pleasure. As the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President and as the President exercises his functions under the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers of

the Government of India, Governors are virtually directly responsible to the Council of Ministers of the Government of India through the President. As a Governor is not impeachable like the President, he is more privileged than the President himself. There is provision for the election of a President in this country and the President is impeachable under article 61 of the Constitution. But the Governor is neither elected nor impeachable. He does not care for public opinion or the verdict of the people or any democratic principles or conventions. He is answerable only to the President and his job is secure so long as he pleases his boss, that is the Home Ministry, through the President. By this process the Home Minister emerges as the dictator. Nobody bothered about the institution of Governors before 1967. The emergency of non-Congress Government in a majority of States and the Congress in saddle, in power in the Centre places the federal character of the Constitution in acid test. Especially when the Governors behave in a very whimsical manner and played ducks and drakes with Assemblies, the only parallel that comes to mind is Charles I in British history who threw to winds all healthy democratic conventions. Naturally there is great agitation in the minds of people about the usefulness of this institution. This institution should be improved and made useful to the people. The Governor should be made impeachable when necessary.

In Haryana the ministry enjoying a majority even according to the Governor was dismissed and there was a long sermon on defections and public morality. Even before the ink of the Governor's report dried, a minority Government was installed in some States and the defectors were rewarded and were given fishes and loaves and even chief ministerships. When the union of convenience in West Bengal, i.e., the UDF, was crumbling under its own weight, it was not allowed a natural death; a minority ministry was installed with a leader having a following of only 17 members.

Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, while discussing the budget, the Assembly was prorogued by another Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister who did not enjoy the confidence of the majority of the House at

[Shri P. K. Deo]
 that time. In Rajasthan, the Congress Chief Minister resigned just one day prior to the Assembly meeting and he did not have the courage to face the Assembly. The Governor recommended President's rule though the majority of the MLAs in Rajasthan expressed their allegiance to the Swatantra party leader there and physically paraded before the President at New Delhi.

In Punjab, the Government did not wait even for a single day even though a request to wait for 24 hours was made by Mr. Gurnam Singh and the oath of office was administered to another puppet leader, a defector who had the following of only 17, lest all the defectors may melt away in the meantime. Similarly, in Bihar, a minority government has been installed. It is so because the Governor there did not care two hoots for public opinion. They do not bother about the verdict of the people, as there is no provision in the Constitution for their removal.

The Home Minister should give them a guideline. In this regard, I would like to point out your directive. In your direction No. 121, it is clearly stated as follows :

"In recognizing a Parliamentary Party or Group the Speaker shall take into consideration the following principles:—

- (i) An association of members who propose to form a Parliamentary Party—
 - (a) shall have announced at the time of the general elections a distinct ideology and programme of Parliamentary work on which they have been returned to the House;
 - (b) shall have an organisation both inside and outside the House;" etc.

It is time that you should give directions to the Government that they should issue a similar direction to the Governor that unless and until the various groups and parties contested the election on some platform and they function both inside and outside the House, there should be no occasion to give them any recognition. If

that could be done, there would be no occasion for mushroom parties like the Soshit Dal, the Janata Party in Punjab or the PDF or any association of convenience or expediency or immorality to bid for power and we could be saved from the pangs of witnessing the marauding of democracy in broad daylight.

My Bill is nothing but a carbon copy of the draft Constitution. It is only clauses 132 and 137 of the draft Constitution. In this connection, I would like to point out that after the Constituent Assembly met, a sub-committee was appointed under Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to go into the question of a provincial constitution in which many people were associated like Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Satya Narayan Sinha, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and many other dignitaries. I would like to refer to the item dealing with the term of office of the Governor as contained in the report of the sub-committee of the provincial constitution committee.

It said :

"The Governor may be removed from office for stated misbehaviour by impeachment, the charge to be preferred by a Provincial Legislature or where the Legislature is bicameral, by the lower House of the Provincial Legislature, and to be tried by the Upper House of the Federal Parliament, the resolution in each case to be supported by not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House concerned."

