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Friday, March 28, 1969  
Chaitra 7, 1891 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session  
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Friday, March 28, 1969/Chaitra 7,  
1891 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[ MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

Re. Taxi Strike

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टैक्सी की हड़ताल के कारण बहुत से लोग सदन में नहीं आ पाये हैं .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो आ गये हैं ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हम इस लिये पढ़ूँच गये हैं कि टैक्सी वालों की हड़ताल से हमारा सम्बन्ध है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Those who have come, have come. So many people have written to me about the taxi strike, Those of you who are raising it here have managed to come.

AN HON. MEMBER : We had to walk.

MR. SPEAKER : I am glad you have been able to walk. It will give you some exercise (*Interruption*).

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श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तो इतनी शिकायत है कि लोक सभा सैक्रेटेरियट को इस बारे में कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी जिसमें सदस्यों को यहाँ तक पहुँचने में दिक्कत न होती ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tyagi.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : प्रश्न संख्या 751.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Sir, I know it is the usual convention that during Question Hour, no points of order can be raised. But I want to raise a point about the admissibility of this question. Rule 41 (2) (vii) of the Rules of Procedure says :

"it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India"

If you look further, sub-clause (xvi) reads.

"it shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India".

I know, Sir, you will ask me to define the word "primarily". But I think I know English better than most people here—I am not referring to the poet MP here—and I feel this question should never have been admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : Not only has it been admitted but it has been put also. The hon. member wrote to me and I told him in the chamber also, about the word "primarily".

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पार्लियामेंट पूछ सकती है, हम रुपया देते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I have replied to him in my chamber and here also. We discuss so many things of public importance, though they may not be directly connected with the Government of India. It has already been admitted and put. I request the Education Minister to reply.

भारतीय कुश्ती संघ के लेखे में  
अनियमितताएँ

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\* 751. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चारटर्ड एकाउंटेंटों ने भारतीय कुश्ती संघ के वर्ष 1967 के लेखे पर गम्भीर आपत्तियाँ उठाई हैं;

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

(ग) सार्वजनिक धन का दुर्विनियोग और अनियमितताओं के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) और (ख) . भारतीय कुश्ती संघ के 1967-68 वर्ष के खातों के सम्बन्ध में चार्टर्ड लेखाकारों की रिपोर्ट में कोई गम्भीर आपत्तियाँ दिखाई नहीं देती हैं। फिर भी, चूँकि सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1967 में नई दिल्ली फ्री-स्टाई xvii वीं विश्व कुश्ती प्रति-योगिताओं के आयोजन के लिए संघ को नब्बे

हजार रुपयों का अनुदान दिया था, अतः भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक ने सम्बद्ध खातों के लिए एक "विशेष लेखा परीक्षण" आरम्भ किया है। उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ग) इस स्तर पर प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं आप से विशेष रूप से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ। श्रीम श्रीम मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह कितना निराधार है, असत्य है और इस सदन को धोखा देने वाला है। इन्होंने कहा है कि चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट की रिपोर्ट में कोई आपत्तिजनक बात नहीं है। मैं दो-चार बातें ही बतलाना चाहता हूँ -

" (a) Vouchers are not numbered.

(b) Payments over Rs. 20/- in some cases are not supported by stamped receipts.

(c) A number of receipts for payments made do not bear the date of payment.

(d) Expenditure and/or income in respect of (i) Commonwealth Games at Kingston Jamaica (ii) Asian Games at Bangkok and (iii) Iran Team's visit have been incorporated in the cash book after the close of the year though the transactions regarding these took place much earlier.

(e) Cash balance has neither been struck day to day nor even month to month and the Secretary General has been contributing from his own pocket to meet the expenses of the Federation for which he has been given credit in lump sum at the close of the year.

(f) Rs. 2,000/- have been debited as advance to Shri Chanan Singh on account of travelling expenses paid on his behalf but there is no confirmation from him."

इस प्रकार के चार्जें उस चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टन्ट ने लगाये हैं, फिर भी ये कहने हैं कि उसमें कोई अप्रतिजनक बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष जी, इन से भी अधिक जो विशेष बात है वह यह है कि इस रेसलिंग फंडेशन आफ इण्डिया में ऐसे पहलवानों का चयन किया गया जो पिछले मैक्सिको के ओलम्पिक गेम में भारत के लिये एक भी सोने का पदक प्राप्त नहीं कर सके। इस का मुख्य कारण क्या है, वहाँ हमारा देश इतना क्यों अपमानित हुआ ? इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि खिलाड़ियों और पहलवानों के चयन में भ्रष्टाचार चालू है, पहलवानों से पैसा लेकर उन का चयन किया जाता है। अभी गुन्डर में एक कम्पीटीशन हुआ, वहाँ एक पाकिस्तानी नेशनल को, जो पाकिस्तान का पहलवान था, पंजाब का पहलवान बना कर लड़ा दिया गया—इस प्रकार की चीजें वहाँ पर हुई हैं। ....

श्री सीताराम केसरी : उस का जन्म हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ होगा।

श्री प्रमो प्रकाश त्यागी : इतना ही नहीं-टोकियो ओलम्पिक के समय जो वहाँ की लड़कियों के साथ एक पहलवान द्वारा छेड़ खानी की गई, उस का भी कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया—मैं उन चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार खिलाड़ियों के साथ किये गये भ्रष्टाचार और अन्याय की जांच कराने के लिये किसी जांच कमीशन की नियुक्ति करेगी और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्डित करने का आश्वासन देगी ?

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सब से पहले घोषा देने की बात कही गई है ; मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन इस से सहमत नहीं होगा। मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि कोई गम्भीर आपत्ति नहीं उठाई गई है... (व्यवधान) ....अधिकांश आपत्तियाँ प्रनिय-

मितताओं और इरैगुलरिटीज के बारे में है, न कि उस में कोई डिफाल्केशन है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि इस के सम्बन्ध में एक स्पेशल ओडिट हो रहा है, उस के जरूर कुछ परिणाम निकलेंगे, जिन पर प्रकाश डाला जा सकेगा।

जहाँ तक इस कुश्ती संघ के द्वारा की गई गड़बड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत मिलने पर सी० बी० घाई० के द्वारा भी जांच कराई जा रही है।

श्री प्रमो प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास यह मेमोरेण्डम है, जिसे मैं सदन की टेबिल पर रखना चाहता हूँ....

MR SPEAKER : I will see whether it is admissible.

श्री प्रमो प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है—इस में किये गये भ्रष्टाचार को ध्यान रखते हुए ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि या तो सरकार का इस रेसलिंग फंडेशन आफ इण्डिया पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है या सरकार के अधिकारी भी इस भ्रष्टाचार में शामिल हैं। प्रतः क्या सरकार कोई ऐसे सांविधानिक पग उठाने का विचार रखती है ताकि इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार भविष्य में न हो सके और योग्यतम खिलाड़ियों को बिना रोक-टोक प्रागे बढ़ने का मुद्दबसर प्राप्त हो सके ?

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमान्, इस मूल प्रश्न का उत्तर देने से पहले मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आक्षेप लगाया जा रहा है कि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के संबंधित अधिकारी इसमें मिले हुए हैं, यह बिल्कुल निराधार है, इसका प्रतिकार किया जाना चाहिए और माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग से यह बात निकल जानी चाहिए।

जैसा कि मैं ने बताया, सी० बी० घाई० के द्वारा इन्क्वायरी हो रही है और स्पेशल

आडिट भ्रमल से हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कुछ दिन और धैर्य के साथ वे प्रतीक्षा करें, परिणाम जल्दी ही सदन के सामने आ जायेगा।

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : मन्त्री जी का कहना है कि आरोप काफी गम्भीर नहीं हैं। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आरोपों में कितनी भयंकरता है—एसोसिएशन के जो सेक्रेटरी जनरल हैं उनका लड़का 12 साल से इंग्लैंड में रेसलिंग में कोचिंग के नाम पर टिका हुआ है जबकि उसका वहाँ पर रेसलिंग के अन्दर किसी प्रकार का कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है बल्कि इंग्लैंड जाकर उसने नौकरी कर ली है। इसी प्रकार से जितने भी पहलवान कुश्ती लड़ने के लिए बाहर जाना चाहते हैं उनसे घूम ली जाती है, इससे सम्बन्धित सूचना मैं समा-पटल पर रखने को भी तैयार हूँ। इसके अतिरिक्त ये सेक्रेटरी महोदय अपने तीन चार रिश्तेदारों को, जब भी कोई कुश्ती की पार्टी बाहर जाती है, उनके साथ घूँट कर देते हैं। इसी प्रकार से पिछले 12 सालों से ये सेक्रेटरी जनरल सारी कार्यवाहियाँ कर रहे हैं। आज इस गामा और राममूर्ति के देश में जो भी अच्छे पहलवान बनना चाहते हैं उनको सिर्फ एक ही क्वालिफिकेशन रह गई है कि वे हजार, दो हजार रुपया जाकर सेक्रेटरी जनरल को दे दें और अपना नाम टोकियो के लिए या कहीं और के लिए लिखवा लें। ये सारे आरोप बहुत गम्भीर हैं और इनका उत्तर मन्त्री महोदय केवल मना करके नहीं दे सकते हैं। चाहे तो आप मुझे समा-पटल पर आरोपों को रखने की अनुमति दें या फिर मैं भ्रमल से भी मन्त्री महोदय को दे सकता हूँ। कुछ और भी बहुत गम्भीर आरोप हैं। सी०बी०आई० के द्वारा जो इन्क्वायरी कराई जा रही है वह तो एकाउन्ट्स के बारे में कराई जा रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या मन्त्री महोदय इसकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी करवाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे जिसके द्वारा ये पता चल सके कि किस प्रकार से फेडरेशन के एक दो

आदमियों के द्वारा पूरी भारत की कुश्ती को बदनाम किया जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न को तीन भागों में बाटा जा सकता है। पहले तो जो वे शिकायती पत्र समा-पटल पर रखना चाहते हैं उसे मेरे पास भेजने की कृपा करें, उसपर पूरी छान-बीन की जायेगी। दूसरे यह कि सी०बी०आई० के द्वारा जो इन्क्वायरी की जा रही है वह केवल एकाउन्ट्स के बारे में ही नहीं है—एकाउन्ट्स के बारे में तो स्पेशल ऑडिट हो रहा है—बल्कि अनियमितताओं और पक्षपात के सम्बन्ध में है।

तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि सेक्रेटरी साहब का एक लड़का कुश्ती की ट्रेनिंग के लिए इंग्लैंड गया....

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक नहीं, दो ।... (व्यवधान)....

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमान्, हो सकता है उनके कई लड़के हों।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : दो गए हैं गवर्नमेन्ट के खर्च पर और वापिस भी नहीं आ रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान)....

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमान्, मैं निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि उनके कितने लड़के हैं, माननीय चौधरी साहब ज्यादा जानते होंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इंग्लैंड दो गए हैं।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमान्, हमने जो जांच कराई है उससे यही मालूम हुआ है कि उनका एक लड़का रेसलिंग की कोचिंग के लिए इंग्लैंड गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में यह धारण्य की बात है कि जब रेसलिंग फेडरेशन ने उनका नाम भेजा तो यह नहीं बताया कि वह सेक्रेटरी साहब का लड़का है ।... (व्यवधान).... इसके अलावा उसको 6 महीने के लिए भेजा गया था और वह डेढ़

वर्ष तक वहाँ रह गया, वह शीघ्र वापिस नहीं आया यह बात सही है.... (इय्यथान)....लेकिन जो यह बात कही गई कि वे अभी तक लौटे नहीं हैं उसमें यह बात तो सही है, 6 महीने के बजाय डेढ़ वर्ष वे वहाँ रह गए किसी वजह से लेकिन अब वे सही सलामत अपने देश में वापिस आ गए हैं। इस बारे में पूछ ताछ की जा रही है कि उन्होंने इंग्लैंड में रह कर क्या लाभ उठाया, उनको किस प्रकार से जाने की अनुमति दी गई और इस सम्बन्ध में जो फौरेन एक्सचेंज लगा उसकी अनुमति रिजर्व बैंक ने किम तरह से दी। इन सारे पहलुओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER Kumari Kamala Kumari.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: Sir, if you will...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, is it Kamala Kumari ?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Kumarmangalam. If you will permit me, I would like to preface my question with a statement because I feel very strongly on it. I have been associated with many many associations and federations for many many years, more than any other Member in this House. I know how these questions have been inspired. I am not here....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, it is highly objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the question now.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I have seen the report and I accept every one of those charges. I am not here to defend either the Secretary-General, or Shri Chanan Singh or any body else. But I would like to remind the House that the President of the Wrestling Federation has been no other than the former member, a very hon. Member of this House, a Deputy Minister of the Government, Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, who has spent lakhs of rupees out of his own pocket which are not shown in the accounts.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No, I.O.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the question now.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Having said this, I only wanted to request my friends outside this House, and I do request the Lok Sabha here, to remember that questions of this nature have international implications. The point is this. We have to deal with the international sports committees and the wrestling federations of other countries. Therefore, whatever the rights and wrong, there is the All India Council of Sports and the hon Minister has said that the Comptroller and Auditor-General is going to have a special audit. Leave it at that and wait for the results.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the question.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : My question is this. Why did you allow this question to be raised ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Kachwai will enter the ring.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुश्ती की जो कला है उससे मेरा भी काफी सम्बन्ध रहा है। आज सरकार द्वारा भारत के खेलों को बहुत बुरी निगाह से देखा जा रहा है और विदेशी खेलों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है जैसे हाकी है, बालीबाल है परन्तु कुश्ती, व कबड्डी, खोखा को उतना प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय खेलों को अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, उनको अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जाये, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास क्या योजना है और वह क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि पिछले वर्ष इस एसो-शिएशन के द्वारा 18 देशों में ऐसे खेलों के लिए लोगों को ले जाया गया और उसमें काफी पैसा खर्च किया गया लेकिन वे लोग वहाँ जाकर अपने साथ रेडियो, कैमरे और घड़ियाँ लाये,



वरटम के द्वारा उनको पकड़ा भी गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अभी भी यह प्रथा जारी है कि जो दो चार हजार रुपया दे दे उसी को मान्यता देते हैं बाकी को नहीं देते हैं। इस का उदाहरण आप देखें तो हजारों का जो एसो-शिएशन है उन से भी घूस मांगी गई थी लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं दिया इसलिए उन को रजिस्टर नहीं किया गया। तो इस के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री भक्त वर्शन :** श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उस के दूसरे अंश का जवाब देना तो आवश्यक नहीं मानूँ होता। जहाँ तक पहले अंश का संबंध है, भारतीय प्रणाली के खेलों को भी प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। उदाहरण-स्वरूप कुश्ती के बारे में भी जो रेस्लिंग फेडरेशन आफ इंडिया है वह तो फ्री स्टाइल या ग्रीको-रोमन स्टाइल में कुश्तियत् करता है लेकिन "इंडियन स्टाइल रेस्लिंग एसो-शिएशन आफ इंडिया" को भी हम ने रेकग्नाइज़ किया है, उस के द्वारा भारतीय प्रणाली में कुश्ती के काम को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है और उस में हम पूरी सहायता भी कर रहे हैं।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** इस फेडरेशन में एक शख्स है दीवान प्रताप जिस ने गदर मचा रखा है सारे फेडरेशन में। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहूँगा और मैं उन का शुकुगुजार हूँ कि उन को सारे हालात का पता है, एक नहीं सैंकड़ों इल्जामात मेरे पास आए जो मैंने उन के पास भेजे हैं, इस घ्रादमी की बदौलत सारे देश के कुश्तियों के स्टैंडर्ड को घबका पहुंचा है और जो मेरी स्टेट है हरयाना, उस के अंदर जो पहलवान हैं, और वहाँ की जो कुश्ती है, उस में इस ने भगड़े खड़े कर रखे हैं, और सारी ऐसी बातें कर रखी हैं जो मुझे बताते हुए शर्म आती है तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो उस के खिलाफ इल्जामात हैं उस की कोई हद्द मुकर्रर करेंगे कि कब तक एन्क्वायरी उसकी होगी और

इस घ्रादमी को जल्दी से जल्दी इस फेडरेशन से निकालेंगे ताकि हमारा देश दुनिया की कुश्तियों में अपनी पोजीशन बहाल कर सके ? जब तक यह घ्रादमी रहेगा मट्ठा बँट जायगा हमारे देश की कुश्ती का और पहलवानों का।

**श्री भक्त वर्शन :** श्रीमान्, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना का आदर करता हूँ। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं कि हमारे देश में जो विभिन्न खेलों के राष्ट्रीय संघ हैं उन के अन्दर काफी गड़बड़ दिखाई पड़ी है। इस संबंध में ग्राल इंडिया कौंसिल अफ स्पोर्ट्स ने भी विचार किया है और मंत्रालय ने भी विचार किया है। कुछ मुभाव हम दे रहे हैं और यदि उन पर अमल किया गया तो मुझे आशा है कि काफी सुधार होगा। जो शिकायतें माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मेरे पास आई हैं उन पर पूरी छानबीन की जा रही है।

**Administrative Reforms Commission  
Report on Union Territories**

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- \*752. SHRI HEM RAJ :  
SHRI R. K. SINHA :  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :  
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :  
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :  
SHRI P. K. DEO :  
SHRI D. N. DEB :  
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its report on the Administration of Union Territories;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The recommendations made by the Commission are contained in their Report already laid on the Table of the House on 20.2.1969.

(c) The Report is under examination of the Government.

SHRI HEM RAJ : May I know whether the Report has given the version that Himachal Pradesh is the biggest Union Territory of all the Union Territories and that the Himachal Pradesh Assembly as the people, the Congress party and other parties have demanded that they should be granted Statehood ? In the recent Budget that has been presented in the Vidhan Sabha, the establishment charges and the revenue receipts show a surplus of Rs. 10 lakhs. If that is so, may I know what stands in the way of the Central Government from granting Statehood to Himachal Pradesh ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This particular matter is going to be discussed as a Private Member's Resolution this afternoon. I would not like to say anything about that at present. As far as this particular question is concerned, the Administrative Reforms Commission have made some recommendation regarding the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh and we are considering that in consultation with various authorities. We hope to come to a conclusion as soon as our consultations are over.

SHRI HEM RAJ : May I know whether it is a fact that at the present moment, the Lt. Governor has not got the power to sanction the sum and that one of the recommendations is that he should be given the power of the Central Government for the purpose of acceding to the demand of the Assembly and, so far as Himachal Pradesh Assembly is concerned, it should be given the powers of the State Assembly and, if so, what is the position of the Central Government in that regard ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : All these recommendations which have been

made by the Commission are contained in the Report which has been laid on the Table of the House. As I stated earlier, all the recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : In view of the fact that many of these Union Territories are not viable units, will the Government think of integrating some of these with the States adjoining them ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is well known that these Union Territories came into being because of very special circumstances. Some of them were under foreign domination and some of them are in the border areas, and they are not financially viable. Our ultimate policy is that we want to keep only such Territories under the Central Government which are absolutely essential; otherwise, when the conditions become appropriate, these could be either merged with the adjoining States or given Statehood. It is not our intention to keep these Territories indefinitely as Union Territories even though it may not be justified to do so.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : It has become a practice for the Ministers to say, whenever there is anything unpalatable to them, that it is under the consideration of the Government. May I know whether, in the ARC's recommendations, there is any recommendation regarding setting up of a Finance Commission for the Union Territories, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is also under consideration.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not that everything that is under our consideration is unpalatable. There are many palatable things under our consideration. As far as this particular report is concerned, it is not an unpalatable report; it is a very good report that has been made by the Administrative Reforms Commission. We are actively considering the whole report. As far as this particular recommendation is concerned, the report is already before the hon. House and the hon. Member can have a look at it.

**SHRI RANGA :** He has asked a specific question. Was there any such recommendation ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has said that the whole report is on the Table of the House. Any hon. member can see that. It is not a secret thing. Whether they have recommended setting up a Finance Commission or not is a part of the report. The report is a public document.

**SHRI RANGA :** The immediate need is there.

**श्री सीताराम केसरी :** जैसा कि मुझे याद है प्रशासन सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्धों में सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जो भी उस की सिफारिशें होंगी उन को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जायगा लेकिन अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि वह विचाराधीन है। तो मैं उस आश्वासन के सम्बन्ध में यह मान कर आप से जानना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में और आसाम की तरफ से मणिपुर को दो भागों में विभक्त करने के लिए रेकमेंड किया है, कि आसाम के पुनर्गठन के पेटर्न पर जो दिल्ली डिस्ट्रिक्ट आप ने बनाए हैं, उसी लाइन पर वहां मणिपुर को दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में विभक्त कर वहां पर अपना एक गवर्नर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या जिस तरह का भी दूसरा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हो, उस को बहाल करें, इस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में कितना टाइम लगेगा और इस को करेंगे या नहीं ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** जहां तक कि आयोग की सिफारिशों का सवाल है हम लोग उसको बहुत सम्मान और गंभीरता से देखते हैं पर यह बात कहना ठीक नहीं है कि ऐसा कोई आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जो भी कोई सिफारिश उन की होगी उस को मंजूर किया जायगा। अभी उन की जो सिफारिशें हैं, जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा हम लोग उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। उस में मणिपुर की भी सिफारिशें शामिल हैं और जितने भी यूनिवर्सिटी टैरीटरीज के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स

हैं उन के पास पहले वह कमेंट्स के लिए भेजी गई हैं, उस के बाद हम ने मोचा है कि उन को सब को बुलाकर विचार किया जायगा कि इन में से कौन सी सिफारिशें हैं जिन पर कि भ्रमल कर सकते हैं, कौन सी ऐसी हैं जिन पर भ्रमल नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और कठिनाइयों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। इन सब बातों पर विचार करके फिर हम तय करेंगे कि किस को हम मंजूर कर सकते हैं, किस को नहीं मंजूर कर सकते हैं।

**श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :** मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रशासन सुधार आयोग ने दिल्ली के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उस के बारे में जनमत क्या है, क्या इस को जानने की कोशिश वह कर रहे हैं और क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि दिल्ली के किसी भी राजनैतिक दल ने या जनमत के किसी भी राजनैतिक नेता ने उन सिफारिशों का स्वागत नहीं किया है, उन को अव्यावहारिक, और जनतन्त्र-विरोधी बताया गया है। उप-राज्यपाल ने दिल्ली की महानगर परिषद का उद्घाटन करते हुए अपने अभिभाषण में महानगर परिषद के बारे में जो कहा है कि वह अधिकारहीन और सत्ताहीन है और केन्द्रीय मन्त्री अनावश्यक रूप से उस के रोज के काम में दखल देते रहते हैं। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और दिल्ली की राजनैतिक महत्वाकांक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या दिल्ली में एक पापुलर सेट अप, यूनिफाइड सेट अप की मांग पर जो जनता की भावनाओं को अभिव्यक्त कर सके और अच्छा प्रशासन दे सके, आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार करते समय ध्यान में रखा जायगा ? क्या मन्त्री यहोदय इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देंगे ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** जो भी इस आयोग की सिफारिशें दिल्ली के बारे में हैं, वह जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, अभी हमारे विचाराधीन है।

जहाँ तक कि दिल्ली की विशेष स्थिति का सवाल है इस बात को सब मानते हैं दिल्ली के राष्ट्र की राजधानी होने के कारण एक विशेष उस का महत्व है और एक विशेष उस की परिस्थिति है। उस को सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन सब बातों पर विचार किया जायगा और निर्णय लिया जायगा।

**Satellite for National Weather Communication**

\*753. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India will soon have a satellite for National Weather Communication;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that weather experts will seek to analyse the existing facilities in South Asian countries for communicating weather news to one another and suggest improvement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Weather Station is being set up at Poona; and

(d) if so, what will be the use of this Station at Poona ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Government is currently examining various aspects of deploying a multi-purpose communication satellite to meet a variety of national needs. The use of such a satellite for nation-wide distribution of meteorological data is an important part of the total project.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Meteorological Department already has a weather observing and forecasting centre at Poona. No new satellite station exclusively for weather forecasting is proposed to be set up, but the satellite earth station in the Poona region may also relay meteorological data among other programmes.

SHRI R. BARUA : Apparently our present system of communication and meteorology is very poor. Therefore it is in the fitness of things that the Government is thinking in terms of putting up satellite arrangements. May I know when this project of putting up this satellite communication is likely to be implemented ?