This was the specific recommendation of the sub-committee on the provincial constitution. On the basis of this recommendation these two drafts were made in the draft Constitution of India and I have carried it over here word for word and letter for letter.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you continue your speech afterwards ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : I shall take only five to 10 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. You will have enough time then. Let us proceed to the next item.

17.29 hrs.

PRICE OF RICE ALLOTTED TO
KERALA*

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : Sir, there is now a controversy going on with the Central Government and the State Government of Kerala with regard to the issue of price for the food supplied by the Centre to the State. It has been claimed by the Central Government that the Central Government is incurring heavy loss by way of supply of food articles to the State of Kerala. On the other hand, the Kerala Government has recently pointed out that the Central Government is deriving much profit by way of supplying food to Kerala. Therefore, I thought it necessary to raise this discussion and get the real position clarified from the minister. The question is whether the Central Government is getting profit out of the sufferings and miseries of the Kerala people. If that is correct, then I have no hesitation to call the Government a Government of black marketeers.

There are certain figures given by Mr. Shri. our Minister, regarding the procurement prices of rice from Andhra and Madras. The procurement price of coarse paddy of Andhra Pradesh origin is Rs. 69 per quintal and of Madras origin is Rs. 43. It means, the procurement price of coarse rice of Andhra origin is Rs. 69 and of Madras origin is Rs. 64.50. Let us add to this the railway freight and other incidentals which will come to Rs. 8 per quintal. It comes to Rs. 77 for coarse rice of Andhra origin and Rs. 72.50 for Madras. Let us see what is the price fixed for coarse rice supplied by the Central Government to Kerala. It is Rs. 96 per quintal. So, there is a difference of Rs. 19 to Rs. 23 per quintal. This bears clear proof to the fact that the Central Government is deriving profit out of the sufferings and miseries of the Kerala people.

The actual ex-depot price, including railway freight and other incidentals, of fine variety of rice is Rs. 90 for Andhra origin and Rs. 80 for Madras origin. But the price charged for the fine rice supplied to Kerala is Rs. 110 per quintal. Here also there is a difference of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per quintal. Here also the Central Government is making a profit.

Let us take superfine variety of rice. The procurement price of superfine rice is Rs. 105 for Andhra origin, including railway freight and other incidentals. It is sold to Kerala at Rs. 135. I have quoted these figures given by the minister himself to show that the Central Government is making a profit and therefore, I wish to call this Government a Government of blackmarketeers. This bears clear proof to the fact that out of the sufferings and poverty of the people of Kerala, which is deficit in foodgrains, the Central Government is making profit by supplying rice at a higher price. I want the minister to make the position clear regarding this charge. The State Government also has made the same charge that the Central Government is indulging in profiteering and blackmarketing as far as food supplies to Kerala are concerned.

Let us see during the last three years to what extent the price of rice has been raised by the Central Government. Up to December, 1964, the price of coarse supplied to Kerala was Rs. 43 per quintal. The first revision was made in January, 1965 from Rs. 43 to Rs. 63. That was the first revision. The second revision was made in November 1965. It was raised from Rs. 63 to Rs. 66. The third revision was made in June 1966. It was raised from Rs. 66 to Rs. 69. The fourth revision was made in December 1966. But at that time it was not implemented and it was implemented after the U.F. Government came into power in Kerala in March 1967. But the revision was announced in December 1966. It was raised from Rs. 69 to Rs. 80 per quintal for the coarse variety of rice. Recently, Sir, another revision has also taken place—the fifth revision within a period of three years. According to this recent revision the price has gone up to Rs. 96 from Rs. 80.

[Shri P. Gopalan]

Let us see to what extent during the last three years the price of coarse variety of rice which has been supplied to our State has been raised by the Central Government. It has been raised by 122 per cent during the last three years. This is not done by the blackmarketeers or profiteers. This has been done by the Central Government. The Government has been telling very much about bringing down the prices etc. What have they done with regard to the rice supplied to the State by the Centre? As I said, they have increased it by 122 per cent during the last three years. Naturally, this will affect the cost of living of the people. The price rise in the case of foodgrains and other essential articles will directly affect the people and they will have to suffer a lot because of this.