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

The subject of putting up satellite is being coordinated by the Department of Atomic Energy because meteorology is only one of the components of the entire project. It is very expensive project. I understand it costs Rs. 200 crores to put up a single satellite. All I can say is the matter is under active consideration and perhaps in the course of the Fourth Plan we may be able to fulfil it.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know in this connection whether the Government is trying to have any international collaboration with regard to the scheme of putting up satellite arrangement for meteorological information ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : No, Sir. In fact I can explain this a little. There is one, that is, our own project, to put up a satellite of our own. That is, as I said, under consideration. There is also a consortium satellite which is going to be put up over the Indian ocean that is being sponsored by the International Telecommunication Satellite Consortium (INTELSTAT), and that is going to be launched by COMSAT consortium. In that we have got 0.5 per cent utilisation so that when this satellite over the Indian ocean comes up we will also make some use of it for various purposes including meteorology.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : May I know from the Minister the secret of the incredible precision with which we get weather forecast ? We have only to read the weather forecast to know that it is exactly the opposite which will happen. May I know the secret of this precision ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

### दिल्ली के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

\*754. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5241 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए दिल्ली को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह निर्णय कब तक लिए जाने की सम्भावना है और इसमें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस मामले पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा अपनी शोध होने वाली बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया जाने वाला है ।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 400 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये की योजना भेजी थी । सेंट्रल वर्किंग ग्रुप ने 216 करोड़ रुपये की सिफारिश की । दिल्ली मेट्रो-पोलिटन कौंसिल ने 225 करोड़ रुपये की सिफारिश कर के सरकार के पास भेजी है और अब पता लगा है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन 155 करोड़ और 60 लाख रुपये दिल्ली को देना चाहता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 1966-67 की दिल्ली की आर्थिक अवस्था के आधार पर अपनी योजना बनाई थी । उस वक्त दिल्ली की आर्थिक अवस्था अच्छी नहीं थी

और यह ग्रन्दाजा था कि 5 साल के अन्दर 32 करोड़ 6 लाख रुपये का घाटा सरकार को होगा लेकिन 1967 दिसम्बर के बाद भारतीय जनसंघ के प्रशासन में आने से दिल्ली की आर्थिक हालत सुधरी है और अब ऐसा ग्रन्दाजा है कि 49 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये इन पांच सालों में बचत होगी । प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी इसे स्वीकार किया है । इस के अलावा दिल्ली से केवल इनकम टैक्स और सेंट्रल एक्साइज टैक्स से 55 करोड़ रुपये सेंट्रल को मिलता है । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस सारी पृष्ठभूमि में क्या सरकार दिल्ली को ज्यादा रुपया देने के लिए तैयार है? अगर वह तैयार नहीं है तो क्या सरकार मेट्रो-पोलिटन कौंसिल की यह सिफारिश कि दिल्ली के फाइनेंस के सम्बन्ध में एक फाइनेंस कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाय, इसे स्वीकार करेगी ? अगर उसे भी स्वीकार नहीं करते तो क्या इस बात को भी स्वीकार करने में सरकार को आपत्ति है कि जो मुरारका स्टडी ग्रुप है उस को दिल्ली की आर्थिक अवस्था की जांच करने के लिए कहा जाय और यह भी आदेश दिया जाय कि दिल्ली से जितना सेंट्रल टैक्स मिलता है उस में से दिल्ली प्रशासन का हिस्सा निर्धारित करे ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष जी, जहाँ तक कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आउटले का सवाल है, इसके लिए आउटले, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, वह 400 करोड़ रुपये का नहीं था, शुरु में 387.87 करोड़ कुछ रुपये का सजेस्ट किया गया था । उसके बाद फिर प्रोग्राम ऐडवाइजर से, दिल्ली प्रशासन के विभिन्न अधिकारियों से मेयर साहब से और मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद् इत्यादि से बातचीत हुई, उस के बाद उन्होंने एक आकड़ा दिया, वह था 155 करोड़ कुछ रुपये का, इस के ऊपर विचार-विमर्श हुआ .....

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : यह आंकड़ा किस ने दिया था ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** यह प्लानिंग कमीशन ने दिया उन से बात चीत करने के बाद । उन से बात चीत कर के, विचार-विमर्श कर के, कन्सल्टेशन कर के तब यह आंकड़ा दिया । यह भी टेन्टेटिव आंकड़ा है । यह भी ऐसा नहीं है कि इस को पूरा मान लिया गया है । इस के ऊपर अभी हम लांग गौर कर रहे हैं आगे ।

**श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां स्टेट और सेन्टर के सम्बन्ध को लेकर कई दफा चर्चा होती है । दिल्ली के मामले में कांग्रेस की यह नीति रही है, खास तौर से होम मिनिस्ट्री और शुक्ल । अब की यह नीति रही है कि दिल्ली को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इतना परेशान किया जाए ताकि जनसंघ प्रशासक की इमेज न बनने पावे । दिल्ली में प्लानिंग के लिए पिछले साल 24 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया संकलन किया था लेकिन इस साल बजाये इसके कि कुछ उसे बढ़ाते इन्होंने उसे 23 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपया कर दिया । पहले से भी कम कर दिया । और इसमें भी 14 करोड़ रुपया लोन की शकल में है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को वापस हो जाएगा । केवल 9 करोड़ रुपया दिल्ली के विकास के लिए देना चाहते हैं । दिल्ली की आबादी दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । यह चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली में जनसंघ प्रशासन बदानाम हो । अगर इनकी यही नीति रही तो दिल्ली के ग्रन्दर आगामी एक दो साल में पानी पीने का नहीं मिलेगा न बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए स्कूलों में जगह होगी और होस्पिटल्स में बेंड्स की जो अब हालत है उससे भी ज्यादा खराब हालत होगी । उन्होंने लिखकर भेजा था कि अगर उसे स्वीकार नहीं करते तो कम से कम पानी के लिए जो घोड़ा और कोट योजना है, उनके लिए स्वीकृति दे दें, लेकिन उसके लिए भी ये तैयार नहीं है । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस योजना को भी स्वीकार नहीं करते तो क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली में लोगों को पानी न मिले और यहां भी राजस्थान जैसी अव्यवस्था हो जाए ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि माननीय सदस्य ऐसा समझते हैं कि हम लोग जानबूझ कर या समझबूझ कर इस तरह के कोई काम करते हैं जिस से कि दिल्ली प्रशासन को कठिनाइयां हो । (व्यवधान) मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात बिलकुल गलत है । और मैं इसके बारे में आप लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ, सुभाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि माननीय सदस्यों के मन में इस तरह की शंकायें हैं तो हम लोगों के साथ बैठें, और मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हम से हमारी बात सुन कर जो असली बातें हैं, तथ्य हैं, उन को जान कर आप विश्वास करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा हर तरह के प्रयत्न किये गये हैं । दिल्ली प्रशासन को सहायता दी जाय और उन्हें जितना पैसा दिया गया है उस को बढ़ाया जाय और दिल्ली की जनता के लिए नागरिक सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाय इस में कोई कोताही नहीं की गई है । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि प्रश्नोत्तर काल में हम हर चीज पर विस्तार से नहीं जा सकते । हमारे दिल्ली के माननीय सदस्य हमारे साथ बैठ सकते हैं गृह मन्त्री जी के साथ बैठ सकते हैं और हम उन को बता सकते हैं, आश्वस्त करा देंगे कि इस में किसी तरह की कोई कोताही नहीं की गई और हर तरह की सहायता देने की कोशिश की गई ।

**श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था कि पिछले साल विकास योजना के लिये 24 करोड़ 40 लाख रु० था और यह जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना है 1969-70 के लिये केवल 23 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपया दे रहे हैं । तो एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि व्यवहार अच्छा है फिर क्या कारण है कि एक करोड़ रुपया क्यों कम दिया, और इस में भी 14 करोड़ रु० आप ऋण की शकल में दे रहे हैं ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** जो आप कह रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है । आज जो स्थिति है उस के

अनुसार जो दिल्ली को अलॉट किया गया 1968-69 में वह 24 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया दिया गया है। पहले यह जरूर था कि 23 करोड़ 60 लाख रु० का प्राविधान किया गया था। उसे अब बढ़ा कर के 24 करोड़ 40 लाख कर दिया गया गया है। उस पर विचार-विमर्श कर रहे हैं। एक करोड़ रुपया जो दिया जा रहा है उस पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है कि किस तरह से खर्च कर सके जिस से जिन जिन समस्याओं के हल के लिये या जिन जिन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये पैसा दिया गया है वह ठीक से कार्यान्वित हो सकें।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** दिल्ली में पानी की समस्या, शिक्षकों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की समस्या, जमुना के किनारे को मजबूत करना ताकि वहां ज्यादा बाढ़ न आये, ये सारी समस्यायें सामने थीं। लेकिन इसके लिए जो पैसा बढ़ाने की बात थी जनसंघ ने चार हजार पान वालों पर सेल्स टैक्स लगा दिया और उन पर पांच, पांच साल से नोटिस दिया है। अगर वे पड़े-लिखे होते तो वे कम से कम पान की दूकान नहीं करते, कुछ और काम करते। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हजारों आदमियों को, मुसलमानों को और हरिजनों को भोंपड़ियों से निकाल कर किनारे पर फेंका गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा बढ़ाने की बात है वह बजाय इस के कि जनसंघ अर्बन प्रोपर्टी पर टैक्स लगाता, बड़ी बड़ी थैलियां पिछले दिनों जनसंघ के नेताओं ने, जिन इलाकों में सिनेमा मंझूर कराया, कोलोनीज बनी, ली हैं, उस की जांच करने के लिये सरकार तैयार है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आरोप लगाया है यह बिल्कुल गलत हैं, हम चुनौती देते हैं, गृह मन्त्रालय जांच कर सकता है। .....(व्यवधान)....

**MR. SPEAKER :** I can understand some allegations being made during a discussion. But if during Question Hour, one party

makes allegations against another then the time of the House is wasted.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की केवल एक ही विशेषता है, दुनिया के जितने बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उन की आबादी जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है, दुनिया में दिल्ली की आबादी सब शहरों से ज्यादा गति के साथ बढ़ रही है और 155 करोड़ रु०.....

**श्री शिव नारायण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय,

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** If you permit me.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am permitting, but he must seek the permission of Shri Sheo Narain..

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** May I have his permission through you, Sir ?

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंचवर्षीय योजना में, चौथी योजना में 155 करोड़ रुपये दिल्ली के लिये दिया गया। यह 155 करोड़ रुपया लगाने के बाद जो आबादी बढ़ रही है उस की स्थिति यह होगी कि अब अस्पतालों में जो बिस्तर हैं उन की संख्या एक हजार के ऊपर तीन की है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने के बाद वह ढाई रह जायेगी। आज जितने टेन्टेड स्कूल हैं उन की संख्या इस योजना के समाप्त होने के बाद डेढ़ गुनी ज्यादा हो जायेगी। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो चौथी योजना के बाद लोगों को सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये, सुविधा तो अलग रही, दिल्ली और भी एक बहुत बड़ा स्लम बन जायेगी। इसी लिये प्रशासन को आप ने एक सुझाव दिया था ऐडिशनल रिसोर्सेज पैदा करने के लिये। वह तैयार हैं और ऐडिशनल रिसोर्सेज पैदा भी किये हैं, इकोनामी से और दूसरे रिसोर्सेज से। और क्या सरकार ने विश्वास दिलाया था दिल्ली प्रशासन को कि जो ऐडिशनल रिसोर्सेज दिल्ली प्रशासन पैदा करेगा वह दिल्ली को दे देगे ताकि वह जहां चाहे खर्च कर सके? अगर यह विश्वास

दिलाया था तो कितने ऐडिशनल रिसोर्सेज पैदा वह किये, और क्या सरकार ने उन को वहाँ वह पैसा दे दिया ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य ने यह ठीक कहा दिल्ली की समस्याये जटिल है और वह जटिलतर होती जा रही हैं। इस में हम लोगों को कोई अप्रति नहीं है कि जो ऐडिशनल रिसोर्सेज दिल्ली में जनरेट हों और दिल्ली की जो विभिन्न संस्थायें हैं प्रशासन की उन के कार्यों से हम उन का सदुपयोग इस तरह से करें जिस से दिल्ली में और भी नागरिक सुविधायें बड़े और यहाँ की कठिनाइयाँ कम हों। इस के बारे में काफी विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा हुई, इस के सम्बन्ध में एक एक बात के ऊपर जांच-पड़ताल की गई और उस के उपर यह आउट ले तयार किया गया। और इस के सिवा और भी, यह तो एक साल का है, पूरा जो पंचवर्षीय योजना का आउट ले किया गया है वह भी टेन्टेटिव है। इस में ऐसा नहीं है कि बिल्कुल निश्चित रूप से कर दिया गया है, इस से अधिक नहीं मिल सकेगा। इस से यदि अधिक मिलने का अच्छा केस बनाया जाता है तो हमें देने में कोई अप्रति नहीं होगी।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैं ने पूछा था कि ऐडिशनल रिसोर्सेज के बारे में क्या होम मिनिस्टर ने विश्वास दिलाया था ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या जो ऐडिशनल पैसा होगा वह देंगे ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** इस के बारे में जांच कर के ही जवाब दे सकूंगा।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** यह मिस्चीवियस है, इन्हें मालूम है।

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN :** He should not say 'mischievous'. He should not use such language.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** He is quite right. He should have called him a naughty fellow.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Young men are mischievous and not naughty.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :** मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली को जो मदद दी जा रही है, जो एक यूनिवर्सिटी है, इसी तरह से दूसरी भी यूनिवर्सिटी है, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश वर्गैरह। इन का क्या मापदण्ड है जो दिल्ली को 155 करोड़ २० देने का निश्चय किया है ? उस में किन-किन बातों का ध्यान रखा गया है ? आबादी का, एरिया का या किम किस चीज का ? और जब यह इन यूनिवर्सिटी को मदद देते हैं तो किन किन बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है, यह मन्त्री जी बता दें ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** मुख्य रूप से वित्तीय साधनों का ध्यान रखा जाता है। उस के साथ ही साथ वहाँ की आवश्यकताओं का, वहाँ कितना विकास हुआ है। कितने विकास की आवश्यकता है, इत्यादी। इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। जब भी विकास और योजना के बारे में चर्चा होती है तो इन बातों पर काफी गम्भीरता से चर्चा होती है, और यूनिवर्सिटी और दूसरे राज्यों के बीच में कोई बहुत बड़ा विभेद नहीं किया जा सकता है। दिल्ली की विशेष परिस्थिति है, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी होने के कारण यहाँ कुछ विशेष कठिनाइयाँ हैं और जटिलतायें हैं उन को भी इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** यह बात सही है कि प्राज हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ ऐसे बड़े नगर हैं जिनकी समस्यायें बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को ले कर पैदा हुई हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली का एक विशेष स्थान है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी होने के नाते यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नगर बनता जा रहा है। लेकिन दिल्ली का जो वर्तमान प्रशासन का स्वरूप है, नई दिल्ली के लिए अलग कमेटी, पुरानी दिल्ली के लिये कोरपोरेशन, मैट्रोपॉलिटन कोन्सिल और



केन्द्रीय सरकार का बहुत कुछ हस्तक्षेप, जो प्रशासन का वर्तमान स्वरूप है वह इतना अनवील्डी है कि इनइफेक्टिव साबित हो रहा है दिल्ली की जो समस्याएँ हैं उन को हल करने में। एक तरफ तो गगन चुम्बी अट्र्यालिकार्यें बन रही हैं दूसरी, तरफ हजारों लोग भोपड़ियों के अन्दर से निकाले जाते हैं, गर्मी और जाड़े में खुला आसमान उन को सहारा देना है। उनकी समस्या का कोई हल नजर नहीं आता। इसी तरह मे यातायात की समस्या है। दिल्ली के जो साधारण नागरिक हैं, रोज के भुक्तमोगी हैं, वह जानते हैं कि जनी जटिल यह समस्या है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के जो लोग प्रशासन में हैं वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं कि पक्षपात किया जाता है। आम धारणा जो यह है कि लोग प्रशासन के अन्दर हैं वह विभिन्न पार्टियों के राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण में काम करते हैं जिम्मा कि प्रभाव दिल्ली नगर पर बहुत बुरा पड़ रहा है। इन परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा है कि दिल्ली का हमारे राष्ट्र की राजधानी, केन्द्रीय सरकार का हैडक्वार्टर यहां होने के नाते एक विशेष स्थान है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि यहां पर कोई ऐसा स्वायत्तशासी प्रशासन दिल्ली के अन्दर बनाया जाय जिसको ज्यादा अधिकार हों ज्यादा वित्तीय साधन उस को प्राप्त हो और यहां के शासक का स्वरूप ज्यादा एक लोकतांत्रिक ढंग का हो ताकि दिल्ली को इन तमाम सफ्टों से सफलतापूर्वक बचाया जा सके? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो बातें कही हैं वह पूर्णतः सत्य हैं। यहां पर मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि बहुत जटिल समस्याएं हैं और उन के हल के बारे में प्रशासकीय सुधार आयोग ने बहुत सोच-विचार करके अपनी सिफारिशों की हैं। इस के साथ साथ

मोरारका कमीशन ने वित्तीय साधनों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है। इन दोनों के ऊपर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि इन के ऊपर विचार करके जो हम निर्णय लेगे उस से पूर्णतः समस्याएं हल हो जायेगी क्योंकि समस्याएं तो हमेशा बढ़ती ही जा रही है जब तक हमारा हल उन समस्याओं में आगे बढ़ता रहता है अर्थात् जब तक समस्याएं हमारे हलों से आगे नहीं बढ़ती तब तक हमें संतोष कर लेना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि हमें पूर्ण संतोष होना चाहिए परन्तु जो हमारे पास साधन हैं और जितनी यहां की जटिल परिस्थितियां हैं जितने राजनैतिक या दूसरे ढंग के लोग हैं जाहिर है कि आज का जो ढांचा है उससे पूर्णरूप से संतोष नहीं किया जा सकता है। उस को बदलना आवश्यक है। किस ढंग से बदला जाय किस तरीके से सुधार किया जाय इस के लिए बड़े सोच-विचार की आवश्यकता है जोकि हम कर रहे हैं।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया कि यहां में लोगों को हटा कर बाहर दूर ले जाया जाता है इस सिलसिले में अभी हाल में यह खबर लगी कि पुरानी दिल्ली की मुस्लिम आबादी का जो ऐरिया है उन लोगों को वहां से हटा करके दिल्ली से दूर स्थान पर ले जाकर बसाने की कोई योजना दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शायद तैयार की है और जिसको लेकर वहां के लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सिलसिले में पुरानी दिल्ली के मुस्लिम आबादी के लोगों के पास से कोई रिप्रजेंटेशन या चिट्ठी आयी है, यदि हां तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ा जटिल प्रश्न उठाया है बैसे इस प्रश्न का गृह मन्त्रालय से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं आता लेकिन इस तरह के पात्र आदि अवश्य आये

होंगे। यह जो इन से सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालय है उन के पास गये होंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या डी०डी०ए० गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : डी० डी० ए० से गृह मन्त्रालय सम्बन्धित नहीं है बल्कि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय उस से सम्बन्धित है लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा गृह मन्त्रालय इस के बारे में अर्थात् इन जटिल समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए जितनी रुचि लेने और प्रयास करने की जरूरत होती है वह हम लोग कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह बहुत कठिन समस्या है और इस को हल करने के लिए लगातार प्रयत्न करते रहने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत में शिक्षा की समान प्रणाली और पाठ्यक्रम प्रावि

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\*755. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बदाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस विचार से सहमत है कि समूचे देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक जैसी प्रणाली, पाठ्यक्रम, स्तर उद्देश्य तथा अध्यापक सेवाएँ होनी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नर्सरी, प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, उच्चतर माध्यमिक तथा विश्व-विद्यालय स्तरों पर इस दिशा में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी०

के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

भारत सरकार, शिक्षा की एक-व्यापक समान प्रणाली के पक्ष में है और सारे देश के लिए एक समान पद्धति लाभप्रद होगी। किन्तु भिन्न स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के कारण, विभिन्न स्तरों पर लचीलेपन को रोका नहीं जा सकता इन मामलों के बारे में, केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठकों और राज्य शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलनों में विचारों का आदान-प्रदान तथा चर्चा की जाती है और व्यापक एकरूपता के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है उसे मैं ने पढ़ा है। उस में किसी बात को स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है। उस में एक लाइन यह है कि विभिन्न स्तरों पर लचीलेपन को रोका नहीं जा सकता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लचीलेपन कौन सा है ?

सब से अधिक कठिनाई केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों जिन में रेल कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित हैं उन के बच्चों को होती है क्योंकि स्थानान्तरण होने से विभिन्न प्रान्तों में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की शिक्षा पद्धति होने के कारण जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई स्कूल व इन्टरमीजिएट पद्धति है और दिल्ली में हायर मॅकेडरी परीक्षा पद्धति है। इस प्रकार देश के अन्य प्रान्तों में भी असमानता होने के कारण विशेष रूप से केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। उन को नयी पाठ्य पुस्तकें खरीदनी पड़ती है जिससे आर्थिक बोझ भी पड़ता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय एकता एवं समान शिक्षा पद्धति के निर्माण के लिए सरकार द्वारा कब तक अग्रिम निर्णय कर लिया जायगा ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the meaning of flexibility, the State Education Ministers' Conference held in 1967 consid-

red the recommendations of the Education Commission and they approved a certain broad programme of education and also the age 10 plus 2 plus 3. They also decided that in the actual implementation of this programme there should be room for some local variation. Flexibility is already there because as the hon. Member himself pointed out in some State it is only upto the High School and then there is the PUC; in some States there is the Higher Secondary Education and in some States the Intermediate in Arts examination. Therefore, there is flexibility.

Regarding the question of the Central Government employees and the troubles their children have, I think the hon. Member knows that a large number of Kendriya Vidyalayas or Central Schools are located in different parts of the country which, broadly speaking, follow the same kind of syllabus and the students appear for the same kind of examination. We are trying to increase the number of such school to see that to the extent possible the Central Government employees and other persons who get transfers from time to time do have facilities for a reasonably continuous system of education of their children.

**श्री राम गोपाल शालाबले :** अध्यक्ष महोदय इस विवरण के अन्दर अध्यापकों की सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। देश में सभी प्रान्तों में अध्यापकों के वेतनमान में अन्तर है। यहां तक कि दिल्ली में ही राज्य के राजकीय विद्यालयों तथा नगर निगम व नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा संचालित विद्या केन्द्रों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान में भी अन्तर है। एक भाषा अध्यापक तथा बी०ए, बी०टी० अध्यापक का वेतन राजकीय विद्यालय में 170-390 है तथा नगर निगम व नई दिल्ली पालिका के विद्यालयों में 160-300 है। इसी प्रकार स्वास्थ्य तथा आवास की सुविधा में भी अन्तर है जबकि योग्यता और कार्यक्षमता में कोई भेद नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अध्यापकों के वेतनमान और सुविधाओं को समान स्तर देने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है? सरकार क्या उस के लिए कोई योजना बना

रही है जिससे कि उनके वेतनों और सुविधाओं में समानता लाई जा सके ?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** The question of uniformity in education is brought up before the State Education Ministers' Conference by the Central Advisory Board and then it passes resolutions and we try to follow them up persuading them to implement them. Education is a State subject and the Centre has no authority so tell the State Governments to follow a particular pattern. (*Interruption.*) I have my own views on the subject but this is not time to talk about it.

About the other question, I am afraid there is no uniformity in the matter of emoluments and it is also not possible for the Central Government to secure uniformity. Pay scales differ according to the nature of the employer, resources of the State, qualifications of the teacher and so on. The only sphere where we tried to bring about some all India basis was in respect of the university and college teachers. The university Grants Commission recommended that certain standard scales should be applied and also offered to bear eighty per cent of the difference between the existing scales and the expenditure resulting from the adoption of the new scales of pay if they raised their salary scales. I do not think that the Government of India is in a position to bring about uniformity.

**श्री सूरज भान :** श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह देश में बहुत अधिक तादाद में सेंट्रल स्कूल और खोलने वाले है। वह जो यह कदम उठा रहे हैं उस के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एजुकेशन यह एक स्टेट सर्जिकट है तो क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि इस को कौनकरेंट सर्जिकट कर दिया जाय ?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** These schools are something needed by everybody because thousands of other persons also get transferred; they do not live or work in the same State. It is in response to public de-

mands that those schools had been opened. I think the hon. Member is aware that this subject has been discussed a great deal. I think one of my predecessors was very keen that education should be made a concurrent subject. but practically every State Government has refused to accept the proposition. As far as I am concerned, I have no intention of asking the State Governments to accept education as a concurrent subject. I think it is all right where it is.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीनगर में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषद् की बैठक में यह शिकायत की गई थी कि अलग अलग राज्यों के पाठ्यक्रम में ऐसी बातों का समावेश किया गया है जो राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता को मजबूत नहीं करती, जिन के बारे में भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों को शिकायत है। इस आधार पर यह शिकायत की गई थी कि एक यूनिफार्म करिकुलम, समान पाठ्यक्रम होना चाहिये। इस में राज्यों के ऊपर कुछ लादने की बात नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सभी राज्यों में समान पाठ्यक्रम हो, एक स्थान से पुस्तकें खिन्वाने के बारे में तय किया जाये और सभी राज्यों में एक ही पुस्तकें चलें, इस बारे में उन्हीं क्या प्रयत्न किया है? क्या राज्य सरकारें इस का भी विरोध कर रही हैं?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As the hon. Member is aware, this is a matter where you can only proceed on the path of persuasion and not dictation. What we have been trying to do in the Education Ministry is this: model syllabi have been prepared for different stages of school education in subjects like social studies, general science, physics, biology, etc. Also, a number of projects have been undertaken for the preparation of text-books. Further, following the recommendations of the National Integration Council, we have appointed a National Board for school text-books with all the Education Ministers as mem-

bers, and this Board is going to meet in Delhi on the 5th of April, and one of the problems which it will be discussing is precisely the subject which the hon. Member has raised.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### Decision of International Airlines to overfly Dum Dum Airport

SNQ. 11. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a reported decision of the International Airlines operating through Calcutta to overfly Dum Dum if absolute protection in Dum Dum Airport area was not guaranteed by the authorities concerned, following alleged invasion of the Dum Dum Airport including its runway by a large crowd and complete lack of security arrangements on the 11th March, 1969 when the heroes of the rowing boat to Andamans arrived at Dum Dum;

(b) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation has received any representation from the Airlines Committee of the International Airlines in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(a) Government are not aware of any such decision on the part of the international airlines operating through Calcutta.

(b) and (c). A signal was received by the Director General of Civil Aviation from Lufthansa airline, on behalf of the Airline Operators' Committee at Calcutta, complain-

ing about the danger posed by the incident of 11th March, 1969 when a large gathered at the runway to welcome the heroes of the rowing expedition to the Andamans.

(b) A senior officer of the Civil Aviation Department discussed the matter with the Home Secretary and Inspector General of Police of West Bengal who visited the Dum Dum Airport for an on the spot study. To prevent recurrence of such incidents the following immediate steps were agreed upon :

- (i) Strengthening of Police Security forces as and when the situation demanded;
- (ii) Strengthening of operational fencing at selected places;
- (iii) Avoiding reception at the apron as far as possible. Where such receptions become imperative, plans will be chalked out well in advance with the Aerodrome authorities, and the Police would cordon off the area.

**SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI :** Sir, already, many of the foreign airlines have wanted to by-pass Calcutta by taking the Bangkok-Dacca-Katmandu route, and an incident like this will naturally make them do so still further. I want to know how it will affect our tourist traffic. Has the Minister made any assessment of it ?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** I do not really think that this one incident need be magnified out of proportion. We have few enough genuine heroes left in the country, and when they did come, there were a group of young, over-enthusiastic people who went out into the airport. But I must say that the question which the hon. Member has raised is valid: this sort of incident, whatever may be the motive behind it, does have some inhibiting effect on the airlines, and therefore, we do our best to avoid it.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** The hon. Minister said that a message was received ..  
(*Interruption*)

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** What about the first questioner herself ? She did not have the guts to put a second question ?

**MR SPEAKER :** I cannot compel her. She did not get up.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** The hon. minister referred to the message received by the Director-General, Civil Aviation, from the Airline Operators' Committee. May I know whether that message contained a reference to several such incidents in the recent past, which involved danger to security ? If that is correct, when and which of the airports were involved in such incidents and what action was taken by the Government at those points of time to ensure that such things did not repeat ?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** The message which was received related only to this particular incident. It did not mention any other incident.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Sir, permit me to quote the telegram which has been reported in the newspapers :

The Airlines Committee in a telegram to the Director-General of Civil Aviation said :

"Strongly object against the security measures taken by Aerodrome Officer, Calcutta, on the occasion of arrival of Indian rowers from Port Blair. Aerodrome Officer, Calcutta, failed to realise the dangers from the airline operators' point of view. Appreciate your looking into this matter in view of other recent incidents indicating lack of security."

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** There are no other incidents, as far as I know, which have taken place in Calcutta.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** I am glad the hon. Minister does not take an alarming view of enthusiastic display of emotions by the people of Calcutta. I am sure if Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri had gone expedition to the Andams, on her return would have got a more enthusiastic recep-

and if she did not get it, probably she would have wondered what was wrong with the Indian youth Sir, may I know why is it that every year this sort of campaign is started by the airlines that want to overfly Calcutta? Last year also this sort of news appeared in the press that certain airlines had decided not to land at Calcutta. This time, though officially the Government has not received any information, this sort of news has been sought to be propagated through newspapers. What is the reason behind it. Is it that their earnings from Calcutta are going down or have tourists and people from foreign airlines been put to any difficulty there?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** This is a matter which is indeed causing to us that there is a tendency on the part of some international airlines to try and move away from Calcutta. As far as we are concerned, we have strongly resisted this. As you know, Sir, airlines operate in this country as a result of mutual arrangements, according to which we operate in their countries airline if it does not want to do so. But we are strongly resisting efforts to move away from Calcutta. As to why the airlines do it, it is a matter which each airline has to decide for itself. It is not for me to explain their motives.

**SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :** What is your assessment?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** There is a new Intercontinental hotel which has come up in Dacca—I do not know; maybe it is empty at the moment—it is becoming popular. One reason may be that people go to Dacca and from there they go to Kathmandu, which is becoming increasingly popular from the tourist point of view and from there they come to Delhi. That might have led to a certain deduction in number. But in spite of the fact that the number of foreign airlines has decreased from 13 to 11, the number of frequencies of foreign airlines from Calcutta still remains the same today as it was. Our effort is as much as possible we should encourage these airlines.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** In view of the fact that this question arises on account

of the incidents that happened on the arrival of the two heroes, Lt. Duke and Pinaki Ranjan Chatterjee, I would like to pay my tribute to these youths, who have done signal honour to the youth of India by their bravery, courage and endurance. But what is the security arrangement in Calcutta? In Bombay the airport is supposed to be under the jurisdiction of four police stations and whenever any incident happens, the aerodrome officer has to run to all the four police stations, without knowing whom to contact and what to do.

In this context, may I know are the arrangements that exist in Calcutta regarding the security arrangements and what are the new steps which the Government propose to take?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** As for the homage to these two heroes, it was certainly a very fine achievement. The security arrangements at the airport are essentially the responsibility of the State Government. There are the Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore and the Superintendent of Police, 24 Parganas—these are the two areas immediately affected. But our instructions to the Aerodrome Officer are that whenever necessary he would contact the nearest police station. I would like to clarify that there is no question of our having been able to complain of any lack of cooperation from the local police. Whenever necessary that cooperation has been forthcoming. This particular thing was an unusual incident when thousands of youngsters went to the airport to greet these heroes. Nobody could have anticipated this.

**SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI :** The hon. Minister referred to the recent unwillingness evinced by foreign airlines to touch Calcutta and to overfly Calcutta. May I know how far it is due to the lack of proper terminal facilities in Calcutta? May I also know at what stage the construction of the terminal building is and when it is going to be commissioned? The hon. Minister was recently at Calcutta and he made certain complimentary references to the City also. We are grateful to him for that. But may I know, so far as the terminal facilities are concerned, at what stage the construction of the terminal building is and when it is likely to be completed?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The new terminal building at Dum Dum which is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.67 crores is likely to be commissioned some time in 1970. My information is that as on today 92 per cent of the work has been completed. But the figure tends to be somewhat misleading because while the basic work may be there. The finishing touches, the interior decoration and so on usually take a longer time than is expected. I am hoping that the new building will be commissioned as early as possible in 1970. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that as and when this new terminal building comes up it will certainly be an additional incentive for foreign airlines to function.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि जब अपने देश के बड़े लोग, मंत्री हों या गवर्नर हों, हवाई जहाज से प्रवास करने के लिए निकलते हैं, तब उनके साथ बहुत सारे लोग हवाई जहाज तक चले जाते हैं, सुरक्षा कानूनों का उल्लंघन करके और इससे दुर्घटनाओं का खतरा बढ़ता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार के नए हुकम जारी करेंगे जिसमें भविष्य में इस तरह दूसरे लोग इन बड़े लोगों के साथ न जायें? इसके लिए एक ही अपवाद हो। जब विदेशों से किसी राज्य का अध्यक्ष आए, हैड ऑफ़ दी स्टेट आए तब तो बात समझ में आनी है लेकिन अपने देश के लोग जब जाते हैं, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके ऊपर रोक लगायेंगे?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है ठीक कही है। हमारे देश में कुछ यह परम्परा चली आ रही है या बन गई है कि जब भी कोई विदेश जाए तो बहुत से लोग उस श्वेत रेखा को पार करके चले जाते हैं जो कि लक्ष्मण रेखा हमने बनाई है। उससे आगे जाने से भ्रम होने का भी खतरा ब्राजकल पैदा हो गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि ब्राजकल जो नए नए हवाई जहाज बने हैं वे इतने जबर्दस्त हैं किसी न किसी दिन ऐसा न हो कि कोई संसद सदस्य या कोई और उनकी चपेट में आ जाए।

इसलिए हमारा यत्न है कि जब भी कोई ऐसी बात हो कि जब कोई हवाई जहाज से जाए तो लोग एयरपोर्ट तक तो अवश्य जायें और उसको विनम्र रूप में प्रणाम भी करें लेकिन ऐसा रेखा के इस ओर से ही किया जाए।

श्री मधु लिमये : हुकम जारी करेंगे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : We are all one with the House that we admire these heroes who have done this feat to the Andamans. But I would like to know one thing. The hon. Minister was pleased to state that he got every co-operation from the security point of view from the West Bengal Government. But may I bring to his notice one thing? The Aerodrome Officer, Calcutta, Mr. B. Hazare says that round about 11 a.m. on Tuesday he contacted the Superintendent of Police, 24 Parganas. If so, why were the security arrangements not made before the plane arrived?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The plane was due to arrive at 11.30 a.m. In fact, it arrived a little late, after 12 O'Clock. At 11 O'Clock when the Aerodrome Officer suddenly realised that there was a huge crowd at the airport, he tried to contact the Superintendent of Police over the telephone. But he was not able to contact him. I do not think we can really blame the police for this kind of occurrence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to reports which all of us have seen in the papers frequently that in London, New York and other European airports, where people like Beatles or other so-called pop-singers arrive, at the airports there are similar demonstrations by people who are supposed to be their fans, mostly teen-agers. As a matter of fact, much more disorderly scenes are seen elsewhere than those witnessed that day at Dum Dum. But no such

other occasions we have never heard of the international airlines using them as an excuse to say that they are likely to fly over such an airport. Such a thing has never happened. May I point out that on this occasion two Ministers of the State were present on the scene and they were trying to control the school boys. But they were injured in the melee and they could not do anything because this was an unusual occasion. Now the question is this. Is it known to him or not that these international airlines which fly through Dum Dum airport are, in fact, earning very good revenue and their revenue has been rising because of traffic going up all the time and, economically speaking, therefore it would not be to their advantage to leave out Dum Dum from their normal route? If that is so, is this just not a show or a hullabaloo which has been created that they may fly over Calcutta because from the commercial point of view it is not to their advantage and they are not likely to do it?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** I am sure the international airlines are fully aware of their economic interest and, as the hon. Member has said, they are in fact making quite a lot of profits, though I do not have any information regarding the profitability of each airline. I am sure that will be a factor which they will keep in mind before they take any step.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** I am glad the hon. Minister has made it clear that there are some genuine heroes still left in this country. He has also rightly placed before the House some facts about the admirers of the spurious heroes that go out of the country and the way those admirers enter the airfield. In regard to some of these international airlines telling us that they are going to skip over Calcutta, I would like to know whether there has been any understanding between some of these airlines to promote tourism in some of those countries at the expense of India. Secondly, is it a fact that an impression is being created on international tourists by some of the international airlines that Calcutta is no more in the tourist map because it has lost all its attraction? Is it a fact that they are trying to divert tourist

traffic to other places? If that is so, may I know whether the hon. Minister would like to go into all those factors and see where the difficulty lies, since I feel that is only an excuse to skip over Calcutta to give importance to some other places of tourist interest in other countries?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** As far as the promotion of tourism is concerned the only airline which does it directly for us is, of course, our own international carrier, Air India. The other airlines are not expected to do tourism promotion for us, although they can do whatever they like in their own way. The second point which the hon. Member has raised is a very important one and I would like to clarify the position. As far as the Government of India is concerned, Calcutta is a crucial part of our whole tourist map. It is a city of great historical importance, the home of the Indian Renaissance, and there is no question whatsoever of its being neglected or in any way downgraded, as far as we are concerned. We are making special efforts to see that the interest in Calcutta, which has shown a certain amount of decline in the last three or four years, that process is reversed and that Calcutta once again gets its due place. Regarding the measures taken in this regard, I am hoping to meet quite soon the Minister of Tourism of the West Bengal Government when I will discuss with him what concrete measures we can take in the Fourth Plan to enhance the tourist importance of Calcutta.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** It is not only International Airlines which are seeking permission to overfly but I would like to draw his attention to newspaper reports that some Governments are seeking permission of the Government of India and the concerned authorities to overfly the airspace of India. In this connection, what is his reaction to a report that the Pakistani authorities are wanting to overfly India from Karachi to Dacca to carry troops and the Soviet Union wanting to overfly because of the Sino-Indian conflict to send aid to Vietnam? Has permission been sought and, if so, what is Government's reaction?



DR. KARAN SINGH : I have no immediate information with regard to these points.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : The hon. Minister has said that due to lack of time or something, the security arrangement was not there. He has also admitted that the security arrangement completely failed. When the great leaders were there in the past, the crowd used to be so overwhelming and, even then, the security measures functioned well. But this time, the security measures failed. Is the Minister prepared to admit that sufficient security measures were not taken knowing full well that there will be a crowd of students and youngmen there ? Is he prepared to give a positive undertaking that, in future, such things will not happen ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I would say that it had not really been envisaged that so many people would turn up. Therefore, I do not think it is really a question of the security arrangement having failed. A large number of people turned up. Obviously, the existing arrangement was not adequate. For the future, as I have mentioned, we will certainly see that whenever such a thing is anticipated, the arrangements are made in advance in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what is the specific reason for the Government of India not to have started a Government Hotel at Calcutta and, secondly, is it not a fact that the West Bengal Government had deputed two responsible Ministers at the airport to control and to look after the whole crowd ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : About the question of the Government of India running a hotel in Calcutta, the only proposal before us, at present, is the Airport hotel at Dum Dum which is likely to be in the public sector. The Tourism Corporation is going to include it in the Fourth Plan. In addition to that, we are anxious that the private sector should put up hotels in Calcutta because one of the reasons for the decline in the foreign tourism to Calcutta is the fact that there is not a really first-class,

top-class, hotel. Perhaps, the West Bengal Government would like, particularly, to encourage private sector now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why don't you do it ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : We have received no proposal for collaboration there. If anybody wants to put up a hotel, we will be very happy to help them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about second part of question ?

MR. SPEAKER : It was asked by Mr. Indrajit Gupta and answered also. Evidently, you did not hear.

DR. KARAN SINGH : One point I must add that our information is that Shri Ram Chatterji, the Minister of Sport of West Bengal Government, was present at the airport and he made an attempt, but it turned out to be ineffective, to get the students leave the airport.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : If the enthusiasm to welcome these heroes, and for that matter any national hero, is so great that it can create an impression of reasonable apprehension or fear in the minds of the people or in the minds of the authorities. I would like to know from the Govt. as to whether the authorities should take any action for any untoward happening that might take place, and if they do not take any action and, in that case, if there is harm either to life or to property, may I know whether the officers will be exonerated from any responsibility being fixed on them for having failed to take suitable action in time ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I do not really think that there is a question of harm or injury. The whole thing was in a spirit of goodwill. A large number of youngsters turned up. It was not anticipated but they came. I do not think anybody really needs to be penalised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Calcutta is a city of poverty and plenty, of revolutionaries and reactionaries. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, that it has no attraction. It has all the

attraction except the Congress Ministry there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, apart from taking precautions to see that people do not go upto the aircraft ..

**SHRI NATH PAI :** The officials go following the Ministers.

क्यों लोगों का नाम बदनाम करते हो ।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I stand corrected (*Interruptions*) When officials and other satellites of Ministers go to the aerodrome or come and land there, big cars are sent near the aircraft, which is objectionable both morally and from other points of view. I would like to know whether precautions would be taken to see that cars are not permitted to go near the aircraft unless the Minister concerned is sick where again only the ambulance should be used and not cars.

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** It is our policy to discourage, as far as possible, cars going near the aircraft because it is really a hazard. This is a point that I would like to make that it is a hazard for cars to go near the aircraft. Wherever it is possible, we discourage, but wherever it is necessary ... (*Interruptions*) We have issued instructions to considerably control them. Certainly sometimes it becomes necessary but we want to keep those occasions as rare as possible. I entirely agree that, wherever possible, it should be discouraged.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If total prohibition is there, it will be good. Otherwise, if one goes, another wants to go and you get into trouble. That was my experience. So, if total prohibition is there, it will be good for everybody.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** That is an occupational hazard.

श्री तुलशी दास आश्रय : डमडम एयर पोर्ट पर जो घटना हुई, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार डमडम एयर पोर्ट तथा अन्य बड़े-बड़े शहरों में दिल्ली की तरह प्रन्दर जाने के लिए प्रवेश की लगाने का इन्तजाम करेगी ?

यदि ऐसी फी वहां पर लागू है तो इतने लोग वहां पर कैसे चले गये ?

**डा० करण सिंह :** हमने चारों अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरपोर्टों—दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई—पर एक रुपया एन्टी टिकट लगाया हुआ है । इस से हमें बहुत आमदनी हो रही है ।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Financial Aid by U.G.C. to Various Universities in U.P.

\*756. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**  
**SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :**

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

(a) the amount of financial aid given and proposed to be given to the various Universities in Uttar Pradesh by the University Grants Commission in 1968 and 1969, and

(b) whether this will enable those Universities to improve the wages of the University teachers ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :** (a) The following grants have been paid up to January 31, 1969 to the various Universities in U. P. during the current year :—

University	Grants Paid (Rupee:s)
Agra.	4,49,914.49
Aligarh.	2,81,01,718.35*
Allahabad.	10,19,705.64
Banaras.	3,10,05,500.00*
Gorakhpur.	6,24,457.84
Kanpur.	1,32,054.90
Lucknow.	5,00,160.06
Meerut.	1,44,600.00
Roorkee	36,22,373.56
U.P. Agricultural University.	13,361.29
Varanaseya Sanskrit University,	2,21,401.62

\*Includes maintenane grant.

The amount of development grant to be paid during 1969-70 will depend on the progress made by a University in implementation of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission.

(b) Grants to improve salary scales of University and College teachers are being given by Central Government.

#### National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore

\*757. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6598 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding appointment of non-technical staff to technical posts in the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore and state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate all such cases has submitted its report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Bomb Factory in 24 Pargana District, West Bengal

\*758. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bomb Factory was found in December, 1968 by the Police in 24 Pargana District of West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many live bombs were also recovered and, if so, their number;

(c) whether the Central Government have conducted an enquiry through their own

sources to ascertain if some foreign power is not involved in the manufacture of these bombs; and

(d) whether any arrests have been made by the Police and any further action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The Government of West Bengal have reported that the local police raided a house at Johur Bazar, P. S. Jadavpur on 22-12-1968. The raid resulted in the seizure of 7 live bombs, one knife and 2½ kgs. of material for preparation of bombs. Three persons who were allegedly preparing bombs were arrested by the local police. A case u/s 147/148/149/307 I. P. C. and under the Indian Explosives Act has been registered and is under investigation.

#### दिल्ली में गो-हत्या विरोधी प्रदर्शन

\*759. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नवम्बर 1966 में ममद मवन के मामले में गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के सम्बन्ध में किये गये विशाल प्रदर्शन में सम्पत्ति तथा अन्य चीजों की हानि हुई थी, उसका प्रतिकार देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : सरकार ने उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी गाड़ियों को 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को मसद मवन के निकट उपद्रवों में क्षति पहुँची थी, 2,15,170.00 रुपये की रजम अनुग्रहीत आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दी है।

#### Ancient Monuments in Gujarat

\* 760. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ancient monuments in Gujarat are in a state of neglect now-a-days;

(b) what is the number of ancient monuments in Gujarat which are under protection and those under repairs;

(c) whether Government are aware that the ancient temple of Lord Krishna at Dwarka requires immediate attention of the Archaeological Department; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Within the funds available all possible steps are taken to maintain the Centrally protected monuments in Gujarat in a state of good repairs.

(b) There are altogether 196 Centrally protected monuments and sites in Gujarat. During the current financial year special repairs are being carried out at 10 Centrally protected monuments, in addition to the normal maintenance of other monuments.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Necessary structural repairs to the ancient temple of lord Krishna at Dwarka is already in progress. Items of repairs like strengthening the masonry of the temple by grouting and pointing, renewing the weathered and damaged stones, consolidating and resurfacing the domes, repairing the flooring etc., are being executed.

Father Ferrer

\*761. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
SHRI J. B. SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government has allowed Father Ferrer to work in that State;

(b) if so, the name of the State; and

(c) the reasons why the Government of India have allowed Father Ferrer to enter India again after his activities were found objectionable in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Father Ferrer has been granted a visa for work in Andhra Pradesh, since Government saw no objection to his being allowed to come back to work in any State where he would be acceptable.

विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं  
को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना

\*762. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) जिन विश्वविद्यालयों में अभी तक प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बनाया गया है उनमें यह योजना कब तक लागू कर दी जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित साहित्य तथा पुस्तकें आवश्यक संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा पुस्तक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० धार० जी० राव) : (क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT- 527/69]

Unrest in Banaras Hindu University

\*763. SHRI ONKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his statement that the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University, was responsible for the delay in making the announcement about the setting up

of a Committee to look into the increasing unrest in the students of the University, has been contradicted by the Vice-Chancellor;

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

(c) whether Government have written to the Vice-Chancellor in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details of the reply received thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Vice-Chancellor has stated that there has been no delay part of the Executive Council of the University or on his part in the setting up of the Committee.

(b) An extract from the statement made by the Minister of Education in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd December, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--528/69].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

हिन्दी माध्यम वाले स्नातकों के लिए नौकरी के धबधब

●764. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से स्नातक परीक्षा पास करने वाले आंध्र से अधिक विद्यार्थियों का शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार की सेवाओं, विशेषकर उच्चतर सेवाओं में अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपयुक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित स्नातकों के लिए समान अवसरों की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

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

(ख) अभी तक उच्च केंद्रीय सेवाओं की भर्ती की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है ।

(ग) सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता-परीक्षा में 'सामान्य ज्ञान' और 'निबन्ध' के प्रश्न पत्रों के लिए, अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त, हिन्दी तथा संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में निहित अन्य भाषाओं को वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने की अनुमति इस वर्ष से दी जा रही है ।

'लिक' और 'पेट्रियट' द्वारा विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता

●765. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'लिक' 'पेट्रियट' आदि को मिली विदेशी सहायता के बारे में केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो उम का क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अमा-वारण विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार को केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का प्रतिवेदन किस तारीख को मिला था ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ङ). पिछले आम चुनावों में तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए विदेशी धन के प्रयोग पर गुप्तचर विभाग के प्रतिवेदन पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया गया है। सरकार संसद के चालू सत्र में इस विषय पर एक वक्तव्य देगी ।

**All-India Educational Conference held  
at Jaipur**

\*766. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the important decisions taken by the All-India Educational Conference held at Jaipur in December 1968;

(b) whether the Conference has recommended increase in the number of national and State scholarships to brilliant and deserving students;

(c) whether the Conference has also demanded the establishment of better schools; and

(d) whether the conference has suggested the adoption of Sanskrit as second language in place of English ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (d). A copy of the Resolution passed by the All-India Educational Conference held at Jaipur in December, 1968 has not yet been officially received from the All-India Federation of Educational Association which organized it. This is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

**Misuse of Government Machinery in Mid-term Elections in Bihar**

\*767. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Bihar, the Union Ministers had misused the Government machinery for the propaganda of Pradesh Congress Candidates in the mid-term elections; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**एयर इण्डिया**

\*768. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा घरेलू उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 में एयर इण्डिया के विभिन्न मार्गों पर कितनी प्रतिशत मोटों का उपयोग किया गया; और

(ख) क्या पूरी सीटों का उपयोग न होने के कारण इस एयरलाइन की प्रदक्षता है अथवा अन्य एयरलाइनों द्वारा प्रतियोगिता है, जिसका इसे सामना करना पड़ता है ?

पर्यटन तथा घरेलू उद्योग मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क)

मार्ग	भारत अनुपात (लोड फैक्टर) (%)
भारत/यू० के०/यू० एस० ए०	53.2
भारत/जापान	42.5
भारत/आस्ट्रेलिया	50.1
भारत/नैरोबी	38.3
भारत/यू० के०	51.5
यू० के०/यू० एस० ए०	49.3
भारत/जकार्ता	42.2
भारत/मारोशियस	17.1
आस्ट्रेलिया/फिजी	28.0

(ख) किसी एयरलाइन का भार अनुपात उस एयरलाइन द्वारा अपनी बहन समता के उपयोग किये गये अंश को प्रदर्शित करता है, जो कि इस प्रकार के तर्कों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे विमान-बेड़े का परिमाण, परिचालन के मार्ग, किसी एयरलाइन के देशीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटक यातायात का परिमाण, वित्तीय एवं विदेशी मुद्रा विषयक मुबिधायें, विदेश जाने-आने वाले देशीय यात्रियों की संख्या, यात्रा पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध, अतलातिक महासागर तथा प्रशान्त महासागर के पार जाने के परमिट,

इत्यादि। हाल के वर्षों में समस्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों द्वारा विश्वव्यापी आधार पर हासिल किया गया भार अनुपात लगभग 50 प्रतिशत है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में एयर इण्डिया द्वारा उपलब्ध किया गया समस्त भार अनुपात (ओवर आल लोड फैक्टर) 48 से 49.5 के बीच रहा। एयर इण्डिया के छोटे से विमान बेड़े को तथा उन परिसीमाओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जिनके अन्तर्गत एयर इण्डिया को कार्य करना पड़ता है, यह उपलब्धि बड़ी सन्तोषप्रद समझी जाती है।

**वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष के चयन के लिए चयन समिति**

\*769. श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5396 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष के चयन के लिये नियुक्त की गई उच्च स्तरीय चयन समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या इस समिति को उस निर्णय का पता है कि जिसके अनुसार 66 वर्ष से अधिक आयु का व्यक्ति इस आयोग का सदस्य नहीं बन सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपयुक्त निर्णय का उल्लंघन कर के यह नियुक्ति करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

**शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० द्वार० बी० राब) :** (क)

1. डा० त्रिगुण सेन शिक्षा मन्त्री।
2. प्रो० धेर सिंह शिक्षा राज्य मन्त्री।
3. श्री भागवत भा आजाद शिक्षा राज्य मन्त्री।

4. डा० डी० एस० कोठारी अध्यक्ष, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग।
5. डा० आत्मा राम महानिदेशक, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) आयोग के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष का चुनाव भाषाविद के रूप में उनकी विशेष योग्यताओं और अनुभव के आधार पर किया गया था।

✓ **पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी**

\*770. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के विरुद्ध जासूसी करने के आरोप में देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में देश में कितने पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री महाबन्तराव चव्हाण) :**  
(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और उड़ीसा राज्यों के सिवाय जहां से उत्तर प्रतीक्षित हैं, गत तीन वर्षों में 155 व्यक्ति जासूसी के सन्देह में गिरफ्तार किये गये।

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में विधि के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गई।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय/जामिया मिलिया को अनुदान

\*771. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 में लेकर अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनारस हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया को कितनी-कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिये गये हैं;

(ख) इस समय उपरोक्त विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दू तथा अहिन्दू विद्यार्थियों तथा अध्यापकों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में उन वर्षों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी जिन के लिए उन्हें ये अनुदान दिये गये थे ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० शार० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Naxalitest Hide-outs in Madhya Pradesh Jungles

\*772. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Naxalites have built their hide-outs in jungles in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether posters containing pro-Peking slogans written in Hindi and Telugu in red-ink were found on the walls in different areas of Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh in December, 1968; and

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

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

(b) Some posters containing pro-Peking slogans were found pasted in December, 1968 in Jagdalpur town.

(c) Two persons were arrested under the preventive provisions of the Code of Criminal procedure.

#### Propagation of Religion by Foreign Nationals

\*773. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign nationals living in our country can lawfully take full advantage in our country of "the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion" enjoyed by the Indian nationals under Article 25 (1) of the Constitution of India;

(b) if not, specific reasons why 6420 Christian Missionaries, who are not Indian nationals, are allowed to freely propagate their religion and in doing so abuse in very vile terms Hinduism, which is the ancient religion of the majority of 420 million people;

(c) whether Government propose to take some steps to stop the unlawful use of Article 25 (1) by foreign individuals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government have been advised that the rights conferred by article 25, subject to the restrictions contained therein, apply equally to citizens and foreigners.