Sir, I charge this Government that this Government has raised the price of rice supplied to our State to the extent of 122 per cent, and that too for the coarse variety of rice, during the short period of three years. I want to know whether the procurement price of paddy has gone up to such an extent during the same period. The hon. Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram when he intervened in the debate on the President's Address said that the people of Kerala have been saying that the price of rice has been increased—that is the grievance of the people of Kerala—and he tried to justify it on the ground that a reasonable price has to be given to the cultivators in Andhra as well as in Madras. Our complaint is not against the cultivators in Andhra or Madras. Our complaint is against this Government. This Government is the exploiter. The price that you are taking from the State Government does not directly go to the hands of the cultivators in Andhra or Madras. It goes to the exchequer of this Government and the unique distinction of making revenue out of blackmarketing goes to our Food Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): Sir, I rise to a point of order. He said that blackmarket money goes to Shri Jagjiwan Ram.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): We protest against this.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request Shri Gopalan to explain.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: I have given the figures supplied by the Food Ministry. The hon. Minister did not hear them and that is why he is taking this objection. I am not making a personal charge. He is in charge of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and that is why I have mentioned his name. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani): It is because of his guilty conscience that he is protesting.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Only those who are in charge of blackmarketing can say... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: These interruptions will make it worse. It will not help the debate.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: The Kerala Government took a firm decision not to increase the price of rice. Our State Government has decided to take upon itself the burden of Rs. 18 crores for subsidising the supply of food articles.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Nobody objected to it.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: We can see the difference between two governments—one government is making a profit from the suffering and poverty of the people while another government is subsidising the supply of food and thereby undertaking a heavy financial burden to alleviate the sufferings of the people. The distinction can be seen very clearly.

Now the Central Government is resorting to the method of playing with statistics and figures. A specific question was asked by Shri E. K. Nayanar about the quantity of rice allotted to Kerala State during the period from November 1967 to January 1968. The Minister gave the reply:

"The total allotment of rice made from the Central pool to the Food Corporation of India in Kerala for the period November 1967 to January 1968 was 1.37 lakhs."

On the same day, in reply to another question by Shri Kachwai, the Minister

has placed a statement on the Table in which he has stated that during the same period, from November 1967 to January 1968 :

"The total allotment made to Kerala was 90,400 tons of rice".

This answer was given on the same day. At one place it is mentioned as 1.37 lakhs tons and at another place as 90,400 tons.

MR. SPEAKER : He should conclude now if he wants the Minister to reply. I will adjourn the House at 6 O'Clock irrespective of whether the Minister replies or not.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Sir, on a number of occasions in the past you have extended the time. So, you should not be so strict now.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give opportunity to one or two more members to put questions, provided he concludes now. Otherwise, there will be no time.

SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH (Serampore) : Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : At one place he has stated 1,37,000 tonnes and at another place he has stated 90,400 tonnes. There is reason for the Minister to make a statement like that. He wants to create confusion in the minds of the people. He wants to create the impression that the Central Government is giving more rice to Kerala and the State Government is not distributing it through the ration shops. That has been the impression created in the minds of a section of the people in Kerala. The Congressmen are propagating this impression and you want to grease the wheels of the Congress propaganda machinery in Kerala; that is why you are making these false statements. That is the main reason you are making these statements. Therefore I would like to submit that this Government has increased the price and the Government should come forward to

help a State like Kerala which has been a deficit State.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Why ?

SHRI P. GOPALAN : You know very well that our cultivators are cultivating cash crops and we are earning foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you are going into other subjects. Please resume your seat.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I request that the Minister has to take into consideration all these aspects and clarify the position.