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

#### Writing of Biography of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

\*774. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider Khan



Abdul Gaffar Khan as one of the greatest leaders of the freedom movement of India ;

(b) whether Government are of the view that due to the Partition of India, he has been deprived of the fruits of freedom ;

(c) whether Government propose to publish a befitting biography of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan ; and

(d) if so, whether prompt steps would be taken to undertake this task during his life-time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to the Statement made on 13.11.68 by the Deputy Minister, External Affairs Ministry in reply to half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

(c) and (d). Already Shri Pyare Lal, who was associated with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for 35 years, has written a book dealing with the life of the Pathan leader and his achievements. In addition, an exhaustive biography written by Shri D.G. Tendulkar, who was given necessary facilities by Government to consult records in the National Archives of India and the records of the Government of Bombay, has been published by the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

#### National Highway No. 11

\*775. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the widening of National Highway No. 11 for two-way traffic has not yet been tarred and the work is almost at a standstill ;

(b) whether Government have considered that the speeding up of this work at this juncture will be a source of subsistence

to the severely famine-stricken villagers round about the National Highway ;

(c) if so, when the work will begin with full force and by what time it is expected to be completed in all respects ;

(d) whether Government are also aware that the material and finish of the widened portions is not according to the specification of the original surface ; and

(e) the steps that are proposed to be taken to harmonise both the surfaces ?

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). Out of the stretch of 18/6 miles to be widened to two-lane width, work on 11/2 miles was completed by January 1969 and the remaining 7/4 miles are expected to be completed by the middle of 1969. The work, it has been reported, could not be completed earlier on account of limited availability of drinking water and labour as the famine relief camps in that area within a radius of 5 to 10 miles absorbed most of the available labour.

(d) and (e). The work of widening it has been reported is being done according to the specifications for the original road. In the process of widening an existing metalled road, certain irregularities in the surface because of camber correction and settlement especially near junction of the extended width with the old road, are inevitable. These minor irregularities are set right by providing a suitable bituminous treatment over the entire width. This will be done, if necessary, in due course subject to availability of funds.

#### Asia Foundation

\*776. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement laid in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2634 November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Asia Foundation has, by now, wound up its activities in India completely ;

(b) if so, the details of the sphere of its activities wound up or being wound up:-

(c) what is the total number, with full identity, of the institutions or persons receiving or having received aid from the Ford Foundation, Rock-feller Foundation, Carnegie Endowment for International peace by now; and

(d) whether Government are fully satisfied that these Foundations have no connection with C.I.A. or other agencies ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN) :** (a) and (b) . All the activities of Asia Foundation have been wound up.

(c) Copies of documents giving the relevant information will be placed in the Library of the House.

(d) Government have no adverse information about the Ford Foundation, the Rockfeller Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Place.

#### Corruption Cases

\*777. **SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases against public servants, involving corruption, criminal misconduct, cheating, criminal breach of trust and medical reimbursement frauds, separately which had been brought to the notice of the Central Bureau of Investigation by Departmental Vigilance Officers or other sources, during the Calendar year 1968 as compared to 1967;

(b) the details of action taken by C.B. I. in regard thereto; and

(c) the results of the action taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN) :** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.

#### Mahajan Commission Report

\* 778. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**  
**SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :**  
**SHRI MANGLATHUMADAM :**  
**SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR**  
**SALVE :**  
**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Governor's address to the Joint Session of the Mysore Legislature in January, 1969 contained a reference to Government of India's failure to take decision on the Mahajan Commission Report on the Mysore-Maharashtra-Kerala boundary dispute; and

(b) if so, reactions of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ( SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA ) :** (a) and (b). In his address to the Mysore Legislature on the 13th January, 1969, the Governor had referred to the resolution passed by the Legislature in December, 1967 urging the Government of India to implement the recommendations of the Commission and also to the further action taken by the State Government in pursuance of the resolution. In this context he had given expression to a feeling of regret that no decision had been taken on the recommendations and had urged that it was necessary to settle this question in the near future. Government are anxious to settle this complex and delicate issue and efforts to resolve it as expeditiously as possible are continuing.

#### Murder of Bastar Ruler and Other Adivasis

\* 779. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Acharya Vinoba Bhave had asked the Madhya Pradesh Sarvodaya President, Dadabhai Naik, to investigate into the incidents leading to the killing of the Maharaja of Bastar and other Adivasis by the police in 1966;

(b) whether it is a fact that Dadabhai Naik had made a report which said that about one hundred Adivasis were in fact killed by the police;

(c) whether Government propose to secure a copy of the report prepared by Dadabhai Naik and compare it with their own reports on the subject; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) State Government have no such information.

(c) and (d). Views of the State Government are awaited.

#### Permission for Non-Scheduled Chartered Flights to India

\* 780. SHRI R. K. AMIN :  
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

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

(a) whether Government have now permitted non-scheduled chartered flights from all over the world for those intending to travel to our country for sight-seeing;

(b) if so, whether these would in any way give a boost to our tourist trade; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made as to the increase in foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, the Government have authorised the landing of 52 non-scheduled tourist charters per year from abroad.

(b) and (c). The relaxation is expected to increase the flow of tourists into the country. It is, however, difficult to assess at this stage the exact quantum of increase in foreign exchange earnings as a result of this measure.

#### Assistance for Development of Languages in Gujarat

4539. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance or any other type of assistance given to Gujarat for the development of languages during the period from 1965-66 to 1967-68;

(b) if no assistance has been given, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the State Government have spent money there for the development of the regional languages ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The amount of financial assistance given to State Government, Universities and voluntary organizations in Gujarat for development of languages during the period from 1965-66 to 1967-68 as is below:-

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| (1) Financial assistance given to the State Government for propagation of Hindi, for appointment of Hindi teachers and Hindi Teachers Training Colleges ...  | 20,74,000.00 |
| (2) Financial assistance given to the State Government for development and propagation of Sanskrit.  | 48,355.00    |
| (3) Financial assistance given to the Universities under Commission of Scientific and Technical Terminology's "Scheme for production of standard works at university level" in Hindi and Gujarati. ... | 3,08,373.29  |

- (4) Financial assistance given to the Voluntary organizations/ Universities for development of Gujarat. 70,000 00

(c) The State Government has not been assisted financially for the development of regional language. Their proposal for writing of books at university level in Gujarati is still awaited.

#### Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Museums

4540. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to Gujarat in 1967-68 and 1968-69 for building extensions, equipment, publications, or training of Museum staff;

(b) whether any such proposal was received from the State Museum of Gujarat; and

(c) if so, what was the proposal and the amount of assistance given during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) In the year 1967-68 a grant of Rs. 15,000/- was given to the State Government for acquisition of display equipment and Educational services. A grant of Rs. 4,500/- has been given during 1968-69 for the re-organisation of galleries.

(b) and (c). Request for assistance amounting to Rs. 19.00 lakhs for a five-year period was received in 1967-68.

The amount sanctioned the two years 1967-69 is Rs 19,500.00.

#### Bogus Degrees

4541. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of

'bogus' degrees allegedly granted by certain Indian Universities were found recently in a house at Gandhi Nagar, Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of persons manufacturing 'bogus' degrees and 'forged stamps' with the names of Universities used;

(c) whether similar 'bogus' degrees have been discovered in other States during the last three years and if so, when and where and the names of persons arrested;

(d) how many such 'bogus' degrees have been utilised for jobs by degree-holders; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to stop trade in bogus degrees and; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain degrees alleged to have been forged in the name of the Universities of Agra and Baroda have been recovered by the Delhi Police. One person has been arrested so far in this connection. Further investigation is proceeding.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) Necessary action is taken in accordance with law, whenever any such instance comes to notice.

#### Indian Citizens of Chinese Origin

4542. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of persons of Chinese origin but Indian citizenship in India, State-wise;

(b) the principal trades they engaged in big cities;

(c) whether these persons are entitled to enjoy all the fundamental rights guaranteed

under the Constitution of India and allowed to move freely all over the country without any restrictions;

(d) the number of those who own landed property in India; and

(e) the names of ten top Chinamen with the value of their estates ?

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.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Opportunities for Technical Students Under Stipendiary Scheme

4543. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) what opportunities are provided for the Technical Students trained for experience in Industries under the stipendiary Scheme;

(b) Whether it is a fact that after one year's training in Industries, the young men are turned out;

(c) what employment guarantee is given to the students studying under the Stipendiary Scheme for experience in Industry;

(d) if not, what is the sole purpose of training under the above scheme; and

(e) whether Government are considering any scheme for their further employment ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATIONS AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) Under the Practical Training scheme, fresh graduates and diploma-holders who have completed their academic studies in

technical institutions are provided with opportunities of practical training in industry and other technical organisations

During training, graduates are paid a stipend of Rs.250/-P. M. and Diploma holders a stipend of Rs. 150/ per month.

(b) The normal period of training is one year but, in some organisations, it extends up to two years.

(c) and (d). No guarantee of employment is given to the trainees, but several organisations employ the trainees whom they have trained.

The main purpose of the programme is to equip fresh graduates and diploma-holders with the practical experience that is necessary for gainful employment as engineers and technicians.

(e) No special scheme is being formulated for the future employment, but every effort will be made to find gainful employment for them in cooperation with industrial and other organisations.

#### Licensing System for Drivers Training Centres

4544. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of road accidents are caused for the reasons that majority of the drivers now a days are not adequately qualified in driving;

(b) whether Government are also aware that mushroom drivers training centres are being run by numerous garages mainly to earn money; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restrict such centres by introducing a licensing system for drivers training centres ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The information required is

being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

#### Compulsory Teaching of Hindi

4545. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has issued revised instructions with regard to the compulsory teaching of Hindi to the Government employees, consequent to the passage of the Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 18/91/67-H, dated 4th July, 1968 generally reiterating the earlier instructions on the subject is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-529/69*].

#### Indian School of International Studies

4546 SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme of the Indian School of International Studies in the Universities of different States of India;

(b) whether the University of Gujarat has decided to open a study Centre of International Studies to develop such studies on a multi-disciplinary basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Indian School of International Studies has no programme in the Universities of different States of India.

(b) and (c). In October, 1966 the University submitted a scheme for the establishment of a Centre of International Studies to the University Grants Commission and

the latter advised it to discuss the scheme with the Visiting Committee during its visit to the University. It seems that the University did not pursue the proposal with the Visiting Committee which visited the University in August, 1967.

#### Candidates Selected in IAS/IPS Cadres

4547. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of candidates selected in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres, State-wise, in the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Two statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-530/69*].

#### Verification of Antecedents of Entrants to Central Services

4548. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have informed the Central Government that the State Government would have its own policy regarding the verification of character and antecedents of entrants to the Central Services;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have sent the details of its policy in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a), to (c). The criteria for verification of character and antecedents of candidates for appointment to the Central Government services were revised in September, 1967, and a statement explaining these criteria was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 16th February, 1968 in fulfilment of an assurance given in reply to a Supplementary on the

Starred Question by Shri A. Shreedharan answered on 22.11.1967. The State Government's were also requested to issue instructions to the District Authorities to verify the character and antecedents of candidates for Central Government employment in the light of these criteria. No communication has so far been received from the Government of Kerala to the effect that they had issued such instructions. The criteria for verification of character and antecedents which are uniform throughout the country are quite objective and reasonable, and so far as candidates for appointment of Central services are concerned, the suitability for such appointment is to be judged by the Central Government and not by a State Government.

**Censor of Letters Addressed to Kunnikkal Narayanan in Kerala during Last President's Rule**

4549. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :  
SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :  
SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had directed the authorities in Kerala during the last President's rule not to censor any letters addressed to Shri Kunnikkal Narayanan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

**Censoring of Letters Addressed to detainees in Kerala during Last President Rules**

4550. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the jail authorities in Kerala under the last President rule did not censor the letters and booklets sent to the detainees by Shri Kunnikkal Narayanan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the jail authorities censored the letters sent to detainees by their family members and relative during the same period; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Letters and booklets sent to all detainees were given to them only after censoring as required under rules 17 (4) and 18 of the Travancore-Cochin Security Prisoners Order, 1950.

(c) Question does not arise.

**पाकिस्तान के सम्मानित व्यक्तियों का पटौदी के नवाब के विवाह में उपस्थित होना**

4551. श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 833 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटौदी के नवाब के विवाह के अवसर पर उनके चाचा जो इंडो-नेशिया में पाकिस्तान के राजदूत हैं भी उपस्थित थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने उनको भारत में आने के लिये वीजा दिया था;

(ग) ऐसे भारतीय मुसलमानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के विवाहों के अवसर पर गत तीन वर्षों में पाकिस्तान सरकार के उच्च अधिकारी,

अन्य देशों में पाकिस्तान के राजदूत और पाकिस्तान के अन्य प्रतिष्ठित नागरिक उपस्थित थे ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पाकिस्तान से इस प्रकार आने वाले व्यक्तियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखने का है ताकि भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरा न हो; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार को ऐसा करने में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) सरकार, भारतीय मुसलमानों के विवाह उत्सव इत्यादि का प्रथवा उममें उपस्थित व्यक्तियों का कोई अभिलेख नहीं रखती है । अतः पृच्छी गई निश्चित सूचना एकत्रित करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ) बीसा प्राधिकृत करने समय सुरक्षात्मक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

पर्यटन के विकास हेतु विदेशों में प्रचार

4552. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश श्यामी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5391 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटकों को भारत आने के लिये आकर्षित करने के लिये वर्ष 1968 में कुल कितने चल चित्र दिखाये गये, प्रदर्शन-कोष्ठ (छो विडोज) लगाये गये और मेले तथा प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित की गई ;

(ख) ऐसी व्यवस्था किन-किन देशों में की गई और कितनी बार की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस संबंध में आयोजित प्रचार-कार्य शिथिल था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसे कारगर बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख) . अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार से है :-

प्रदर्शित किये गये चल-चित्र	4001
लगाये गये प्रदर्शन-कोष्ठ	427
मेले और प्रदर्शनियां जिनमें भाग लिया गया	77

ये उत्तरी अमेरिका, पश्चिमी योरोप, आस्ट्रेलिया और जापान में आयोजित किये गये ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी

4553. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश श्यामी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5380 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के 1265 तकनीकी तथा 2162 गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों में से कितने कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बना दिया गया है प्रथवा बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असंतोष पाया जाता है क्योंकि वे अभी अस्थायी हैं ; और



(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त असंतोष को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) : अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

तकनीकी गैर-तकनीकी

1. स्थायी पदों पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की संख्या		
( i ) जिनकी पुष्टि हो चुकी है	1177	1830
(ii) परिवीक्षाधीन	37	112
2. अस्थायी/अल्पावधिक पदों पर नियुक्त कर्म-चाहियों की संख्या	51	200
योग :	1265	2162

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं। परन्तु, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को कार्यकर्ता संघ तथा कर्मचारियों से अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में परिवर्तित करने के लिये प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने का प्रश्न मौजूदा स्वीकृत स्थायी पदों में भावी रिक्तियों अथवा अतिरिक्त स्थायी पदों के निर्माण के लिये कार्य-भार में आवश्यक वृद्धि पर निर्भर करता है।

नेफा में चीन समर्थक तत्वों के विषय  
आंच

4554. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी :  
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :  
श्री क० लक्ष्म्या :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री नेफा में चीन समर्थक

व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारियों के सम्बन्ध में 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5226 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंदेहास्पद व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच इम बीच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उमके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे कब पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). जांच अभी जारी है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों

4555. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में हिन्दी के प्रचार तथा हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए क्या-क्या सिफारिशों की हैं और क्या-क्या प्रतिवेदन पेश किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार हिन्दी सलाहकार द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का विवरण तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्णयों का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिन्दी सलाहकार द्वारा कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की जाती।

उनका कार्य हिन्दी के प्रसार, विकास और संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए इसके प्रगामी प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर सरकार को सलाह देना है। भारत सरकार के कुछ मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी के कार्य से सम्बन्धित एक रिपोर्ट उन्हींने तैयार की थी। इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रतिलिपि सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिये भेजी गयी थी।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय में किये जाने वाले कार्य के सम्बन्ध में हम रिपोर्ट में की गयी प्रमुख सिफारिशों और उन पर की गयी कार्रवाई विवरण में दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-531/69]

#### तथाकथित पारपत्र घोटाला

4556. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

- श्री रणजीत सिंह :
- श्री जनन्नाब राव जोशी :
- श्री सूरज भान :
- श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
- श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के गृह विभाग के एक अधिकारी से कलकत्ता में रहने वाले चीनीयों के पारपत्रों के घोटाले में सांठगांठ करने के आरोप पर पूछताछ की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस अधिकारी का नाम क्या है, उसके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों का ज्योरा क्या है और जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). पश्चिम बंगाल शासन से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है

और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

#### खेलों के स्तर में गिरावट

4557. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

- श्री रणजीत सिंह :
- श्री सूरज भान :
- श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
- श्री जनन्नाब राव जोशी :
- श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
- श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :
- श्री क० लक्ष्मी :
- श्री यशपाल सिंह :
- श्री प० गोपालन :
- श्री पी० पी० एस्वीस :
- श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
- श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन :

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

(क) पुनर्गठित प्रखिल भारतीय खेल कूद परिषद का ध्यान खेलों के गिरते हुए स्तर की ओर तथा कबड्डी, कुश्ती आदि भारतीय खेलों की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त-बर्षान) : (क) और (ख). यह काम मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद प्रतिष्ठानों का है कि वे सम्बन्धित खेलों के स्तर के सुधार के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाएं। फिर भी, वित्तीय सहायता के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त हुए सभी प्रस्तावों पर अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद के परामर्श से समुचित ध्यान दिया जाता है।

**दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षा  
पद्धति में सुधार**

4558. श्री राम गोपाल शाल वाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री सुरज मान :

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री कृज मूषण लाल :

श्री रामाश्वतार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

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

(क) क्या परीक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के बारे में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा नियुक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को मिल गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से जो प्राप्त रिपोर्टें मंगाई हैं उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT--532/69]। विश्वविद्यालय ने समिति की रिपोर्टें अध्यापकों, विद्यापियों, कालेजों के प्रिंसिपलों और विभागाध्यक्षों के पास उनकी राय जानने के लिए भेज दी है। इस प्रकार प्राप्त सम्मतियों पर विचार करने के बाद विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा परिषद रिपोर्टें के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय करेगी।

**Woman's Body found in Farash  
Khana, Delhi**

4559. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman's body was found in a clinic in Farash Khana, Delhi on the 24th December, 1968;

(b) if so, the causes of her death;

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this respect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ( SHRI  
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA ) : (a) Yes,  
Sir. The body was found on 26th Decem-  
ber, 1968.

(b) The autopsy of the dead body revealed that death was due to shock and haemorrhage following miscarriage.

(c) and (d). A case has been registered by the local Police in the matter and is under investigation. Two persons have been arrested so far during the investigation.

**River Route to Assam**

4560. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficult transport problem of Assam in relation to other parts of India and the World due to the suspension of the river transport route by Brahmaputra to Calcutta some time after the birth of Pakistan;

(b) whether efforts have been made to persuade Pakistan to open this route for cargo from and to Assam; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the efforts, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF  
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT ( SHRI  
IQBAL SINGH ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The river route by the Brahmaputra to Calcutta was suspended in September, 1965, following the Indo-Pakistan hostilities. Ever since the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, the Government of India have been making constant efforts to discuss with the Government of Pakistan all outstanding problems including the resumption of river transport between West Bengal and Assam through East Pakistan. The response from the Government of Pakistan has not been encouraging.

#### Archaeological Exploration in Gujarat

4561. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether further efforts have been made for carrying out archaeological explorations or excavations in Gujarat during 1967-68 or 1968-69;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake further explorations of the Narmada Valley Civilization in the Districts of Baroda and Broach in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAI-PAL SINGH) : (a) During 1967-68 excavation was conducted at Dhatva, District Surat by M.S. University of Baroda and explorations were carried out in Districts Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Broach, Sabarkantha, Surendernagar, Surat, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana and Rajkot by the Archaeological Survey of India and the Department of Archaeology, Gujarat.

During 1968-69 excavations are planned to be conducted at Sathod, District Baroda; Nagar, District Junagadh; Ghumli, District Jamnagar and explorations at Khari and Thuki Valley, District Kutch; Saraswati Valley, District Mehsana; and Annas Valley, District Panchmahal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This will be considered in due course.

#### Shipping Corporation of India

4562. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has proper rules of staff recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p.m. for purchase, contracts and sales and, if so, what are those rules and since when they are in force; and

(b) whether at any time a general assessment of the working of the Corporation has been made and, if so, the results thereof and, if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any expert in order to bring about improvement in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) :

(a) Yes Sir. The Corporation has prescribed rules for recruitment of staff for jobs carrying salaries of more than Rs. 500 p.m. In appropriate cases, vacancies are suitably advertised in newspapers. Recruitment is based on merit, experience and suitability. Selections for recruitment are made on the basis of interviews by Committees which have been constituted within the Corporation for the selection of candidates. The Rules also provide for specific periods of probation. The Corporation also has rules and procedures in force concerning the purchases of goods and services and for concluding contracts. The Corporation has to purchase fuel and lubricating oils, marine paints, stores and spare parts etc. for operating its vessels. It has to conclude various contracts for obtaining services like stevedoring, chipping and painting of vessels, victualling on vessels, insurance of vessels etc.

(b) A general assessment of the working of the Corporation is made from time to time. A regular system of Internal audit has always been in force in the Corporation. In addition, the accounts of the

Corporation and its activities are subject to review and audit conducted on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. In 1966, the Corporation also commissioned an expert Team of Management Consultants belonging to the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. This team was headed by a Ford Foundation expert. The Team conducted a thorough review and assessment of the managerial and accounting procedures of the Corporation and of different aspects of its organisation. As a result, improvements and changes in organisational, accounting and managerial procedures have been made from time to time.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के तकनीकी कर्मचारी

4563. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :  
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के तकनीकी कर्मचारी अब तक स्थायी घोषित नहीं किये गये हैं;

(ख) इस समय निदेशालय में तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और स्थायी पदों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को स्थायी पदों में स्थायी बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) इन कर्मचारियों को उन स्थायी पदों पर कब तक स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा; और

(ङ) इस काम में इतना विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जो हैं।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेखिये संख्या LT-533/69]

(ग) और (घ) स्थायी स्टाफ की पुष्टि-करण के लिए पात्रता निश्चित करने के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों की बैठकें निकट भविष्य में आयोजित की जायेगी और तदुपरान्त उनको स्थायी करने के आदेश जारी किए जायेंगे।

(ङ) इस मामले में संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

इण्डियन गजेटियर का प्रकाशन

4564. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री रणजीत सिंह :  
श्री सूरज भान :  
श्री भ्रतल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) वर्ष 1947 से लेकर अब तक इण्डियन गजेटियर के प्रकाशित खण्डों और संकलित खण्डों का व्योरा क्या है, जिन्हें चानू तथा आगामी वर्ष में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि काम की गति यही रही तो सभी राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय गजेटियर कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) गजेटियरों के संशोधन से सम्बन्धित कार्य को, केवल 1958 में हाथ में लिया गया था, जब कि केन्द्रीय गजेटियर यूनिट की स्थापना की गई थी। भारत के गजेटियर का खण्ड-I "देश

घोर उसके निवामी"—1965 में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा अब पुनर्मुद्रित किया जा रहा है। खण्ड-II, "इतिहास और संस्कृति"—छप रहा है और इस वर्ष के अन्त तक प्रकाशित होने की आशा है। खण्ड-III "आर्थिक संरचना और कार्यक्रम" का सम्पादन शुरू कर दिया गया है। खण्ड—"प्रशासन तथा जन कल्याण" के अधिकांश अध्याय सहयोगियों से प्राप्त हो गए हैं।

(ख) आशा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक यह कार्य अवश्य पूरा हो जायेगा।

#### Improvement of Roads and Bridges in Fourth Plan

4565. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared special plans for the improvement of roads and bridges during the Fourth Five-year Plan;

(b) if so, the outlay of the plan; and

(c) the amount to be spent on roads and bridges in the Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) . The Fourth Plan, including plans and programmes for roads bridges, have been prepared but is yet to be finalised.

#### Arrest of Pak. Spy at Moreh on the Indo-Burma Border

4566. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani spy was arrested at Moreh on the Indo-Burma border on the 20th December, 1968;

(b) if so, the details about the person and any incriminating documents recovered from him; and

(c) the action taken against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) . There is no information regarding the arrest of any Pakistani spy on the Indo-Burma border on the 20th December. However, a criminal case is under investigation in respect of a person arrested under the West Bengal Security Act at Moreh on 28th December. Since the case is still under investigation, it would not be proper to disclose further details at this stages.

#### Silting in Cochin Harbour

4567. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH :  
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :  
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

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

(a) whether silting in the shipping channel has posed a serious problem to the development of Cochin Harbour; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken to remove silting in the Harbour ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) . There have been difficulties in maintaining a draft of 30 feet in the approach channel and at all the berths at all times in Cochin Port due to the backlog of siltation at some of the stream berths, increase in the quantum of maintenance dredging to be undertaken on account of the recent construction of new berths, insufficiency of the dredging fleet and the reduction in their performance on account of old age. In order to meet this situation, the Cochin Port Authorities acquired a second hand dredger "Gunga" from the Calcutta Port Commissioners in January, 1968 and with its help, a por-

tion of the backlog of siltation has been cleared. One of the existing dredgers "Lady Willingdon" was worked round the clock for about four months during 1967-68. It has also been decided to work this dredger and the dredger "Gunga" in two shifts. As a long term measure, the Cochin Port Trust is acquiring a new hopper suction dredger and new grab hopper dredger for which orders have already been placed. The port is also drawing up specifications for the acquisition of another dredger in replacement of the existing dredger "Lady Willingdon".