MR. SPEAKER : Whoever wants to participate in a half-an-hour discussion is expected to give his name. That is the rule that we have been following. If there are more names, they are balloted and only five names are put. But I have only one name from the office, that of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, who alone has given notice. I will request him to speak. I cannot help it.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अभी जो डिसकशन मेरे माथे ने उठाया है, मैं जो बात उन्होंने कही है उसमें महमत हूँ। इतनी कीमत जो चावल की आपने बढ़ाई है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। उसका कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका मुख्य कारण चाहे ब्लैक-मार्किटिंग न भी हो लेकिन यह जरूर है कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंसिस बहुत अधिक हैं और उसकी वजह से प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस कम होने के बावजूद भी जो माल कंज्यूमर को जाता है वह बहुत अधिक कीमत पर जाता है। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस टाप हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कितना कुर्रप्शन है। ठीक क्वान्टिटी का माल सप्लाय नहीं किया जाता है। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। दिल्ली में गेहूँ 103 रुपए राशन में दिया जाता है। अब स्टेचुटरी राशनिंग खत्म हो गया है। अब वही गेहूँ दिल्ली की ओपन मार्किट में 90 रुपए के भाव पर मिल रहा है। यह तब मिल रहा है जबकि हरियाणा और पंजाब से गेहूँ आदि के लाने पर पाबन्दी

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

लगा हुई है। वहीं से फूड कारपोरेशन इसको खरीदता है। अगर पंजाब को दिल्ली से मिला दिया जाए तो गेहूँ यहां पर 70 रुपए के भाव पर मिलेगा। जिस गेहूँ का भाव 70 रुपए होना चाहिए वही गेहूँ 103 रु० दिया जाता है। यह टाप हैबो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशनकी एक निशानी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में एक अच्छी सी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए ताकि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंसिस को कम किया जा सके।

सरकार ने गेहूँ पर जो वह सबसिडी देती थी उसको हटा लिया है। यह एक एंटी पोपल एक्ट है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में महंगाई बहुत ज्यादा है। इम वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसिडी को नहीं हटाया जाना चाहिए था।

सारा देश एक है। केरल में चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो, केरल के लोग हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। उनको पेट भर कर खाना जरूर देना चाहिए। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है, सभी भारतीयों की जिम्मेदारी है, सभी स्टेट्स की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज केवल आधा ही, जो चावल की उनकी मांग है, उसका दिया जाता है। उनको मांग करीब 70-75 हजार टन महीने की है। लेकिन उनको केवल 45,000 टन दिया जाता है। यह डिफिसिट बहुत ज्यादा है और इसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। कहीं से भी दें, इम डिफिसिटको पूरा करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। उनको पेट भर चावल मिलना चाहिए और जितना अनाज उनको चाहिए, दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अनाज देते हैं, चावल नहीं दे सकते ह।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon.
Member Shri P. Gopalan has raised the

discussion in regard to price rise in respect of supplies of rice to Kerala. Had he only raised this point and made some suggestions, I think, it would have been a welcome debate.

Sir, while making observations on this, he levelled very fantastic charges. He misquoted facts and distorted his entire case. It is totally absurd to say that the Central Government is indulging in profiteering in this. In fact, the Kerala Government itself which procures rice from the farmers of Kerala has to pay to the farmers of Kerala the price, almost the ex-mill price, of Rs. 103 per quintal while the Central Government is supplying rice to Kerala at Rs. 96 per quintal. That means the procurement price which the Kerala Government is compelled to pay to their own farmers is higher than at which we are supplying rice to Kerala.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil) : He is misleading the House. They are not paying Rs. 103 per quintal.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am not misleading. It is ex-mill price including the processing charges, etc.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : It is Rs. 65.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That is paddy.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : If it is Rs. 65, will it come to Rs. 103 per quintal ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It comes to Rs. 103 per quintal. I am prepared to submit it to any scrutiny. Otherwise, you will have to withdraw what you have said.