#### Restrictions on Entry of Indians in some States

4568. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :  
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :  
SHRI J. B. SINGH :  
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are restrictions on entry by Indians in some States;

(b) the names of those States where Indians cannot run their business in their own name;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these parts of the States, where restrictions have been imposed, have not made much progress in the field of industry Commerce, education etc. in the last twenty years on account of these restrictions; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to revise their policy and liberalise the entry of Indians in these parts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Information in respect of all States and Union Territories, except Bihar, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, has been furnished in answer to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 615 answered on 21st February, 1969 and to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 877 answered on 20th Decem-

ber, 1968. Information from Kerala and Tamil Nadu is still awaited. Government of Bihar have informed that there are no restrictions on entry of Indian nationals to any part of the State. There are also no restrictions regarding the acquisition of property and running of business by Indian nationals in any part of the State, except under the various tenancy laws where certain restrictions are imposed on the transfer of land by members of Scheduled Tribes Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to others.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal.

#### Development of Ports

4569. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :  
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :  
SHRI GOPAL SABOO :  
SHRI J. B. SINGH :  
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) the names of ports which are being developed or will be developed in the next two years; and

(b) the details of the development; and

(c) the extent to which the capacities of these ports will be increased after development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). During the next two years, the existing eight major ports will be developed with a view to improve their operational efficiency and to augment their capacity and further progress will be made in the construction of new major ports at Mangalore and Tuticorin. The development programme of major ports during the next two years will form part of the Fourth Five Year Plan which is under formulation. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate at this stage the details

of the development programme and also the capacity expected to be generated after development.

### दिल्ली में सड़कों की मरम्मत

4570. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में सड़कों की मरम्मत करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ससचिवीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : कार्यकारी अधिकारी अर्थात् दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली प्रशासन और नई दिल्ली पालिका समिति दिल्ली की सड़कों की मरम्मत का काम करते हैं और 1967-68 में 105.44 लाख रुपये और 1968-69 में फरवरी 1969 तक 137.46 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं। किये गये निर्माण कार्यों का ब्योरा देने वाला एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT-534/69]

दिल्ली में शीघ्रता से मकानों के नक्शों

का अनुमोदन और कारखानों के लिये लाइसेंसों का दिया जाना

4571. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निगम ने दिल्ली में मकानों के नक्शों का शीघ्र अनुमोदन करने तथा कारखानों को शीघ्र लाइसेंस देने के बारे में कुछ सुविधायें दी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम 1957 की धारा

337 (i) के अधीन भवन नक्शे मंजूर किये जाने की सावधिक अवधि 60 दिन की है। तथापि, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि अनुमोदित कालोनियों के भवन नक्शे अब 7 से 15 दिनों के भीतर मंजूर किये जा रहे हैं और नियमित कालोनियों के भवन नक्शे 30 दिनों के अन्दर मंजूर किये जा रहे हैं। भवन नक्शे, चाहे उनमें पार्टी द्वारा कुछ शुद्धियाँ की जाने वाली हों अथवा कुछ दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले हों, ऐसी शुद्धियाँ करने तथा ऐसे दस्तावेजों को प्रस्तुत करने की शर्त पर मंजूर कर लिये जाते हैं।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने 1-9-62 के बाद किन्तु 30-11-67 से पूर्व गैर-समनुरूप इलाकों में स्थापित किये गये हानिकारक/खतरनाक व्यवसायों को छोड़कर अन्य कारखानों को लाइसेंस जारी करने की नीति को परिशीलित कर दिया है। इस परिशीलित नीति के अन्तर्गत, व्यक्तिगत कारखानों के स्वामियों को, इस बात का दस्तावेजी प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने पर कि उनका व्यवसाय 1-9-62 के बाद किन्तु 30-11-67 से पूर्व स्थापित किया गया था, लाइसेंस जारी किये जाते हैं। तत्-सम्बन्धी व्यवसायों के लाइसेंस शुल्क की वर्तमान दरों का तिगुना बकाया, व्यवसाय के स्थापित किये जाने की तिथि से, देय है। इसके अलावा बिजली शुल्क भी 12 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति एच० पी० की दर से, किन्तु निम्नतम 25 रुपये, बमूल किया जाता है। ऐसे लाइसेंस प्राप्त: तदर्थ आधार पर होते हैं और इससे लाइसेंस वालों को किसी भी समय समनुरूप इलाकों में बैकल्पिक स्थान के लिये दावा करने का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होगा और न ही आवेदन-कर्ताओं को, उनके वर्तमान स्थानों से अपने व्यवसाय का बन्द करने/स्थानान्तरण करने के लिये कहे जाने पर, किसी भी नुकसान क्षतिपूर्ति के दावे का हक प्राप्त होगा। लाइसेंस तीन माह की सूचना पर रद्द किये जा सकेंगे।



दिल्ली में यमुना पर पुल

4572. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय राजस्व भवन के निकट यमुना नदी पर पुल का इसके पूरा होने के पश्चात् भी उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका है क्योंकि मोहन नगर को सीधे जाने वाली सड़क बन कर तैयार नहीं हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सड़क कब तक परी हो जायेगी जिसे यातायात सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों को कम किया जा सके ?

ससद-कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। पूर्वी सीमान्त बांध के अस्थाई पहुँच मार्ग बनाने के बाद पुल हलकी गाड़ियों के उपयोग के लिये पहले ही खोल दिया गया है। पुल को मोहन नगर से मिलाने वाली कोई सीधी सड़क नहीं होगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Central Marine Design Office

4573. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of the Central Marine Design Office has been finalised; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The proposal for the setting up of a Central Marine Design Office has been considered by the

Government in consultation with the concerned interests and it has been decided not to pursue the proposal.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विदेशी पत्नियों

4574. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 924 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विदेशी पत्नियों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी इस बीच भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस अत्यधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). कुछ मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों से प्राप्त सूचना 15 नवम्बर, 1968 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 924 के उत्तर में पहले दे दी गई है। विवरण सभापटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये सख्या LT-535/69] शेष मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त सूचना का विवरण पहले के आवाशमन की पूर्ति में अलग से प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है।

जलकन्वेंशर मन्दिर में मूर्ति की स्थापना

4575. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री सुरज मान :

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेलीर के भूत-

पूर्व जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि वहाँ पर ऐतिहासिक किले में, जहाँ एक ओर एक मस्जिद और एक गिरजाघर बने हुये हैं, पुराने जलकन्देश्वर मन्दिर में हिन्दुओं को भी एक मूर्ति स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तमिलनाडु सरकार ने बताया है कि वे उक्त मन्दिर में मूर्ति की स्थापना के बारे में लोगों की भावनाओं का आदर करते हैं परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अनुमति नहीं दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल ) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार किसी भूतपूर्व मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई पत्र नहीं भेजा गया है।

(ख) और (ग). तमिलनाडु सरकार ने ऐसा प्रस्ताव रखा था। राज्य सरकार का अनुरोध शिक्षा मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन है।

भारत में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र

4576. श्री घोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में कुल कितने अनुसंधान केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान की दिशा में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1969 में कितने अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० धार० बी० राव) : (क) शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय का संबंध 73 वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केन्द्रों से है। इनमें, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएँ, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा स्थापित उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्र, भारतीय टेक्नोलोजी संस्थान और मंत्रालय से सहायक-अनुदान प्राप्त कर रहे प्राइवेट वैज्ञानिक संस्थान शामिल हैं।

(ख) वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :— उत्कृष्ट अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए योग्यता उन्नति तथा अग्रिम बतन-वृद्धि देना, अनुसंधान के लिए अधिछात्रवृत्तियाँ तथा छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करना, निबन्धों के प्रकाशन, परिसवादों और सेमिनारों में भाग लेने, पेटेंट आवेदन-पत्रों को मरने तथा अध्ययन के लिये विदेश जाने के लिये अध्ययन-अवकाश स्वीकृत करने का उदार नीतियाँ। विश्वविद्यालयों में स्थापित प्रोन्नत केन्द्रों में काम करने के लिये युवक वैज्ञानिकों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन भी दिया जाता है। विश्वविद्यालयों तथा वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों में अनुसंधान कार्य करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों को सीधे ही तदर्थ अनुदान स्वीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है।

(ग) शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय द्वारा 1969 के दौरान कोई नया अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, किन्तु विद्यमान केन्द्रों के कार्यकलापों का विस्तार किया जाएगा तथा उन्हें सुदृढ़ बनाया जाएगा।

सीमाओं पर मारे गये जवान

4577. श्री घोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कितने जवानों न भारत की सीमाओं की रक्षा करते हुये शीर गति प्राप्त की;

(ख) मृतकों के परिवारों को कितना प्रतिकर दिया गया;

1966-67. (From 1-11-66 to 31-3-67)	Rs. 43,712.00
1967-68.	Rs. 3,73,553.00
1968-69 (From 1-4-68 to 31-1-69)	Rs. 2,56,036.00

(ग) किस सीमा पर अत्यधिक व्यक्ति मारे गये;

(घ) उनकी वास्तविक संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) भविष्य में इस संख्या को कम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सीमा सुरक्षा दल 1 दिसम्बर, 1965 को अस्तित्व में आया था। अब तक, सीमा सुरक्षा दल के 18 जवान सीमा की सुरक्षा करते हुये मारे गये हैं।

(ख) मृत कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-536/69]

(ग) और (घ). सीमा सुरक्षा दल के 8 कर्मचारी जम्मू व कश्मीर सीमा पर मारे गये।

(ङ) सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण तथा उपकरण प्रदान किये जा रहे हैं ताकि वे निर्धारित कार्यों को कारगर ढंग से कर सकें।

#### Taxes in Chandigarh

4578. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount received during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 by the Administration of the Union Territory Chandigarh as tax on Profession, Trades and Callings ?

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

#### Electricity Levy in Chandigarh

4579. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts recovered by the Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh in the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 as levy on electricity duty; and

(b) whether the amount has been utilised on public welfare schemes ?

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

1966-67. (1-11-66 to 2-5-67)	Rs. 8.52 lacs.
1967-68 (3-5-67 to 31-3-68)	Rs. 18.12 -do-
1968-69 (1-4-68 to 31-1-69)	Rs. 17.64 -do-

(b) These receipts constitute a part of the general revenue of the Union Territory.

#### Street Lights in Labour Colonies in Chandigarh

4580. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the labour colonies in Chandigarh have not yet been provided with street lights, public latrines and public baths;

(b) whether the individual house occupants in the colonies have not yet been provided with electric light and water connections; and

(c) if so, by what date these amenities are likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) *Street Lights* : These have not yet been provided in any of the four authorised labour colonies.

*Public Latrines* : These have been provided in three colonies. Work in the fourth is in hand and is likely to be completed soon.

*Public Baths*. Public baths and water taps have been provided in all the four colonies.

(b) Temporary electric connections have been given on demand to authorised settlers who comply with the conditions prescribed under the rules to the grant of such connections. Chandigarh Administration do not propose to give individual water connections as public taps have been provided.

(c) As regards street lights the matter is under consideration of the Chandigarh Administration. Owing to certain basic difficulties it is not possible to specify date. In regard other amenities the position has been indicated in (a) and (b) above.

#### Census Operations, 1971

4581. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken in connection with the census operations which are to take place in 1971; and

(b) whether some additional columns are being added in the previous forms in order to elicit information regarding the economic conditions of the people and the unemployment position in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) A whole-time officer has been appointed as the Registrar General and *ex-officio* Census Commissioner at the Centre and Superintendents of Census Operations have been appointed in most of the States and some Union

Territories and in the remaining States and Union Territories they will be appointed shortly. The scope of the questionnaire for 1971 census was discussed at a seminar held in May 1967 and a preliminary questionnaire was proctested in November-December, 1967. It was discussed further in the Census Users' conference held in October, 1968. After amending it in the light of the discussions it is being pre-tested again and will be finalised thereafter. Arrangements have also been made for processing of the census data on electronic computer. This will facilitate undertaking more sophisticated tabulation. Steps have also been taken to consult sociologists, economists, anthropologists, town planners and geographers to consider the pattern of urban studies and other social studies to be attempted as ancillary to the 1971 census.

(b) The economic questions proposed to be asked at the 1971 census will broadly follow the pattern of 1961 census with some improvements. A specific question on secondary work has been added to the schedule for 1971 census. These questions aim at collecting data that reflect the characteristics of the working population as well as the economically not active population and the unemployed.

#### Loss of Revenue to Delhi Municipal Corporation

4582. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 24th December, 1968 to the effect that truck operators have been cheating the Delhi Municipal Corporation with the help of civic officials and have deprived it of revenue amounting to several lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, the number of officials who have been arrested or suspended in this respect; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government have seen the news-item appearing in *The Hindustan Times* dated 24th December 1968, stating that the mobile squad of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has unearthed a new racket practiced by some transport operators with the help of civic officials.

(b) One official has been discharged from service.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have strengthened the mobile squad to exercise effective checking of smuggling and evasion of terminal tax by deputing the mobile staff to work round the clock. Besides, the checking programme has been supplemented by deputing the Assistant Terminal Tax Officers to make surprise raids in different areas including unloading centres in the local markets as a special measure against smuggling and evasion of tax.

#### Drop in Students from Non-Hindi Speaking areas in Central Schools

4583. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage drop in students from non-Hindi Speaking areas in enrolment after Hindi was made the medium of instruction in humanities in the Central Schools;

(b) the percentage of Hindi speaking students in the total enrolment of Central Schools; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the result on the quality of teaching consequent on the introduction of Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : (a) Nil.

(b) About 39%.

(c) Both Hindi and English have been taught from class I itself in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas from the beginning of the scheme. There is no need for any investigation. The results are improving and it will be our continuous effort to try to keep on raising the standard of education in these schools.

#### Indian Shipping

4584. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the position of the Indian Shipping as an earner of foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The earnings of Indian ships operating in the overseas trades, after allowing for the foreign exchange expenditure, represent net earnings/savings of foreign exchange to the country. The latest available statistics shows that the the gross earnings of Indian ships in over-seas trades during 1966-67 and 1967-68, at the post-devaluation rates of exchange, were Rs. 92.91 crores and Rs. 107.90 crores respectively.

#### Purchase of Ships from Abroad

4585. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Rupee devaluation in 1965 has stiffened the purchase of ships from abroad and the availability of deferred payment facilities are also being adversely affected ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : As a consequence of the devaluation of the Indian Rupee in 1966 (not in 1965), the rupee cost of imported goods, including ships, has gone up by 57% from the price level existing before the devaluation. This has also increased, in terms of rupees, the outstanding liability of shipowners in respect of ships acquired on deferred payment terms before devaluation. Further, although there is no direct connection between the

availability of credits in foreign exchange for ships and the devaluation of the Rupee, it is a fact that the Indian shipowners now find it difficult to obtain deferred payment facilities from foreign shipyards or from foreign financing institutions for periods longer than five years whereas 8-10 year credits were obtainable previously without much difficulty.

#### Taxation on Motor Vehicles

4586. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation laying down the principles of taxation on motor vehicles as suggested in the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee Report ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): No, Sir. Apart from the difficulty of laying down principles of motor vehicles taxation under law, it may not always be practicable to adhere to any set of such principles and frequent changes in law may be necessitated. Any legislation in this regard may also involve taxation measures often becoming a subject matter of proceedings in courts of law, thereby possibly disturbing the budgetary system.

#### Mogul Line Limited

4587. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to merge the Mogul Line Limited with the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the total tonnage of the State-owned Shipping Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under considera- tion of Government.

(c) and (d) As on 1st March, 1959, the Corporation owns 63 ships totalling 5, 67, 865 GRT. The Corporation has on order 27 ships (19 in India and 8 abroad) of a total GRT of 4.63 lakhs. These include orders for tankers, ore/oil-grain carriers and passenger vessels.

#### Drive Against Corrupt Officials

4588. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a drive has been launched in Madhya Pradesh by the Central Vigilance Commission against corrupt officials;

(b) if so, the names of officials who have been suspended or are facing charge of corruption as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to start such a drive in States where it has not been done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Central Vigilance Commission have not launched any special anti-corruption drive against Central Government servants in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). The Central Government implement a programme of anti-corruption and vigilance work every year in selected departments and public undertakings of the Central Government in the country.

#### Bombay Port Pilotage Services Association

4589. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port Pilotage Services Association resorted

to work-to-rule campaign to press their demands in accordance with the recommendations of the Desai Committee in August, 1968; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Bombay Port Pilots have resorted to work-to-rule from 18-8-1968 with a view to press certain demands.

The demands are as follows :

- (1) Principle of 8 hours working day for all officers to be accepted and compensation for extra hours wages.
- (2) Motor Car Allowance to be Rs. 350/- p.m.
- (3) Refixation of pay on Point to Point basis.
- (4) Grades above Rs. 1800/- p.m. to have minimum increment of Rs. 100/- per annum.
- (5) Adequate compensation for members who are without Port Trust Quarters.
- (6) Desai Committee's recommendations regarding pay scales etc to be implemented from 1st January, 1966.

Of these, the only demand based on a recommendation of the Desai Committee relates to item (3) in respect of which the Committee had recommended point to point refixation of pay in certain cases.

The Bombay Port Trust are making all possible efforts to come to a reasonable settlement with the Pilots with a view to restore normal conditions.

#### Appointment of Sub-Judge/Tehsildars in Laccadive Islands

4590. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the requisite qualifications essential for appointment to the post of Sub-Judge and Tehsildars in the Laccadive Islands;

(b) whether the present Sub-Judge and the Tehsildars fulfil the requisite qualifications;

(c) if not, the reason why these persons have been appointed on these posts; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to appoint suitable persons there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The recruitment rules for the post of Subordinate Judge have not yet been finalised. The qualifications essential for appointment to the posts of Tehsildars are as in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-537/69].

(b) The Subordinate Judge was appointed in consultation with the High Court of Kerala, as required under section 5 of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Civil Courts) Regulation, 1965. All the Tehsildars possess the requisite qualifications.

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

एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स  
कारपोरेशन का लाभ तथा हानि

4591. श्री महाराज सिंह मारती :  
श्री रा० कृ० सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसन्निक उद्भव्यन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन को कितना लाभ अथवा हानि होने

की सम्भावना है और उन्हें अपनी विनियोजित पूंजी पर कितने प्रतिशत शुद्ध लाभ अथवा हानि होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्द्ययन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): 1968-69 के दौरान एयर इंडिया को 5.85 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ दिलाने की आशा है जो कि उसे दी गयी पूंजी का जगभग 10.6 प्रतिशत होगा; और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को 1.59 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ होने की आशा है जो कि उसे दी गयी पूंजी का 6.6 प्रतिशत बैठेगा।

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच

4592. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाल : क्या

गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1967 से केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कितने सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जांच की; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये गये और कितनों को सजा दी गयी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) लोक कर्मचारी तथा गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों के अतिरिक्त सरकारी कर्म-चारियों की संख्या, जिनके विरुद्ध 1957 और 1968 में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की गई, निम्नलिखित है :—

	सरकारी कर्मचारी	अन्य लोक कर्मचारी	गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति
1967	4598	547	2261
1968	4164	557	2139

(ख) 1967 और 1968 में अभियोजित और सिद्ध दोष व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्न-लिखित है :—

अभियोजित				सिद्ध दोष		
सरकारी कर्मचारी	अन्य लोक कर्मचारी	गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति	सरकारी कर्मचारी	अन्य लोक कर्मचारी	गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति	
1967	322	39	628	185	13	147
1968	358	20	627	169	9	256

नागा/मिजो/कुकी विद्रोहियों द्वारा प्राप्त समपर्ण

4593. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1965 से कितने नागा, मिजो और कुकी विद्रोहियों ने सीमा सुरक्षा सेना और भ्रासाम राइफल्स के समक्ष प्राप्त-समपर्ण किया;

(ख) इन लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) उनसे क्या-क्या हथियार और गोला बारूद बरामद किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सबन के सपा पटल पर रखी दी जायगी।



**Education Cess on Land Revenue**

4594. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :  
SHRI D. C SHARMA :  
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has at its two-day session held in Hyderabad in January, 1969, recommended a number of steps including the levy of an education cess on land revenue by all States to raise Rs. 200 crores during the Fourth Plan for education;

(b) whether the recommendations have been considered; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Standing Committee did recommend several measures for raising additional resources. But it did not set any specific target for the total amount to be raised.

(b) and (c) . The recommendations of the Standing Committee have the support of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. These have been circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories and are under their consideration at present.

**दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम को दिया गया ऋण**

4595. श्री बंवेन सेन : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की कितना ऋण दिया है;

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम ने ऋण की राशि का कैसे प्रयोग किया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस राशि की

प्रशासनिक उद्देश्यों और संचलन अधिकारियों के लिये जीपें खरीदने पर व्यय किया गया था और उससे बड़ी बसें खरीदी गई थीं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन से पूछताछ करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान को 12.42 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी है।

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान के अनुसार धन बसों की खरीद, सहायक मोटरगाड़ियां, अमला क्वार्टरों का निर्माण और संयंत्र और मशीनों जैसी विविध मदों जिनके लिए ऋण दिया गया था पर खर्च किया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

**Sheikh Abdullah's Letter to President Ayub Khan**

4596. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah wanted Pakistanis to attend the Kashmir State People's Convention held in Srinagar in September, 1968 and addressed a letter to President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, requesting him to issue permits to Pakistanis to do so;

(b) whether Sheikh Abdulla had sought prior permission of the Government of India to write such a letter; and

(c) if not, the steps which Government propose to take or have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to Press reports, Sheikh Abdullah had addressed a letter to the President of Pakis-

tan requesting him to facilitate the visit to Srinagar of the Kashmiris living in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir or in Pakistan for attending the Convention, which was held from 10th to 17th October, 1968.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government did not consider that any action was called for on the basis of the Press reports.

**Birthday Centenary of Shri Deshbandu Chittaranjan Das**

4597. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the birthday centenary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das which will be observed in the month of November, 1969;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision regarding the steps to be taken to observe this celebration in a befitting manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

**Statue of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das in Delhi**

4598. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a statue of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das at a suitable place in New Delhi and name a street after him there on the occasion of his birthday centenary which will be observed in November this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

**Foreign Educative Literature**

4599. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that after the devaluation of the Rupee, the cost of foreign educative literature has become prohibitive for a majority of students;

(b) whether Government are also aware that one of the main reasons why we are turning out at present low quality of students on an average is the fact that classical books by renowned authors are not available to students for education purposes at low prices; and

(c) the positive steps Government propose to take to remove this deficiency and have the renowned classical books and educative periodicals translated in regional languages so that they are made available to the literary strata of society at low prices ?

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

(b) While there is some truth in the view point that one of the reasons for the falling standards is due to the fact that classical books by renowned authors are not available to students for education purposes at low prices, the falling standards are a result of a number of factors which have been discussed in detail in the Report of the Education Commission.

(c) In collaboration with the Governments of UK, USA and USSR, cheap editions of standard educational works originating in these countries are being made available to university students. There is provision under the latter two programmes for translations of these books. A Scheme for

subsidizing standard books by Indian authors is also being considered.

**Students' Agitation in Telengana and Andhra Pradesh**

4600. SHRI R. K. AMIN :  
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :  
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
 SHRI HEM RAJ :  
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :  
 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI :  
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :  
 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOU-  
 DHARY :  
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
 SHRI DEORAO PATIL :  
 SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :  
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
 SHRI R. V. NAIK :  
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
 SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY  
 NATH :  
 SHRI TENNETI VISWANTHAM :  
 SHRI R. K. SINHA :  
 SHRI YAJNA DATI SHARMA :  
 SHRI R. BARUA :  
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :  
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the students agitation for the so-called protection of Telengana has spread to various parts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are certain anti-national and anti-social forces behind this movement which is causing anxiety in various quarters;

(c) whether these people have indulged in all kinds of sabotage activities including destruction of Railway and other public property; and

(d) the action, if any, taken or contemplated by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a), (c) and (d). According to information furnished by the State Government the agitation for proper implementation of Telengana safeguards, which had started with a hunger strike by a college student on January 8, 1969, spread to various places in Telengana and led to a counter agitation in the Andhra area. The agitators stopped trains causing dislocation in train services and destroyed railway property at many places. As the agitation had taken a violent turn, the army was called in on the night of January 29, 1969. Though the agitation still continues, no major incidents had been reported since February 5, 1969.

The Central Government have been in close and constant touch with the State Government. The Chief Minister held a discussion with leaders of political parties on January 19, 1969 and certain decisions were taken regarding the implementation of safeguards for the Telengana area. The State Government issued necessary orders on January 21, 1969. It would be the endeavour of the Central Government to assist the State Government in every possible way to redress the genuine grievances of the people of Telengana.

(b) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

**Protest Against Bihar Governor's Behaviour**

4601. SHRI R. BARUA :  
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
 SHRI YASHWANT SINGH  
 KUSHWAH :  
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :  
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
 SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :  
 SHRI R. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two dozen

M. Ps. and M. L. Cs. of Bihar protested to the President on the 18th January, 1969 against the indignified behaviour of the Governor of Bihar at a meeting called by him to discuss the draft of the Fourth Plan for Bihar;

(b) if so, the main points of objection raised by them; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

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

#### Air Agreement with West Germany

4602. SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY :  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :  
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation visited Bonn for talks with West Germany on air services between the two countries;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. An Indian delegation had talks at Bonn with west German authorities from January 20 to 25, 1969, regarding air services between India and West Germany.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main features of the agreement are that both Iufthansa and Air India have been authorised to increase the frequency of their operations through India and the Federal Republic of Germany respectively. Agreement has also been reached on the type of aircraft that may be used by the airlines and on certain modifications to route schedule authorised to the two airlines.

#### Joint Research on Super Conductivity and Super Fluidity at Delhi University's Physics Centre

4603. SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO has decided that the Delhi University's Physics Centre will be linked to the Kapitsa Institute of Moscow for joint research on Superconductivity and Super-fluidity;

(b) if so, whether UNESCO will also assist the U. G. C. to establish this research undertaking in cooperation with the Soviet Academy of Science as a measure to check the brain-drain of scientists working in these specialised fields; and

(c) if so, what are the other ways by which UNESCO will help to check the brain-drain from India ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) A proposal to this effect is under consideration.

(b) The UNESCO Assistance available to the U.G.C. for the Centres of Advanced Study Programme will be utilized for support of this joint research programme. By making available facilities and opportunities for advanced research in this field in India, it is hoped that the need to send personnel abroad for research and training in this field will be reduced. To this extent, it will counter the brain-drain from India.