Sir, the point is, all along, on the floor of the House, some charges are made that the Central Government is discriminating in regard to the supply of rice to Kerala. I think, that is not true. It is completely unfounded. The Government of India has taken a decision in regard to the price of rice for the whole country and not for Kerala alone. The principle on which the price is based is that the prices of all the rice supplied from various States are pooled together and the pooled economic cost is arrived at and it is at that price

that rice is supplied to Kerala. Kerala is not the only State. If we do not follow this principle and if we supply rice from Andhra State, it will be at a different price; if we supply rice from Madras, it will be a different price and if we supply from Madhya Pradesh, it will be a different price. Take the case of Madhya Pradesh. About the rice which we procure in Madhya Pradesh and the Food Corporation is supplying to Kerala, the economic cost comes to Rs. 101 plus some paise per quintal. That means it is higher if we take the case of Madhya Pradesh. (Interruption). I am prepared to give the figures. That rice is being supplied by the Centre at Rs. 96 per quintal. Even then, indirectly, some element of subsidy is involved in that. If all-India prices are taken into consideration, it comes to Rs. 96 per quintal.

Now, in order to remove any misunderstanding in regard to the price structure, I would like to explain the detailed break-up of the price at which rice is supplied to Kerala. Take, for instance, Andhra Pradesh. We procure rice at Rs. 75.09 per quintal including the cost of gunny bag. The railway freight comes to Rs. 3.72 p.; the handling charges come to Rs. 4.16 p.; the bonus which is paid by the Central Government to the State Government comes to Rs. 4.75 p. and other incidentals come to Rs. 3.50 p. That comes to Rs. 91.20 p. That is from Andhra Pradesh. In the case of Madras, though Madras is closer to Kerala, the economic cost comes to Rs. 91.69 p. on the same basis. In regard to Madhya Pradesh, it comes to Rs. 101.95 p. The All India pooled economic price, on the basis of the economic cost of indigenous rice, at which rice is supplied to Kerala comes to Rs. 96.

Then, this is not the complete picture because we import rice from outside and the major portion of imported rice is supplied to Kerala. In the international market, the prices have gone up very high and the economic cost of rice purchased in the international market comes to Rs. 135 a quintal. That means, on each quintal of rice that is supplied to Kerala, we pay the subsidy to the extent of Rs. 39. So, the total cost of subsidy comes to Rs. 5 crores as far as imported rice is con-

cerned, taking into consideration only the rice supplies made to Kerala. Even assuming for the sake of argument, that in regard to some marginal quantities supplied from Andhra Pradesh, the Centre gets something, if we look at the total, the amount of subsidy which is even now borne by the Central Government comes to Rs 5 crores.

So, it is entirely false to suggest that the Centre is profiteering out of this. It is all right to suggest that we should make available foodgrains to the people at a very cheap price. But after all, it is a question of the financial capacity of the Centre to bear this burden. Last year, having a substantial subsidy for the various States, the total amount came to Rs. 134 crores. If, this year, we had continued the subsidy for the whole country, the subsidy amount would have gone to more than Rs. 100 crores. This is beyond the capacity of the Centre. We have no resources at our disposal to continue the subsidy. Therefore, the Centre has taken this decision, not for Kerala, but for the whole country, but I am surprised why the hon. members from Kerala... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : What about Kashmir? Kashmir and Kerala are parts of India.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Though rice is supplied at the economic pooled cost to all other States, I fail to understand why the hon. members from Kerala are trying to make out a case that the Centre is discriminating only against Kerala. If really the hon. members are interested in feeding the Kerala people, they should not indulge in such a false propaganda... (Interruptions).

Then Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta raised a point that the margin of the Food Corporation was very high. I would request him to look into the figures when the Food Corporation was not in the picture, the post-harvest prices and the prices in the lean season, and he will find that the margin of the private trade is much higher than the margin of the Food Corporation. I know, he is interested in private trade in the sense that his views are in favour of private trade. But I am not prepared

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]
to blame him for that. He has a right to hold his own view, but I must submit very humbly that in Indian conditions unless the public sector organisation is allowed..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am for both private sector and public sector.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :.... is allowed to handle foodgrains, we will not

be in a position to protect the interests of the people at large.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday the 4th March, 1968.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 4, 1968/Phalguna 14, 1889 (Saka).