(c) The 15th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris in October-November 1968 adopted a resolution authorising the Director-General to carry out two pilot projects with a view to cope with the problem of the migration of qualified scientific personnel. A copy of the resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-538/69]. A study of the brain-drain in India is now being undertaken by the C.S.I.R. with UNESCO assistance.

**"1970" as an International Educational Year**

4604. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. stated in Delhi in January, 1969 that the year 1970 has been declared as an International Educational Year;

(b) if so, the purpose with which it has been declared so; and

(c) the main aims envisaged in the scheme and the particular benefits India would derive therefrom ?

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

(b) The purpose with which 1970 has been declared as the International Education Year is to promote concerted action by the Member States of UNESCO and other agencies, bodies and organisations of the United Nations system, for four main objectives :

(1) to take stock of the present situation throughout the world;

(2) to focus attention on a number of major requirements for both the expansion and the improvement of education;

(3) to make greater resources available for education; and

(4) to strengthen international co-operation.

(c) The main aims envisaged are to strengthen and develop the following activities and programmes :

(i) functional literacy for adults;

(ii) equal access of girls and women to education;

(iii) training of middle and higher level personnel for development :

(iv) democratization of secondary and higher education;

(v) transition from selection to guided choice in secondary and higher education;

(vi) adaptation of education (both general and technical) to the needs of the modern world, especially in rural areas;

(vii) development of educational research;

(viii) pre-service and in-service training of teachers.

Our participation in the observance of the International Education Year is expected to lead to greater emphasis on promotion of educational activities and programmes within this country. It is also hoped that India will obtain greater assistance for educational projects from UNESCO.

**National Harbour Board**

4605. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Harbour Board met recently in Bombay;

(b) if so, the main decisions taken by the Board in the matter of development of minor ports and modernization of major ports; and

(c) whether any amount is proposed to be set apart for the construction of a minor port at Alleppey in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Harbour Board which met at Bombay on 17.1.1969 considered broadly the salient features of the development of minor Ports and modernisation of major ports. These include the completion of major schemes now under way such as the Haldia Dock System, the Madras Outer Harbour and Mangalore and Tuticorin Harbour Projects and new programmes such as the Mormuga Port modernisation programme, the Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour scheme, the Madras Iron Ore Handling Scheme, navigational and other major improvements at Paradip, facilities for handling deep drafted oil tankers at Cochin, construction of a satellite port to Bombay at Nhava-Sheva, and the Commissioning of the fifth berth at Kandla. The Conference generally endorsed the programme and various suggestions were made by members regarding each of these schemes.

Regarding minor ports, the Board considered the conclusions of the Third Minor Ports Conference which was held on 16.1.1969 which endorsed the policy of adopting a selective approach towards development of minor ports in the Centrally sponsored programme. In accordance with the selective approach, proposals relating to the development of Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh, Cuddalore in Madras, Beypore in Kerala, Karwar in Mysore, Ratnagiri (Mirya Bay) in Maharashtra and Porbandar in Gujarat and Chandbali or Gopalpur in Orissa, which were under the consideration of Government were welcomed both by the Third Minor Ports Conference and the National Harbour Board.

(c) The executive responsibility for the development of minor ports vests in the State Governments concerned. The State Government have proposed a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for the development of the minor port of Alleppey in the State sector of the Fourth plan. The Fourth Plan programme is under formulation in consultation with the Planning Commission.

#### Development of Karwar Port

4606. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :  
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an offer for the development of Karwar Port has been made by a Japanese Firm ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). A Japanese firm has made an offer to the Government of Mysore to undertake preliminary investigation of the mineral area, transportation from the mine to the Karwar Port, facilities required at the port as well as the over-all development programme. The total estimated cost of the investigations is U. S. \$ 25,124 The firm has proposed to buy suitable quantities of manganese or iron ore from India, to cover the foreign exchange component of their offer. The State Government have sought Government of India's approval for accepting the Japanese firm's offer. The proposal is under examination.

#### Scarcity of Tennis Balls

4607. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great scarcity of Tennis balls ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that Tennis balls are available to Clubs, Colleges and Schools only if black market rates are paid ; and

(d) how long this scarcity will last and the positive steps that are being taken to

overcome this hardship which is detrimental to India's Sportsmen ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand is much more than the existing production.

(c) Complaints have been received by the Government regarding high prices being charged and deterioration in the quality of indigenously-produced tennis balls.

(d) The question of setting up an additional Unit for the manufacture of tennis balls is under the consideration of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs. The position is expected to ease, as soon as satisfactory arrangements are made to raise the existing production.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों का निर्माण

4608. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उस राज्य के डाकुओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये इस वर्ष कितना धन आवंटित किया है तथा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितना-कितना धन आवंटित किया गया था तथा इस सहायता में कितनी मील लम्बी सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया और इन सड़कों द्वारा किन किन स्थानों को मिलाया गया ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के डाकुओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अनुमादित सुरक्षा सड़कें कितने मील अपूर्ण पड़ी हुई हैं और वे कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल

सिंह) : (क) राज्य में डाकुओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सड़क के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

#### Misuse of Students concessions on Air Ticket

4609. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :  
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 22nd December, 1968 that some airlines are involved in a racket by getting discount on air tickets issued on students concessions and then utilising the same for regular passengers ;

(b) if so, the names of the airlines involved in the affair ;

(c) whether any investigation into the matter about the period of existence of such a racket and the foreign exchange involved in it has been made ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to check this fraud ?

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

(a) to (d). The news item in which this reference seems to have appeared has not come to the notice of Government. However, there are reasons to believe that some airlines undercut the official air fares on certain international routes. Undercutting of International Air Transport Association fares by any member-airline is a breach of IATA Resolution. Enforcement of this resolution is done by an Enforcement Agency of IATA, which deals with such breaches severely. Additionally, such malpractices involve offences against Foreign Exchange Regulations

Act and the Directorate of Enforcement takes preventive and punitive action.

A case against one of the foreign airlines for breach of Foreign Exchange Regulations, is under investigation of the Enforcement Directorate. It will not be in the public interest to reveal the names of the firm/airlines suspected of such malpractices, as that may prejudice the investigation.

The precise extent of such malpractices cannot be determined unless specific cases are proved.

#### Road Development Plans

4610. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee to review the road development plans of the Central and State Governments has been set up by Government;

(b) if so, when the report of the Committee is likely to be received;

(c) the Fourth Plans allocations for development of roads both in the Central and State Projects;

(d) whether any priorities have been drawn up by Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (e). Government have set up a Central Advisory Committee on Road Planning. This Committee held its first meeting on 2. 1. 69 when it reviewed the requirements of the Central and State Govts. for the Fourth Plan, including the Annual Plan for 1969, and endorsed the priorities and phasing for National Highway Scheme. It also appointed a Sub-Group to go into the question of Inter-State roads, priority and phasing or programmes and integrated development of various categories

of States roads in greater detail. The Committee recommended the question of *inter-se* priority in regard to rural roads also to be examined further. In addition, the Committee also considered various matters relating to the development and maintenance of strategic roads and further action is now being taken in the light of these recommendations. It is not possible at this stage to give any information about allocations, etc. as the Fourth Plan, including programmes for roads, have still to be finalised.

#### Government's Schemes to Eliminate Communalism

4611. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a despatch published in the "Statesman" dated the 1st January, 1969 under the caption, "Fewer deaths but more communal riots in 1968";

(b) whether Government has supplied the materials contained in the said despatch;

(c) if so, the full text of the Government's statement, if any;

(d) the schemes of the Government to eliminate the forces of communalism which have grown and are growing throughout India; and

(e) how far the scheme have been implemented and with what result ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Action is being taken on the recommendations of the National Integration Council. The progress of the action has been reviewed at the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Council held in New Delhi on 20th and 21st March, 1969.



**Recruitment of minorities to  
Police Force**

4612. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the figures regarding recruitment made from each minority community in the Central Reserve Police, the Police force in the State under the President's Rule and in the Union Territories during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

**Corruption among Police**

4613. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of corruption amongst the Officers of the Central Reserve Police and of the Police Force in the States under the President's Rule and in the Union Territories have been detected during the last three years; and

(b) how many Court strictures were passed against the Police, during this period, State/Territory-wise and year-wise ?

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 in due course.

**Reduction in Airfares**

4614. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHRY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high fares will be brought down on the introduction of Jumbo jets; and

(b) the extent to which these will be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Fares on international routes are determined by airlines through the machinery of the IATA (International Air Transport Association). In order to enable optimum utilisation of the additional capacity which will be generated by large capacity jets, lower promotional fares in respect of transportation between India and U. S. A./Canada/Mexico, may be introduced if all member-airlines agree and the concerned Governments approve.

**Material for manufacture of explosives  
recovered at Cuttack**

4615. SHRI SURENDRANATH  
DWIVEDI :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI S. KUNDU :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the police have recovered material for the manufacture of explosives in a house at Cuttack;

(b) whether the Inspector of Explosives visited the place and investigated the matter;

(c) whether any connection of a plan to manufacture bombs with the help of Pakistani agents has been established;

(d) whether any person connected with Pakistan has been arrested;

(e) whether any machinery for the transmission of messages to Pakistan has been found; and

(f) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information furnished by the Government of Orissa, the Police have recovered some explosive material from a

house in Cuttack after an explosion on 23 1-1969 in that house.

- (b) Yes, Sir.  
 (c) to (e). No, Sir.  
 (f) Does not arise.

#### Creation of Welfare Funds for College Teachers and Students

4616. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has indicated its willingness to finance schemes for the creation of Welfare Funds for the benefit of Teachers and Students, which may be sponsored by Colleges attached to Universities in India;

(b) if so, the full details of the offer of the University Grants Commission; and

(c) the reaction of the Universities thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission had some time back appointed a Committee to consider the general question of a Welfare Fund for teachers and students in Universities and Colleges. The main recommendations of the Committee are given below :

- (i) A Welfare Fund for teachers, somewhat on the lines of the Fund operated by the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, set up by Government of India in 1962, may be created. The fund may provide relief to teachers and their dependents in indigent circumstances.
- (ii) The fund should be operated by universities through its committees. The corpus and the interest on the accumulation may be utilized leaving a specified portion as a reserve

for capital projects like holiday homes for teachers in hill areas.

(iii) For affiliating universities, it may be a combined fund for university and its affiliated colleges. However, if an institution could collect a substantial amount say, Rs. 10,000/- it should be entitled to have a Fund of its own, and claim necessary contribution from the University Grants Commission. For city university, it would be preferable to have a centralised fund.

(iv) Every subscriber should contribute at least Rs. 10/- per annum to the fund. A portion of the contribution (say 50%) could be utilized for providing benefit to individuals in distress and the rest may be paid back to the subscriber at the time of his retirement or to his dependents after his death. The Commission's contribution may be worked out on the basis of the portion of the subscriber's contribution utilized for the benefit of teachers in distress.

(v) The scope of the present scheme of Students Aid Fund in Universities and Colleges may be widened to cover cases of distress. The Commission may also consider the possibility of increasing the contribution to the Students Aid Fund for Colleges.

2. The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on November 30, 1968 considered the above recommendations and desired that the views of the Universities be invited on the suggestion made for the creation of Welfare Fund in Colleges and Universities. So far, six Universities have sent their views as under :-

#### *Jammu and Kashmir University*

The University fully supports the recommendations. However, the Scheme should be a voluntary one and the teachers and employees electing to subscribe should do so on voluntary basis. The share of the University Grants Commission should be

more generous and not restricted to the sharing of the amount actually spent on helping the teachers and employees in distress.

#### *Kerala University*

The University welcomes the proposal to create a Welfare Fund for the teachers and students in the universities and colleges.

#### *Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology*

The 'Modus operandi' suggested by the Committee for the transaction of the Welfare fund will create accounting difficulties and complicate the operation of the Fund. The recommendation of the Education Commission which does not envisage any portion of the fund being refunded to the subscriber is more practicable than the suggestion of the Committee. The University has following suggestions to make.

1. raising of subscription from teachers without refunding any portion thereof;

2. contributing an amount equal to that made by the teacher;

3. the fund to be operated by a Committee of representatives duly elected from among the teachers, representatives from the University nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and representatives from the University Grants Commission.

#### *Uikal University*

The University is agreeable to the Scheme.

#### *U. P. Agricultural University*

The University accepts the proposal in principle but has the following suggestions to make :

1. The stipulation with regard to refund of 50% of contribution may be deleted;

2. The annual subscription to the fund should be reduced to Rs. 5 p. a.

3. The contribution of the U. G. C. to the Fund should be at par with that of a subscriber.

#### *Vikram University*

The University welcomes the proposal for the creation of a Welfare Fund in universities and colleges.

#### **Working Plan of National Book Trust**

4617. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Book Trust has formulated its working plan for the fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b) . Yes Sir, The Details of this plan are still being revised by the Trust on the basis of the cut made in the Plan-provisions of the Ministry.

#### **Explosion in Cuttack**

4618. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the fourth week of January, 1969, four persons died as a result of an explosion at Cuttack in Orissa and materials for the manufacture of bombs in a surreptitious manner were discovered; and

(b) whether the report of the Inspector of Explosives on the incident has been submitted ?

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

to information furnished by the Government of Orissa five person died and three others were injured as a result of an explosion in Cuttack on 23-1-69. The circumstances seem to indicate that the place of explosion was being used for the manufacture of explosives.

(b) The complete report of the Inspector of Explosives in this connection is awaited.

### केन्द्र के सचिवों का उनके राज्यों को तबाबला

4619. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे सचिवों को उनके राज्यों को वापिस भेज दिया जाये तथा उनके वेतन सुरक्षित करने हेतु उन्हें मुख्य सचिवों से 300 रुपये अधिक दिये जाये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का राज्यों की सलाह से ऐसा निर्णय करने का है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में दो या तीन ऐसे पद बनाये जायें जिन पर केन्द्र के सचिवों को तैनात किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो डम पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और डम सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

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

(ग) भारत सरकार के अधीन उप-सचिव और उसके ऊपर के बरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक पदों में अधिकारी नियुक्त करने की योजना के अनुसार, साधारणतया अधिकारी 5 वर्ष

समाप्त होने पर अपने मूल संवर्गों को लौट जायेंगे यदि वे उप-सचिव से ऊपर के पदों पर हैं। उचित मामलों में लोक हित में अवधि बढ़ाई जाती है ।

### Introduction of Professionalism among Civil Servants

4620 SHRI B. K. DASCHOU DHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British educationist and administrator, Lord, Fulton has strongly emphasized the need to introduce professionalism among Civil servants to enable them to face the problems; and

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

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

(b) Government is awaiting the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on "personnel Administration".

### मंत्रालयों के सांख्यिकी प्रतिवेदनों का हिन्दी संस्करण

4621. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री प्रोफार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

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

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रकाशित सांख्यिकी प्रतिवेदनों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) हिन्दी में प्रथवा द्विभाषी संस्करणों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी) में छापे जाने वाली उक्त प्रतिवेदनों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी संस्करण के साथ-साथ उन प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने के लिये प्रबन्ध न करने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे प्रबन्ध कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज-मंत्री (श्री विद्याधर शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). जिन मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना प्राप्त हो चुकी है उनके सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-539/69]। अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त होने के बाद सूचना यथा समय प्रस्तुत की जायगी।

**Khanna Commission Report on allegations against the ex-Orissa Chief Minister Shri Patnaik and other Ex-Ministers**

4622. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
 SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :  
 SHRI R.K. AMIN :  
 SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :  
 SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :  
 SHRI D.N. PATODIA :  
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :  
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
 KACHWAI :  
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :  
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
 SHRI NIHAL SINGH :  
 DR. KARNI SINGH :  
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
 SHRI D.C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Khanna Commission set up to enquire into the allegations against Shri Patnaik and other ex-Ministers of Orissa Government;

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

(c) whether Government will lay a copy of the Report on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) The Government of Orissa has made the Report public and its contents are readily accessible to everyone.

(c) Since the Government of Orissa are Primarily concerned with the matter and the Khanna Commission was appointed by them, it is not proposed to lay a copy of the Report on the Table of the House.

**India's participation in Pacific Area Travel Association's Convention at Bangkok**

4623. SHRI D.C. SHARMA :  
 SHRI BENI SHANKER  
 SHARMA :  
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :  
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether in Indian delegation attended the Pacific Area Travel Association's Annual Convention held in January, 1969 in Bangkok ;

(b) if so, the points stressed by the Indian delegation for the promotion of tourism ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). It was stressed by the Indian delegation that India should also be included in the proposed Intra Pacific Traffic Survey to be conducted by the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), and the latter agreed to consider the request.

A member of the Indian delegation read a paper on "Training in the Hotel and Catering Industry", which was well received.

**Fire Tenders for Airports**

4624. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :  
 SHRI BENI SHANKER  
 SHARMA :  
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :  
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether it has been decided to make available twenty-five new fire tenders to civil airports during the next six months;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved therein; and

(c) the steps that have been taken in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been decided to purchase twenty-five new crash fire tenders for civil airports at a total cost of Rs. 1,25,27,000/- The Director General, Supplies & Disposals has received tenders which are under examination. It is expected that the equipment will be received within 10 to 12 months from the date of placing the order.

**Maximum Age Limit for I. A. S. Examination**

- 4625 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :  
 SHRI BENI SHANKER  
 SHARMA  
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :  
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has taken a decision to raise the maximum age limit for candidates competing for I. A. S. examination from 24 to 28 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that no announcement has been made in this connection

so far thus keeping the candidates, who are nearly 24 years of age, in a suspense; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to announce the decision ?

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

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

**Pak Spies arrested in Rajasthan**

4626. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Police arrested on the 12th January, 1969 three Pakistani spies named Sher Mahomed, Bashir and Razak while entering a village in Ganganagar District;

(b) if so, the amount of Indian Currency and the nature of incriminating papers found with each;

(c) whether it is a fact that Sher Mahomed has been regularly spying for Pakistan to collect information about Indian military deployment with the help of our Muslim citizens living in border villages; and

(d) if so, the reasons why he and his local accomplices were not apprehended earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Three persons were arrested in Ganganagar District in January, 1969. The case is under investigation and it would not be proper to disclose further details at this stage.

**Re-organisation of Vigilance Department of Delhi Police**

4627. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to re-organise the Vigilance Department of Delhi Police; 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 question of reorganisation of the Vigilance Department of Delhi Police is under consideration.

#### Commissions/Committees on Road Transport Industry

4628. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Commissions and Committees appointed to inquire transport industry during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) whether the recommendations of these bodies have been fully implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) A Study Group on wayside Amenities has been appointed during the relevant period.

(b) and (c). The above Group was constituted on 22.2.1969 and is making a study of the task allotted to it.

#### Provision of Lunch for Government Employees

4629. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of Government Employees in Delhi and New Delhi eat on roadside and in extremely unhealthy surroundings :

(b) whether Government propose to arrange for establishments at departmental level which could offer lunch in hygienic conditions and at less expensive prices; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Departmental canteens have already been set up in various Central Government Offices in Delhi/New Delhi. Lunch is offered in those canteens in hygienic conditions and at very reasonable prices. Details are contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 7/1/62-W-II dated December 28, 1962 as amended and amplified form time, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-540/69].

#### Palam Airport

4630. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Palam Airport has been expanded and renovated;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the salient features of the expansion and renovation made?

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

(b) Rs. 70.07 lakh.

(c) The plinth area of the terminal building has been doubled and it now has the capacity to handle about 2,000 passengers. Well-furnished and decorated lounges, restaurants, cafeterias, duty-free shops, visitors, gallery and other facilities have been provided.

#### नेपाली भाषा की पुस्तकों का भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद

4631. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या नेपाली भाषा की पुस्तकों का भारतीय भाषाओं में

अनुवाद कराने के लिए भारत तथा नेपाल द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा०बी०के० आर० बी० राव) नेपाल की एक या दो आधुनिक साहित्यक कृतियों का हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

राजस्थान में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा जनजातियों के लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन

4632. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों ने राजस्थान के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में हल में अपनी गतिविधियां बहुत तेज कर दी हैं और उन्होंने राज्य के बांसवाड़ा और अन्य जिलों में बड़ी संख्या में जनजातीय लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन करके उन्हें ईसाई बनाया है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

Pilot Production Training Centre,  
Hyderabad

4633. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Delhi weekly "Indian & world Events" of February 2, 1969 that machinery worth over Rs. 1 crore imported for the Pilot Production Training Centre at Hyderabad as also the building put up for housing the project at a cost of over Rs. 2 crores are lying unutilised;

(b) whether the United Nations Development Fund has threatened to withdraw the financial and technical aid to this project;

(c) when was the project commissioned and what is the reason for the delay in its execution; and

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken against those responsible for the delay ?

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

(a) The Government has not seen the report published in "Indian and world Events" of 2nd February 1969; but has seen a similar report that appeared in the "Patriot" of the same date. The report is incorrect. The value of the equipment received so far is Rs. 17.49 lakhs; and the items meant for field survey and training are being utilised. The buildings are still under construction.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The project became operational in September, 1965, and is in various stages of development. The Training Centre has already started functioning, and the Pilot Production Centre will start as soon as the buildings are ready and the necessary equipment has been installed. There has been some delay in the full operation of the project, mainly because of the delay on the part of the contractors to complete the buildings on schedule. Every effort is being made to expedite the construction.

Rowing Expedition To Andamans

4634. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-man rowing expedition, comprising of Lt. George Albert Duke of the Indian Navy and Pinaki Ranjan Chatterji of the Calcutta University, was launched from Calcutta to Andamans on the 1st February, 1969;



(b) whether the team had got lost in the sea; and

(c) if so, what steps had been taken to provide for conditions to prevent such mishaps ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Only radio contact was lost for some time.

(c) Ships of the Navy and Aeroplanes of the Indian Air Force assisted in the location of the explorers and provided medical and other assistance.

**Ban on Recruitment to Class III And IV Posts**

4635. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ban on recruitment to Class IV posts and the 50% ban on direct recruitment to Class III posts is related to the higher per capita cost of such, staff and with reference to the demand for need-based wage, which will increase the cost further;

(b) if so, how do Government propose to deal with the increase in unemployment considering the high proportion of Class III and IV staff in Government service; and

(c) at the present rate of placement, how many years it will take to absorb the existing number of unemployed persons registered in the live registers of the Employment Exchanges with and without considering the average numbers added annually ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKIA) :** (a) and (b). Government have decided that, except in certain essential services, for a period of one year with effect from 7.3.1959, direct

recruitment should be restricted to 50% (and in special cases to 60%) of the vacancies in Class III and certain categories of Class IV posts. In other Class IV posts like those of peons, jamadars, etc., there would be no direct recruitment at all during this period.

This decision was taken in the interest of economy in Governmental expenditure and was not in any way prompted by the demand for need based wages. Since it is not possible to indicate at this stage the number of Class III/IV posts which would not be filled by direct recruitment during the one-year period as a result of above decision, it is difficult to assess at present the extent to which this measure would affect the unemployment position in the country. As such, the question in part (b) does not arise.

(c) Unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges are considered for placement against all vacancies notified to them by employers in the Public as well as the Private Sectors. As no precise estimate of the number of employment opportunities that would be generated and vacancies that will be notified to the Employment Exchanges in the next few years is available, it is not possible to give a categorical reply to this part of the question.

**Outlay for different Types of Education in the Fourth Plan**

4636. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated outlay for Education in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the outlay for Elementary, Secondary, University and Technical Education;

(c) whether it is a fact that the outlay on the Centrally Sponsored sector has been reduced; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R.**

V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan has not been finalized so far.

(c) and (d). The precise outly on the Centrally-sponsored schemes is not yet known. However, the Centrally sponsored sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan has been restricted to a few selected programmes of national importance in accordance with the decision of the National Development Council.

#### Pay Scales of Manipur Education Department's Employees

4637. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 899 on the 16th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the pay of the Head Adhyapak and Assistant teachers of Sanskrit Tol of Imphal, Manipur is being revised with effect from the 1st April, 1964; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far and the recommendation of the Government of Manipur, if any, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES : (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

#### Consideration of Draft Fourth Plan of Manipur by Consultative Committee

4638. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Consultative Committee meeting was called by the Government of Manipur to discuss the draft of the Fourth Five Year plan for the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) if so, the nature of the Committee or Committees and the composition thereof;

(c) whether the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan was circulated to the members of

the Committee of which the Members of Parliament from Manipur are also members; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d) . The Government of Manipur have informed us that draft of the 4th Five Year Plan for the Union Territory of Manipur was discussed by the State Planning Board in its meeting held on 30.8.68. This Board consists of Ministers who are in charge of various Development Departments of Government and non-officials having experience of development work. As the plan was discussed by this Board, it was not circulated to Development and Planning Committee. The Manipur Government propose to place the plan to the Planning and Development Committee subsequently.

#### दक्षिण एशियाई देशों का पर्यटन संबंधी सम्मेलन

4639. श्री धर्मोत्तार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा सार्वजनिक उद्भवन मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 जनवरी को नई दिल्ली में दक्षिण एशियाई देशों का पर्यटन संबंधी सम्मेलन हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त सम्मेलन में भारत द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये मुद्दों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा सार्वजनिक उद्भवन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा प्रायोग के देशों का एक मंत्री स्तरीय सम्मेलन 14 फ़ौर 15 मार्च, 1969 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ ।

(ख) इस सम्मेलन द्वारा विचार किये जाने के लिए भारत द्वारा निम्नलिखित मुद्दे प्रस्तुत की गयीं :—

- (i) पर्यटन की अभिवृद्धि में क्षेत्रिय सहयोग ।
- (ii) सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन पर विशेष बल देते हुए क्षेत्र के लिए तथा उसके अन्तर्गत यात्राओं की अभिवृद्धि ।
- (iii) होटलों के वर्गीकरण के लिए कसौटियों का मानकीकरण ।
- (iv) पर्यटन कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण ।
- (v) सरकारी यात्रा संगठनों के अन्तर्-राष्ट्रीय संघ (आई. यू. ओ. टी. प्रो.) का गैर-सरकारी संगठन से अन्नर-सरकारी संगठन के रूप में परिवर्तन ।
- (vi) पर्यटन की अभिवृद्धि के लिए विमान किरायों को सीमित करना ।
- (vii) क्षेत्र के अन्दर से पर्यटन के विकास के लिए एक सदस्य देश के माल की होटलों तथा पर्यटन प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये जाने के लिए दूसरे सदस्य देश द्वारा खरीद की सभा-बनाएँ ।

राजस्थान में राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर और बारुली तथा गांधी सागर को पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में मान्यता

4640. श्री भ्रोकार लाल बेरबा : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा, राजस्थान में स्थिति बारुली और गान्धी सागर तथा राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर को पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में मान्यता देने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० करण सिंह): (क) और (ख). यद्यपि इस बात को स्वीकार किया जाता है कि इन क्षेत्रों की पर्यटन विषयक समाव्यताएं काफी हैं, फिर भी चौथी योजना में उपलब्ध वित्तीय साधनों की कमी के कारण उनके पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास को उच्च प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा सकती ।

राजस्थान में होटलों और पर्यटक जलपान गृहों का आभाव

4641. श्री भ्रोकार लाल बेरबा : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या की तुलना में वहां होटलों तथा पर्यटक जलपान गृहों की कमी है;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितनी आय हुई है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों के कारण क्या होटलों और जलपान गृहों के नये ऋण देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऋण की राशि कितनी होगी ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० क. सिंह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) होटलों और रेस्टोरेंटों की आय के विषय में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). होटलों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये एक होटल विकास ऋण योजना चालू की गयी है । 1968-69 में

इस प्रयोजन के लिये 50.00 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी थी; और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 5.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। पर्यटन विभाग फिलहाल रेस्टोरेंटों को ऋण प्रदान नहीं करता।

#### Mangalore Harbour Project

4642. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to his statement that the Mangalore Harbour Project is expected to be completed by the end of 1971 and the Mysore Chief Minister's statement that the progress of the work was most tardy, what is the work plan for each financial year and the corresponding budget provision required;

(b) considering the interest on investment of the port and the connecting Railway line, the reason why the work has been tardy so far and the financial provision so short; and

(c) whether arrangement has been made for the foreign exchange needed for the import of components including dredgers, required for the project and the further steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The work on the Mangalore Harbour Project is being progressed on the basis of annual allocations for the project which are made from year to year in the light of the resources available.

(c) Foreign exchange requirements of the project covering tools and plants and dredging will be arranged at the appropriate time. There is no proposal under consideration to acquire a dredger for the project.

#### Service Code for Government Employees

4643. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the new features in the Service Code which did not exist in the previous rules;

(b) whether there is any provision against favouritism which is the most demoralising factor associated with popular Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for Government not divesting themselves of the powers to promote or post, as in Ceylon and in some other countries, where this power is with the public Service Commission; and

(d) the reasons for not including in the rules an annual statistical record of the work of officials with reference to work load ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKIA) : (a) No service code as such relating to Central Government servants has been issued recently. The conditions of service of Central Government employees are at present regulated by rules made by the President under article 309 of the Constitution, on various matters. In regard to matters relating to conduct, discipline, retirement, leave, pensions, etc. rules applicable to all categories of Government servants are by and large uniform; but the rules regarding recruitment to services and promotions therein vary from service to service. These rules have been modified from time to time in the interest of efficient administration of services as well as morale of the Government servants.

(b) Provision already exists in the rules governing conduct of Government servants that every Government servant shall, at all times, maintain absolute integrity and devotion to duty and do nothing which is unbecoming of a Government servant.

(c) Recruitment/appointment, promotions etc. to civil services under the Central Government are made according to the procedures/principles laid down in the relevant rules made by the President under article 309 of the Constitution, as well as in accordance with the provisions of article 320 of

the Constitution. There is no question of deviating from the constitutional provisions in this behalf.

(d) There is a provision for recording confidential reports on Government servants annually by the superior officer who will, no doubt, take into consideration all relevant factors including the work load of the Government servants reported upon while recording their reports.

**Loss due to Border Disputes and Vandalism and Looting**

4644. SHRI NANJA GOWDER :  
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a letter in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 18th February, 1969 saying that more than a thousand deaths have been caused in the country on account of boundary disputes between States and over 20 crores of rupees have been lost in goods and valuables due to vandalism and looting; and

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

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

**Selection Grade for Manipur Civil Service**

4645. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that selection grade is conferred to those officials of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service who have completed 12 years' service while 20 years' service is needed in the case of the Manipur Civil Service;

(b) if so, the reason for this discriminatory provision in the service rules;

(c) whether any relaxation was made in the case of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service and selection grade was conferred without their completing 12 years' service; and

(d) if so, how many persons have been given selection grade and after how many years' service ?

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

(b) The pay scales and allowances of the employees of Manipur Administration are similar to those of the employees of Assam. Manipur Government have informed that in the Assam Civil Service, 20 years' of service in ordinary grade of the Service is essential for the promotion of an officer to the Selection Grade of the Service. Manipur Service Rules were patterned on the same lines. The scales of pay sanctioned for the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service are different from the scales of pay sanctioned for the Manipur Civil Service.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Selection Grade for Teachers of Manipur**

4646. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of teachers of the Government Schools including the L.P. Schools of Manipur who have given the Selection Grade Scale after completing 20 years of service;

(b) the number out of them who are being given the Selection Grade scale till date;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur are extending the Selection Grade Scale to the teachers of aided Schools including the High Schools;

(d) if so, how many such teachers are being given the scale; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Primary and Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination in Manipur**

4647. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there had been large scale failures mainly in Hindi in the Competitive examinations held by the Government of Manipur for the Primary and Middle School Leaving Certificate examinations during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have paid due attention in the matter of appointment of more Hindi teachers in the Government-Cum-Junior High Schools of Manipur and whether the existing Hindi teachers are being paid properly; and

(d) if so, the qualifications of the teachers and their scale of pay at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A majority of failures are from Schools located in remote hill areas and are due to non-availability of willing and trained teachers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) Matric Standard in Hindi plus Class VIII Pass. —Rs. 110-165.

(ii) Kovid and its equivalent examination. —Rs. 125-200.

(iii) Kovid Trained and its equivalent —Rs. 140-275.

(iv) Hindi plus Matriculation — Rs. 175-400.

**Report of India's Observer to Mexico Olympic Games**

4648. SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government's accredited Observer at the Mexico Olympic Games, Shri M. R. Krishna, has submitted his report to Government;

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

(c) whether Government have considered the report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report contains Shri M. R. Krishna's observations on the performance of the Indian contingent at the Mexico Olympic Games in general and hockey team in particular. It also contains some recommendations about building of our national teams for participation in international competitions, in future.

(c) Not yet. The report in the first instance is being considered by the All India Council of Sports.

(d) Does not arise.

**State Transport Corporations Exemption from Transport**

4649. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the conference of State Road Transport Undertakings has recommended to exempt the State Transport Corporations from the payment of certain taxes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on this recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Who's Who in G.I.A.**

4650. SHRI WARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a book "Who's who in CIA" by Dr. Julius Mader of Berlin, has been published;

(b) whether it includes the names of 10 persons who are presently on the U. S. Embassy staff;

(c) whether they guide the activities of agents of other nationalities; and

(d) what steps are being taken to safeguard the national interests ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) Constant vigilance is being maintained in regard to espionage and other subversive activities, and action under the law is taken whenever necessary.

**Conferring of Honours**

4651. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) since honours are being conferred on Secretaries to Government, what are the honours conferred on Junior officials whose good work also deserves to be recognised;

(b) in selecting film personalities, poets and artists, whether their own representative bodies are consulted and, if not, the competence of those who make the selection;

(c) whether Government have considered the obscurity that follows the honours conferred, because they cannot be suffixed to names;

(d) the reason why Government do not consider other names for honours which can be prefixed so that honours serve their purpose or recognition and stimulation of public services; and

(e) the reasons for which the highest award for inventions was conferred and what are the reflection from this on the quality of our inventions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ( SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA ) : (a) Presumably the member has in mind the Padma Awards conferred on Republic Days. There is no stipulation that these awards should be conferred only on Secretaries to the Government. In fact, they are conferred on other officials also for distinguished service.

(b) Recommendations for the awards are examined by a representative Committee of Secretaries which informally consults specialists in cases in which such consultation appears advisable.

(c) to (e). The Padma Awards are honours conferred by the President for

distinguished services in different fields of public activity. They are not titles and are, therefore, not pre-fixed or suffixed to the names of the recipients. The question of choosing other names for the awards with a view to pre-fixing them to the names of the recipients does not arise. The awards were instituted with the object of providing incentives to greater efforts by individuals in their respective fields including inventions and are serving this purpose.

### चम्पारन जिले में सीमावर्ती सड़के

4652. श्री क०मि० मधुकर : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर चम्पारन जिले में सीमावर्ती सड़क बनाने का काम अचानक बन्द कर दिया गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार और जनता को प्रति वर्ष हानि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि इन सड़कों का निर्माण पूर्ण नहीं किया जाता तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) कार्य बन्द नहीं किया गया है। अत्यन्त वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क के कार्यों पर प्रगति धीमी कर देनी पड़ी। इसमें चम्पारन जिले में पड़ने वाला भाग शामिल है। परियोजना के शीघ्र पूरे होने से जो लाभ हो सकते थे, उनमें कुछ सीमा तक, विलम्ब हो जायेगा।

(ख) यह प्रस्तावित किया जाता है कि परियोजना की विशिष्टी को घटाकर इस परियोजना को इस तरह से पूरा किया जाये कि

1970-71 के अन्त तक गाड़ियों के यातायात के लिये सड़क योग्य हो जाये।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

### Dredging of Paradeep Port

4653. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the contract which has been signed with a Japanese firm, dredging the Paradeep Port and for widening the turning circle;

(b) the total amount of money estimated for this work and the name of the said firm; and

(c) whether the dredger belonging to the firm has reached the Paradeep Port and has started working by now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Paradip Port Trust have entered into a contract with M/s Penta Ocean Construction Company Limited, Japan for dredging a sand trap near the tip of the southern breakwater to arrest the littoral drift, for widening the turning circle from 1100 ft. to 1725 ft. etc. The estimated cost of the work covered by this contract is Rs. 145 lakhs.

The dredger of the firm has reached Paradip Port and started the work from the 10th March, 1969.

### Dredging of Canal across Rameshwaram

4654. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as at present the ships now have to go round Ceylon as the sea between the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait is shallow;



(b) whether the Government of Madras have made a proposal to the Centre for the digging of a Canal across Rameshwaram to obviate the difficulty; and

(c) if so, whether the proposal has been considered and what would be the outlay needed for the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) (i) (c). Ships with a draft of more than 11ft. going from the West Coast of India to East-coast and *vice-versa* have to circumnavigate Ceylon. In 1963 the then Government of Madras submitted a Project Report for connecting the Palk Bay with the Gulf of Mannar by a ship canal. Detailed investigations were initiated in 1965 to arrive at a realistic estimate of the project. A report based on these investigations received in July, 1968 is under examination. The estimated cost of the project according to the report is Rs. 37.5 crores including Rs. 16.5 crores in foreign exchange.

#### Agreement for Credit Facilities for Ship-Building

4655. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and West Germany for credit facilities for building ships in India;

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

(c) the extent of utilisation of Bonn credit so far received for the purpose of ship-building in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Khosla Commission Report

4656. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :  
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khosla Commission in its report has pointed out manifold shortcomings prevailing in the Delhi Police ?

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that these shortcomings are removed; and

(c) whether any watchdog body is proposed to see that the steps for implementation of the recommendations or for the removal of the shortcomings pointed out in the Commission's report are not delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A report of the Delhi Police Commission has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The majority of the recommendations made by the Delhi Police Commission have been examined by Government and decisions taken. These decisions are being implemented.

(c) There is no such proposal. The implementation of these recommendations are however being reviewed periodically.

#### Grievances of Staff of I. I. T., New Delhi

4657. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1087 on the 5th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the memorandum and

have redressed the grievances mentioned in the memorandum which was signed by 325 employees of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the grievances which have been remedied; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the grievances are likely to be remedied ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The authorities of the Institute are considering the legitimate grievances continuously and redressing them according to the rules and regulations of the Institute and according to the availability of funds.

(b) and (c). The grievances redressed so far are given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

##### List of Grievances Remedied

1. The Institute has provided channels for receipt of suggestions/complaints through welfare officers.

2. Departmental promotion rules have been framed. Educational qualifications and experience are now relaxable for promotion in respect of departmental candidates.

3. Permanent posts in the Works Unit are filled from amongst temporary staff.

4. Canteen, hospital, school facilities, proper drainage and fans have been provided.

5. Community hall, water meters, grills to windows, children's Park, staff club, shopping centre etc. are being provided.

6. Electric meters wherever required are being shifted.

7. Housing accommodation is gradually being provided.

##### Continuation of Part-Time 'B' Technical Course in Delhi Polytechnics

4658. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of different Polytechnics in Delhi approached the Director of Employment, Training and Technical Education in August, 1968 and observed strikes in order to press their demands for continuing the Part-time 'B' Technical Course in the College of Engineering, Kashmere Gate, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Director had assured for looking into the matter sympathetically at an early date;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Department to continue the said course for a large number of students seeking admission for Part-time 'B' Technical Course in order to prevent further violence by the suffering students; and

(d) the present position and the time when the said course is expected to be started in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : Yes, Sir. The students requested that facilities for higher technical education for diploma holders be provided in Delhi.

(b) The Director promised to take up the matter with the appropriate authorities.

(c) An Assessment Committee of the Delhi University recommended that in view of lack of full-time staff and other deficiencies in the teaching facilities, the Part-time degree course at the Delhi College of Engineering should be discontinued and diploma holders may be provided with opportunity for advancement through the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers. The course was, therefore, discontinued from 1967 and no fresh admissions have since been made.

(d) The College is conducting the course for the students already admitted in previ-

ous years. It is not proposed to restart the course but the question of conducting classes for A. M. I. E. Examination is under the consideration of the College.

### मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से धन बिया जाना

4659. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या नीव-हन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1969-70 में केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि के लिये धन की स्वीकृति के बारे में अपनी योजनाय प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उसके लिये अब तक कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सड़क आरक्षित निधि (सामान्य) के लिये भी अनुदान मांगे गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि मांगी गई है ?

संसदीय-कार्य विभाग तथा नीवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह):

(क) से (ङ). केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से किये जाने वाले सड़क विकास की योजनायें वर्ष-वर्ष के आधार नहीं, अपितु पांच वर्षों के आधार पर अनुमोदित की जाती हैं। केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (साधारण) आरक्षित खाते के धन से पूरे किये जाने वाले मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त नये प्रस्ताव विवरण (अनुबंध 1) में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-541/69] ये प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं और राज्य सरकार से उनके संबंध में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। चाणू योजनाओं के लिये

राज्य सरकार ने 4.55 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान 1969-70 में केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (साधारण) आरक्षित से मांगा है।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि नियतन का प्रश्न है राज्य सरकार को 100.35 लाख रुपये के कार्य-क्रम के लिये कहा गया है और अभी तक जो प्रस्ताव मंजूर हुये हैं वे विवरण (अनुबंध 2) में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-541/69]

### जिला गजेटियरों के संकलन तथा प्रकाशन के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

4660. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को वर्ष 1960 से 1968 की अवधि में जिला गजेटियरों के संकलन तथा प्रकाशन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कई सहायता मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उसे कितनी धन राशि दी गई है ; और

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

शिक्षा तथा युवक युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वशान) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 82,200.00 रुपये।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दश जिला गजेटियरों के प्रारूपों को पूरा कर लिया है। इसमें से, सागर, खालियर और जबलपुर जिलों के गजेटियर प्रकाशित हो गए हैं और पूर्वी निमाड़ नरसिंहपुर और इंदौर जिलों के गजेटियर छप रहे हैं।

संग्रहालयों के विस्तार के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

4661. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में सरकार ने संग्रहालय भवन का विस्तार करने के लिये उाकरणों और प्रकाशन के लिये तथा संग्रहालय के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य-संग्रहालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई संकल्प पारित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त अवधि में कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० द्वार० वी० राव) : ( क ) से ( ग ) . संग्रहालय के प्रदर्शन उपकरण की खरीद के लिए, मंत्रालय द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 12,000 रुपये की राशि नियत की गई थी। क्योंकि, राज्य सरकार ने खर्च के आंकड़े समय पर नहीं भेजे थे, इसलिए राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, ब्वालियर के शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1967-68 वर्ष के दौरान, केवल 1,000 रुपये दिये जा सके। प्रदर्शन व्यवस्था में सुधार को दृष्टि में रखकर वीथियों के पुनर्गठन के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को, 1968-69 के दौरान 9,750 रुपये का नियतन किया गया था। किन्तु, राज्य सरकार ने इस धार भी अब तक खर्च के आंकड़े नहीं भेजे हैं, इसलिए कोई राशि नहीं दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश के किसी भी राज्य संग्रहालय से, इस बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Explorers Unit Bound for Andamans from Calcutta

4662. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an explorers unit consisting of two persons left on Boat for Andamans from Calcutta ;

(b) whether the Indian Navy had any contact with them till they reached the high sea ;

(c) whether it is a fact that uptill the 14th February, 1969, the Navy could not establish any contact with the boat ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Indian Navy was not required to maintain contacts with the boat during its passage down the Hoogly. However, the boat was contacted by two Naval ships on the 7th of February, 1969 ; and, since the expedition was progressing satisfactorily, the ships thereafter proceeded on their normal duties. Contact with the boat was lost by the Explorers Club of India on 8-2-1969. The President of the Explorers Club requested the Naval Officer-In-Charge Calcutta for assistance on 11 2.1969. The request was considered at the Naval Headquarters and the ships already operating in the area were directed for search and assistance. One Super Constellation aircraft and Packet aircraft of the Indian Air Force also carried out the search on 12th, 13th and 14th February, 1969 and the boat was finally spotted on 14 2 69. An Indian Naval Ship also remained in the area, till the boat was located. On the 1st of March, 1969 an I.A.F aircraft sighted the boat about 240 miles from Port Blair. An I. N. Ship made contact with the boat that afternoon and gave medical and other assistance to the crew,

गांधी जी के पत्रों का गांधी स्मारक संग्रहालय को दिया जाना

4663. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री वेवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रनेक प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के रिश्तेदारों ने गांधी जी से सम्बन्धित पत्र गांधी स्मारक संग्रहालय को देने से मना कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नेताओं तथा उनके रिश्तेदारों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० धार० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग) - इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई अधिकृत सूचना नहीं है। फिर भी सरकार हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स (दिल्ली संस्करण) में 24 फरवरी, 1969 को इस सम्बन्ध में छपी रिपोर्ट से अवगत है।

गांधी स्मारक संग्रहालय एक स्वेच्छिक संगठन है, इसलिए इस बारे में कोई समुचित कार्रवाई करने की जिम्मेदारी उसी संगठन की है।

**Explorations and Excavations in  
Village Kapia, District Basti  
U. P.**

4664. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA :  
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :  
SHRI D.C. SHARMA :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India carried out explorations and excavations in Village Kapia, Tehsil Khalilabad, District Basti (U. P.); and

(b) whether it is established that Kapia was the ancient city of Kapilvastu ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the absence of any excavation, it cannot be definitely said whether or not Kapia was the ancient city of Kapilvastu.

**Employment of Ministers' Sons and  
Daughters Under Foreign Govern-  
ment and Embassies**

4665. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey as to whether daughters or sons of Ministers of the Central Government are employed in any of the foreign embassies or organisations under the control of foreign embassies;

(b) if so, the names of these Ministers and their sons and daughters;

(c) whether Government consider it proper that the close relatives of Ministers should serve under foreign Governments; and

(d) if not, whether Government would issue instructions to all the Members of the Council of Ministers and direct them to withdraw their sons and daughters from employment under foreign Governments and embassies in India or abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ( SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA ) : (a) No such survey has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The general question of adopting appropriate conventions in the matter is under consideration.

**Deciphering of Indus Script by  
Finnish Scholars**

4666. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that four Finnish scholars have succeeded in deciphering the Indus script;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked for details from the Soudinavian institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen; and

(c) whether Government intend to invite the scholars to India and honour them for their scholarly contribution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) A news item has appeared in the Press to this effect.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India has written to the Department of Indology, University of Copenhagen for detailed information.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

**Appointment of Part-Time Rural  
Policeman**

4667. SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI VISHWANATHA  
MENON :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSE :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI E.K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police Commission has in its recent report

suggested appointment of a part-time "rural Policeman" in each village; and

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

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

(b) In view of the rapid urbanisation of Delhi, the introduction of the system of 'rural policeman' is not considered necessary.

**राज्यों में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये पद  
सुरक्षित करना**

4668. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब राज्य की मांगि अन्य राज्यों में भी पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिये सेवाओं में पद सुरक्षित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई आदेश जारी कर रही है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नियुक्तियों में आक्षेपों के प्रयोजनों के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा केवल अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को ही पिछड़े वर्गों के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। राज्यों में पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिये राज्य सरकार के अधीन पदों अथवा सेवाओं में पदों के आरक्षण के लिये आदेश जारी करने के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार सक्षम है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों के लिये कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं करती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**केन्द्र-प्रशासित राज्य क्षेत्रों में कानून  
और व्यवस्था**

4669. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र प्रशासित राज्य क्षेत्रों की स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा हत्या, प्राग लगाने, झुरेबांणी तथा नरबलि के मामलों की शिकायतें दर्ज कराई जाने के बाद भी इन मामलों की जांच नहीं की जाती है और दूसरी ओर इन क्षेत्रों की पुलिस अपराधियों के साथ मिल कर इन मामलों को दबा देती है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र द्वारा निदेश दिये जाने का कोई उपबन्ध है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1967-68 में तथा अब तक संसद सदस्यों ने केन्द्र प्रशासित राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने मामलों के बारे में सरकार को बताया है तथा सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) सूचित किये गये मामलों पर विधि के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(ग) जब कभी, ऐसे दृष्टान्त जिसमें मामलों की जांच से सम्बन्धित पुलिस की अक्षमता के बारे में आरोप हों, सरकार के ध्यान में लाये जाते हैं, तो उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

**Enquiry Committee on Banaras Hindu University**

4670. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of the

Banaras Hindu University is allowed to function as one of the full members of the Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Gajendra-gadkar; and

(b) if not, in which way the Vice-Chancellor is exactly connected with this Enquiry Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under Section 5 (3) of the Banaras Hindu University Act, the University is entitled to appoint a representative, who shall have the right to be present and be heard at any inspection or inquiry caused by the visitor. The Executive Council has appointed the Vice-Chancellor as its representative under the said provision.

**Literacy among Women**

4671. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that throughout the Indian Union and in each State of the Union the rate of literacy among women is lower than among men;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the proportion of girls in the Primary and Secondary Schools and Colleges is less than that of boys;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated any grand scheme to provide free education to girls throughout the Indian Union at the Secondary and University stage; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not formulating such a scheme ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Education is free for all in Jammu and Kashmir University. It is free for girls up to secondary stage in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tripura. Education for both boys and girls is free up to the secondary stage in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Laccadive, Minicopy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Andman and Nicobar Islands, and in Schools run by Delhi Municipal Corporation. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, education up to secondary stage is free for both boys and girls whose parents' income is below Rs. 1,200/- per annum.

Besides, education is free throughout school stage all over India for boys and girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, there is free education up to middle school stage for all children in all the Union Territories. In other States, fee concessions are available to a fair extent to poor and deserving students.

However, it is mainly for State Governments to formulate schemes of free education at the different stages, as Education is a State subject.

#### Central Assistance for Development of Inland Waterways in Kerala

4672. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any programme for the development of inland waterways in Kerala both as tourist attraction and as means to augment the transport system in the State for inclusion in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details and cost of each scheme included in the programme; and

(c) how far the programme has met the Central approval and assistance, if any, to be given for execution thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have proposed the following new schemes for inclusion in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of inland water transport :—

#### Improvement of Inland Waterways :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Improvement to Chavara Canal (1½ miles).	5.22
2. Improvements to Sulthan Canal (1 km).	4.58
3. Construction of a dry-dock at Alleppey and Workshop for repair and overhaul of craft.	9.85
4. Improvements to West Coast Canal M.21-28, 16-17, 5-6.	2.04
5. Acquisition of dredger and hand cranes.	25.00
6. Widening Chembakkara Thodu	20.00
7. Lumpsum provision for completion of miscellaneous IWT schemes in progress.	10.00
	Rs. <u>79.769</u>

In addition to the above schemes, the State Government have also proposed schemes estimated to cost Rs. 62.75 lakhs for acquisition of new boats, engines etc. for development of inland water transport under the State's plan.

(c) So far as assistance for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is concerned, the State Government had forwarded a separate list of schemes. The question of central assistance to the States including the Kerala State will be considered taking into account the allocations to be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the feasibility of the schemes.



एयर इन्डिया कलेंडर, 1969

4673. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या पर्यटन तथा धार्मिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इन्डिया ने इस वर्ष के कलेंडर की कितनी प्रतियां छपाई हैं ;

(ख) इसके लिए डिजाइन तैयार करने, छपाई, कागज, इलाकों आदि पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कलेंडर किमी अन्य देश से छपवाया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हां. तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में सरकारी सामग्री भारत में ही छपवाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा धार्मिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1,90,325.

(ख) 7,48,600 रुपये

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

गालिब शताब्दी समारोह

4674. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गालिब शताब्दी समारोह की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी खजाने से कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1952 में गालिब की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किये गये थे और ये अब फिर जारी किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) गालिब शताब्दी समारोह का आयोजन करने वाली समिति के सदस्यों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मन्त्रालय ने अखिल भारतीय गालिब शताब्दी समिति के लिए 20,00,000 रुपये स्वीकृत किये हैं जिसमें से 15,00,000 रुपये चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान दे दिये गये हैं और शेष 5.00 लाख रुपये अगले वित्त वर्ष में दे दिये जायेंगे ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) अखिल भारत गालिब शताब्दी समिति के सदस्यों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:—

- |                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी    | अध्यक्ष   |
| 2. श्री ए० एन० मुल्ला, संसद |           |
| सदस्य                       | उपाध्यक्ष |
| 3. श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद  | सचिव      |
| 4. कर्नल वी० एच० जंजी       | खजान्ची   |
| 5. श्री अन्सार हरवानी       | सदस्य     |
| 6. श्रीमती हमीदा सुल्तान    | सदस्य     |
| 7. श्री मलिक राम            | सदस्य     |
| 8. श्री पृथ्वी चन्द         | सदस्य     |

तकनीकी ग्रहंता सम्बन्धी डिप्लोमा

4675. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शारदा मन्द :

श्री अविचन :

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

(क) क्या तकनीकी क्षेत्र में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी के कारण क्लर्क की नौकरी करने के इच्छुक तकनीकी ग्रहंता सम्बन्धी डिप्लोमा प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों का डिप्लोमा बी० ए० की डिग्री के बराबर माना जायेगा, विशेष रूप से जब कि बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम के प्रथम वर्ष में प्रवेश के लिये 40 प्रतिशत अंक अपेक्षित हैं और डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के प्रथम वर्ष में योग्यता के आधार पर प्रवेश मिलता है और दोनों ही पाठ्यक्रम तीन वर्ष के हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिसके आधार पर यह डिप्लोमा बी० ए० की डिग्री के बराबर समझा जायेगा ?

गृह-काय मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विश्वा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) तकनीकी ग्रहंताओं वाले डिप्लोमों के तथा ऐसी संस्थाओं के, जो इस प्रकार के डिप्लोमा प्रदान करती हैं, ब्योरे प्रश्न में नहीं दिये गये हैं। फिर भी, अवर श्रेणी लिपिक के पद के लिए नियत न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यता सामान्यतः मैट्रिकुलेशन या समकक्ष है। एक डिप्लोमा धारी व्यक्ति भी अवर श्रेणी लिपिक की नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र होगा यदि मैट्रिकुलेशन या समकक्ष परीक्षा पास कर ली हो। कुछ पदों के लिए, जैसे केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के सहायकों के लिए, मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय की (कुछ विशिष्ट डिप्लोमों के अतिरिक्त) डिग्री सीधी भर्ती के लिये न्यूनतम ग्रहंता है। कुछ डिप्लोमों को भी डिग्री के समकक्ष मान्यता दी हुई है। अतः जहाँ किसी पद के लिये न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यता मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय की डिग्री है, वे डिप्लोमा धारी, जिनके डिप्लोमा डिग्री के समकक्ष घोषित किये गये हैं, भी उस पद के लिये पात्र होंगे।

#### Expenditure on Ministers

4676. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on Ministers including their T. A. bills, Salary, House Rent Allowance and Conveyance during 1968 ; and

(b) the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The total amount spent on the Salary and Travelling Allowance of Ministers for the period from 1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1968 comes to Rs. 30,22,365. Ministers are entitled to free furnished residence in accordance with the provisions of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act 1952, and the Ministers' Residence Rules, 1962, framed thereunder. They are not entitled to House Rent Allowance. Ministers are also not provided any conveyance at Government expense or granted any conveyance allowance. They, however, use the staff cars for the due performance of their official duties.

#### National Policy for Sports

4677. SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

(a) whether Government propose to lay down a national policy for sports ; and

(b) if so, whether the Indian games like wrestling, kabaddi, archery, gada bhajan etc. will be included in the proposed policy for sports ?

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

(a) The President of the All India Council of Sports in his speech delivered on the 5th of December, 1968 at the time of the inauguration of the reconstituted All India Council of Sports had called upon the Council to formulate a National Policy for the promotion of games and physical activities, both within the country and in the international arena. The matter is at present engaging the attention of the Council; and the Government will give due consideration to its recommendations, when received.

(b) A National Policy on games and Sports for our country should obviously include indigenous games.

#### **Eminent Indian Scientists Working in Foreign Countries**

4678. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

(a) the names and designations of eminent Indian scientists who are now working in foreign countries and the names of foreign countries where each scientist is working; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken by Government to bring back the emigrant scientists to India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which maintains the National Register of Scientific and Technical personnel and operates the Scientists' Pool has been recently trying to collect information regarding eminent Indian scientists holding senior positions in foreign countries. The survey is still in the initial stage.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to facilitate return of Indian scientists to

India. A Statement regarding these is attached.

#### *Statement*

The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India :

- (i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.
- (ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.
- (iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.
- (iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (C. S. I. R.) which is distributed free to about 300 organisations all over India.

- (v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

#### Staff Representatives at J. C. M. Meeting

4679. SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the representatives from the staff side who were invited to attend the last session of the Joint Consultative Machinery held in December, 1968 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all the staff representatives were not invited to attend the said session of the Joint Consultative Machinery and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) A meeting of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery was held on 27th and 28th December, 1968. A list of the representatives from the Staff side who were invited to attend this meeting is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. Sec No. L. T. 542/69]

(b) No, Sir.

All the representatives of Unions/Associations, which were recognised at the time of calling of the meeting, were invited.

विश्वविद्यालय में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा

4680. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्थानी :  
श्री विश्वनारायण शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा तथा पुस्तक सेवा जंजी

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य-वार कितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विज्ञान की पुस्तकों का प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों अथवा राज्य शिक्षा विभागों को कोई सहायता दी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;  
श्री

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा पुस्तक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० प्रार० बी० राब) : (क) देश के विश्व-विद्यालयों तथा विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाओं की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-543/69 ]

(ख) वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार 49 विश्वविद्यालयों। विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाओं ने एक अथवा अधिक विषयों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अपना लिया है।

(ग) से (ङ). हिन्दी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विज्ञान की पुस्तकों समेत/ विभिन्न विषयों में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के मानक ग्रन्थों के अनुवाद और प्रकाशन की योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है। अपने अपने राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों के सहयोग से, प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के

निर्माण के लिए वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान 12 राज्य सरकारों को लेख-अनुदान (आन एकाउन्ट ग्रांट) भी दिये गए हैं। इस प्रकार प्रकाशित पुस्तकों में विज्ञान की पुस्तकें भी शामिल होंगी।

#### History of Freedom Struggle of Pakhtoon People

4681. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4344 on the 13th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government consider the life and activity of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the struggle of the Pakhtoon people during the British days as part of the freedom movement of India;

(b) if so, whether an attempt would be made to collect firsthand information from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan himself as that will be more authentic;

(c) The reason why 'The History of Freedom Movement Unit', under Dr. Tara Chand is collecting the views of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from the Government Archives, his biography and his public speeches and writings; and

(d) whether for getting materials for the freedom movement of India and particularly of the Pakhtoons and crucial period of division of India, a team of historians would be sent to meet Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and record his views regarding various aspects of freedom movement with which he was directly associated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Attempts have already been made in this behalf. The All India Radio sent some time ago its representative to interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at length on the various aspects of his life's mission. A delegation, under the leadership of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, sponsored

by the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary, visited Kabul in April, 1967 and interviewed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library also sent in 1968 its representative with Shri Pyarelal, who have recorded the talks of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Shri Pyarelal who was associated with Badshah Khan for 35 years visited Kabul in 1965 to interview Badshah Khan and wrote a book dealing with the life of the Pathan leader and his achievements. Shri Tendulkar followed Shri Pyarelal in 1967 with another biography of Abdul Gaffar Khan, relating minutely, many times in Badshah Khan's own words--his life story. Shri Tendulkar wrote his book on behalf of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and was given all facilities by the Government to consult the records in the National archives of India and to obtain information through Shri Narang, an erstwhile Khudai Khidmatgar and a member of the North Western Frontier Province Assembly. These publications are considered authentic sources.

(c) and (d). In view of the position given in reply to part (b) above, it is not considered necessary by the History of Freedom Movement Unit to send a team of historians to interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan but would make use of the material which is already available.

#### Reinstatement of Central Government Employees in West Bengal

4682. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of the Central Government employees against whom action was taken in West Bengal in connection with the token strike on the 19th September, 1968; and

(b) how many of them were re-instated or taken back since then ?

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

### Panchayati Raj System in NEFA

4683. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce the Panchayati Raj system of democratic institution in NEFA as has been recommended by the Ering Committee; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Following the recommendations of the Ering Committee, NEFA Panchayat Raj Regulation have been promulgated and action is on way to set up the Panchayat bodies at various levels.

(b) Does not arise.

### Accidents on Bombay-Hyderabad National Highway

4684. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took place on the Bombay-Hyderabad National Highway, near Jawali village in Mohol Taluka, Sholapur District, Maharashtra State at the dangerous turns; and

(b) the number of complaints that have been received by the P. W. D. department asking for removing this dangerous spot ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Twelve accidents took place at Yawali curve at mile 126/2 of National Highway No. 9 from the year 1958 to 1965. Speed breakers and signboards regarding limitation of Speed at this spot have been provided. After these precautions no accident has since taken place.

(b) Two complaints have been received by the State P. W. D. for improving this curve.

### New Airport in Sholapur (Maharashtra)

4685. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding the setting up of a new Airport near Konde Village in Sholapur District, Maharashtra State; and

(b) whether Government are considering to have a new Airport at Sholapur instead of the present temporary Air landing place ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

### International Hockey Tournament

4686. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Hockey Federation has any proposal under consideration to hold an International Hockey Tournament in Bombay in January, 1970;

(b) if so, the names of countries which are likely to take part in that tournament; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : (a) to (c). The Indian Hockey Federation, in its General Meeting on 2-3-69, has decided to stage an International Hockey Tournament at Bombay in January, 1970. The Federation has proposed to invite the following teams :

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Pakistan     | 7. Belgium     |
| 2. West Germany | 8. Holland     |
| 3. East Germany | 9. Australia   |
| 4. Japan        | 10. Newzealand |
| 5. Malaysia     | 11. Spain      |
| 6. France       |                |

It is however proposed that India may field two teams.

The Indian Hockey Federation have also informed us that a formal proposal for holding this tournament will shortly be submitted to the Government.

**Dead Body of 12 year old Girl  
Found in Delhi**

4687. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :  
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI :  
SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a dead body of a 12 year old girl was found in a gunny bag near a public hydrant on the 27th February, 1969;

(b) whether the Police has fully inquired into the causes of her death;

(c) whether the mother of the deceased approached the Police authorities for protection and the Police did not take any action; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Police have registered a case u/s 364/802 I. P. C. which is under investigation.

(c) and (d). On 26-2-69 the mother of the deceased reported to the local police that her family has been threatened in connection with an alleged kidnapping case. The report was entrusted to a local police officer for preliminary enquiries. In view of the subsequent developments, this officer has been placed under suspension pending enquiries into his alleged remissness in not taking prompt action.

**Army Officers Killed by Hostile  
Mizos/Nagans**

4688. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Army Major was killed recently by a gang of hostile Mizos in the Nhalan area of Mizo hills bordering Churhandpur sub-division of Manipur;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the Army major was killed by the hostile Mizos;

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this connection;

(d) the number of army officers (with ranks) killed by Mizo/Naga hostiles during the last one year; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). On the 7th February, 1969, at about 6.30 P. M., a Major, in the course of a visit to village Hnahlan within the limits of his operational jurisdiction and close to the Burma border was suddenly fired upon at very close range. The Major was killed on the spot. The area was combed the next morning but no hostiles were seen in the vicinity. Security forces are continuing their operations in this region to curb the activities of the hostiles. During the last one year the following army personnel have

been killed during operations against Mizo/Naga hostiles :

Major	5
Captain	2
2/Lt.	1

**Walk out by Public during Playing of National Anthem in Srinagar Cinema House**

4689. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that at the time of playing of National Anthem at the end of film in cinema house in Srinagar, the people deliberately walk out from the halls;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have asked for a report from the State Government in this direction; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government to see that rules to this effect are strictly observed there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) to (c). Generally people stand up and observe proper decorum when the National Anthem is played in the cinema houses. However, complaints have been received from time to time of lapses in this matter on the part of the audiences at different places but no specific complaint regarding cinema houses in Srinagar has been received. The State Governments and Union territories have been requested from time to time to issue suitable instructions to the cinema owners for the maintenance of decorum at the time of playing of the Anthem. Some time ago the Minister of Information and Broadcasting also made an appeal to the cinema exhibitors to this effect.

**नोबहन टन भार क्षमता मे वृद्धि**

4690. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या नोबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नोबहन

टन भार क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) भारत में बने जहाजों और विदेशों से आयातित जहाजों की क्षमता कितनी-कितनी बढ़ेगी ; और

(ग) देश में जहाज-निर्माण कार्य के क्षेत्र में कब तक आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरंमैया) : (क) चूंकि अभी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है अतः जहाजी टन भार का लक्ष्य निश्चित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) भारतीय शिपयार्डों के लिए कुल अधिश्रृंखला का विशिष्ट प्रतिशत पृथक नहीं रखा जाता है परन्तु विदेशों में जहाजों के आदेश देने से पहले उनकी जहाज निर्माण करने की वर्तमान तथा प्रत्याशित क्षमता का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है।

(ग) यद्यपि अपने शिपयार्डों की उत्पादन शक्ति को सुधारने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं परन्तु यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि हम जहाज निर्माण में कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे चूंकि इस उद्योग का विकास धन और विदेशी मुद्रा पर तथा समुद्री मशीनों तथा संघटकों के निर्माण करने की प्रगति पर निर्भर करता है।

**दिल्ली में प्री-इंजिनियरिंग संस्थाएं**

4691. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में प्री-इंजिनियरिंग संस्थाएं किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं और दिल्ली पोली टेक्निक में, जिसकी परीक्षा को अप्रैल 1969 में सघ लोक सेवा द्वारा ली जा रही आई०



एम० ए० परीक्षा के आवेदन पत्रों के साथ लगे नियमों के पृष्ठ छः पर नियम आठ (ग) और (घ) के अनुसार 'प्री-इंजीनियरिंग' की परीक्षा के समान समझा जाता है, इंजिनियरिंग के अध्ययन के लिये कितने वर्ष लगते हैं ;

(ख) उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ प्री-इंजीनियरिंग/प्री-टेकनोलोजी' का पाठ्य-क्रम पढ़ाया जाता है;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली पालिटेक्निक उन संस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत आता है जो प्री-प्रोफेशनल/प्री-टेकनोलोजी पाठ्यक्रम की शिक्षा देती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी०के० शार० बी० राव) : (क) दिल्ली का कोई भी संस्थान, पूर्व-इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रम नहीं चला रहा है, दिल्ली इंजीनियरी कालेज (भूतपूर्व दिल्ली पोलिटेक्निक) के इंजीनियरी में 'पांच वर्षीय समेकित डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के प्रथम वर्ष के अन्त में ली जाने वाली परीक्षा, भारतीय सेना अकादमी परीक्षा के नियम ४ के पैराग्राफ (ड) के अधीन मान्यता प्राप्त है ।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पूर्व इंजिनियरी अथवा पूर्व व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम पंजाब, हरियाणा, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, मैसूर उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में चलाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). क्योंकि दिल्ली इंजीनियरी कालेज (भूतपूर्व दिल्ली पोलिटेक्निक) इंजीनियरी में डिग्रियों के लिए पांचवर्षीय समेकित पाठ्यक्रम चला रहा है जिसमें दाखिले के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता हायर सेकेंडरी/पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय पाठ्यक्रम है, इसलिये यह कोई पूर्व टेकनोलोजी पाठ्यक्रम नहीं चला रहा है ।

पोलिटेक्निक डिप्लोमा आई० एम० ए० परीक्षा के लिये भी मान्यता प्राप्त है ।

#### **Demands of Administration Under Budget Proposals for 1969-70**

4692. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of the Delhi Administration, including those of the Delhi Municipal Corporation have not been met fully under the Central Budget proposals for 1969-70;

(b) if so, the extent of cut affected in their proposals;

(c) the main schemes which are likely to be affected thereby;

(d) whether any protest have been made in this regard; and

(e) if so, from which quarters and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration proposed a total provision of Rs. 96.80 crores, including that for Delhi Municipal Corporation for inclusion in the budget estimates for 1969-70. The proposals were examined in the various concerned Ministries and an amount of Rs. 73.71 crores has been provided in the budget, having regard to the various considerations viz. economy in non-developmental expenditure, Sectoral ceilings assigned by the Planning Commission for various Plan Schemes, overall available resources and the capacity of the implementing agencies to spend.

(c) As adequate provisions have been included in the budget for all the approved Plan Schemes for Delhi for 1969-70, there is no question of any scheme being affected.

(d) and (e). The Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, has written to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in this regard

requesting for enhancing the Annual Plan for 1969-70 to Rs.28.29 crores against the approved ceiling of Rs. 23.40 crores. The matter is being examined by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

#### Seminar on Examination Reforms

4693. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :  
 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :  
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
 SHRI R. K. BIRLA :  
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :  
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :  
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
 SHRI BENI SHANKER  
 SHARMA :  
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether a seminar of students and teachers on examination reforms in the country was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein and the conclusions, if any, arrived at in the seminar; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). A Seminar on examination reforms and compulsory attendance was recently organised by the Delhi University Students' Union. To the best of our knowledge the official proceedings of the seminar have not been received by the University so far.

#### Allocation of Funds for National Highways

4694. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether allocation of funds for improvement of the National Highways is made on the basis of importance of the Highways or on the basis of States; and

(b) whether the population of a State also forms any basis for the allocation of funds regarding construction or improvement of the National Highways ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Funds for the construction and improvement of National Highways are not allocated on the basis of States or population, but on the necessity for such works depending on the condition of the highways and volume, intensity and nature of traffic thereon.

#### U.G.C.'s Plan for All-India Tour of Students

4695. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the University Grants Commission has drawn up a plan to take 500 students from all over the country on an All-India tour annually;

(b) if so, the objective, plan and the mode of selection of such students; and

(c) when Government propose to give effect to this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

#### Statement

##### The Scheme of Visiting Studentships

1. The University Grants Commission has decided to implement a scheme of Visiting Studentships during 1969-70. The broad purpose of the scheme is to help students "to know the country" by providing opportunities to visit places of outstanding interest in the field of national development, culture, history, education, etc.

2. The students in university departments and colleges are eligible for participa-

tion in the scheme. About 500 students will be selected for participation in the scheme in 1969-70.

3. The duration of the programme will be about two weeks.

4. The Visiting students will be paid third class (Sleeper) railway/bus fare for travel from the place of their study to the place of visit and back. Incidental charges at the rate of Rs. 10/- each way and daily allowance of Rs. 10/- per day will be paid to the students. The students should avail of the railway concession for the purpose.

5. Because of limited funds, the maximum number of students' places available to a University within the present scheme will be limited to 50 and the U.G.C. contribution would not exceed Rs. 5,000/-.

6. The Commission has requested the Universities to send specific proposals indicating the number of students to be included, the University/place to be visited etc.

#### Beating of Israeli Educationist in Aligarh University

4696. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :  
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY  
NATH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Israeli educationist was beaten up and knifed by the students in the Aligarh University;

(b) if so, what were the circumstances leading to incident;

(c) whether the incident was provoked by any political party; and

(d) if so, the steps taken against the miscreants and the inciters ?

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

**VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA)** : (a) to (d) . According to information received from the state government, one Mr. Abdul Karim, an Israeli educationist, paid a visit to Aligarh University on 27th February, 1969. Some students insisted on having an interview with him on political issues. When he avoided being drawn into a discussion on political matters, the students concerned are reported to have indulged in shouting slanderous remarks in respect of Mr. Karim. The University authorities, apprehending trouble, dispersed the students. Later, Mr. Karim accompanied by the proctoral staff left the university in a taxi. At Rasalganj overhead railway bridge the taxi was stopped by four or five students, who damaged the glass panes of the rear door of the vehicle and manhandled Mr Karim who received some bruises. He was rescued by police men and was taken to hospital. A case under sections 324/427 of the Indian Penal Code has been registered in respect of the incident. No political party is responsible for provoking the incident.

#### Solution for India's Language problem

4697. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs who recently visited India, leading a French Delegation to the bilateral consultation between India and France in New Delhi, had offered a solution for India's language problem, by developing a new audio visual method of teaching languages;

(b) if so, the details of the new method of teaching; and

(c) Government's reaction to adoption and popularisation of the process ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V.  
RAO)** : (a) and (b) . At the Indo-French talks held on 6th and 7th March, 1969, one of the subjects briefly discussed was the Indo-French Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. In the course of discussion the French Secretary of State emphasised the

effectiveness of audio visual methods in language teaching and said that in a small French town of Rayon one of the largest laboratories in the world had been set up to teach English, German, Spanish, French and Russian to new learners in six weeks. He felt that these techniques had a relevance for a multi-lingual country like India.

(c) The Government is already aware of teaching languages through Language Laboratory technique. The matter is under consideration.

### पाकिस्तानी जामूस की गिरफ्तारी

4698. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग दिल्ली के अधिकारियों ने जनवरी, 1969 में इब्राहीम नाम के एक पाकिस्तानी जामूस को गिरफ्तार किया था क्योंकि हर-याणा में बनाये जा रहे एक हवाई अड्डे का मानचित्र जो वह पाकिस्तान उच्च आयोग के एक अधिकारी को दे रहा था, उसके पास से बरामद हुआ था; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस नाम के एक पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक को, उस के पास बंध यात्रा दस्तावेज न होने के कारण, दिल्ली में, फरवरी, 1969 में गिरफ्तार किया गया था और विदेशियों के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन, उसके विरुद्ध दज किये गये एक मामले की जांच की जा रही है। उस के पास से कोई मानचित्र बरामद नहीं हुआ।

Deployment of C. R. P. in Titagarh

4699. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Reserve Police was deployed at Titagarh, 24 Parganas, West Bengal in connection with some communal riots which had taken place there recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the C. R. P. was hurriedly withdrawn without allowing it to function in a proper way; and

(c) if so, at whose instance the C. R. P. was deployed and the reasons for its hurried withdrawal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. They were kept as a reserve by the State Police authorities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Government Officials Working on Honorarium

4700. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5341 on the 20th December 1968 regarding Government Officials working on honorarium and state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-544/69].

### Grants to Privately Managed Schools in Union Territories

4701. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH

SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have framed any policy for the guidance of the Union Territories for giving of grants to the privately managed schools in their territories;

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) whether the Delhi Pattern has been recommended or it is somewhat different ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c) . In June, 1965, the Central Government recommended to all the Administrations of the Union Territories that the Delhi Education Code may be adopted by them with necessary modifications to suit local conditions. The main features of the Delhi Education Code are :

- (i) Maintenance grants are given on the basis of 95% of the difference between approved expenditure and approved income;
- (ii) Building grants are given to the extent of 2/3rd of the total expenditure actually incurred, subject to the maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The Union Territories of Andman and Nicobar Islands, and Chandigarh are following the Delhi pattern. The other Territories follow the patterns of the adjoining States.

**Revision of Pay Scales of Equivalent Posts of Officer Supervisors of Army Headquarters**

4702. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scale of pay of the post of Officer Supervisor in the Army Headquarters has been revised;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to revise the scale of pay of similar posts in the Central Secretariat Service maximum of scale of which was similar to

that of officer Supervisors, before the revision of its pay scale; and

(c) whether the revision of the pay scale of the Section Officers in the Departments of the Government of India is under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) . On the constitution of the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service in 1968, posts of Officer Supervisor (Rs. 740-30 830-35-900) and those of Civilian Staff Officer, Grade II (Rs 800-40-1000) were merged into a single grade of Civilian Staff Officer (Rs. 740-30-800-50-1150). There is at present no proposal to revise the scale of pay either of the post of Section Officer or any other posts in the Central Secretariat Service.

**Sethusamudram Project Investigation Report**

4703 SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7728 on the 19th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have received the complete report on the investigations of Sethusamudram Project;

(b) if so, when it was received;

(c) the main recommendation made therein;

(d) whether the State Government have requested the Centre to include this Project in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) . A report on the investigations into the Sethusamudram Ship Canal project was received in July, 1968. The report indicated *inter-alia* that the project was feasible, that it should provide a draft

30 ft. initially and 35 ft. ultimately that the Rameshwaram alignment should be adopted and that the first stage of the project would cost Rs. 37.5 crores including a foreign exchange of Rs. 16.5 crores.

(d) No specific request has been received from the State Government of Tamilnadu for inclusion of this project in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(e) The report on the investigations relating to the project is under examination.

#### National Archives of India

4704. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the qualification of the Assistants employed in the research room of the National Archives of India;

(b) whether Government have received complaints from the Research Scholars working in the Archives regarding the inadequacy of Canteen and other facilities; and

(c) if so, what are the complaints and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) All three Assistants employed in the Research Room of the National Archives of India possess Master's Degree in History. One of them also possesses Diploma in Archives-Keeping.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The complaints from the Scholars are given below :

- (1) Refreshment Room of the National Archives is too small and the arrangements are unsatisfactory. The Room should be kept open also on holidays as there is no other lunch room anywhere near the office.
- (2) Microfilm readers in the research room are inadequate.

(3) Seats in the research room are too few to meet the needs of the growing number of the research scholars.

(4) Documents and books are made available to some, while their access is denied to others.

(5) The exorbitant and fantastic rates of lodging accommodation in Delhi and the need for providing a small hostel, with proper boarding facilities for the research scholars attending the National Archives of India.

(6) New research scholars take nearly two weeks to know what and where the records are. They feel the guidance they get from the research room staff is inadequate.

The Government accept the need to improve the canteen facilities; to increase the number of microfilm readers and to increase the number of seats in the research rooms.

Better canteen facilities and the number of additional seats in the Research Room of the National Archives will be provided as soon as additional accommodation for the National Archives of India is constructed. This is proposed to be accomplished during the Fourth Five Years Plan.

As regards the microfilm readers, the National Archives of India has been able to procure a few more microfilm reader and some more are proposed to be imported in the near future.

As regards the complaint in regard to discrimination in the matter of access to documents and books, there has been no discrimination.

The request for hostel accommodation is under the consideration of Government.

As regards the question of guidance to research scholars, the correct position is as follow :

The research scholars work under their guides appointed by Universities, who advise them as to what records to consult in respect of their several subjects. Consequently the National Archives only offers general guidance to individual scholars. There is however always room for improvement and constructive suggestions would always be welcome.

#### **Procedure for forwarding Applications of Permanent Government Servants**

4705. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9233 on the 1st May, 1968, regarding posts of Russian Interpreters in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and state :

(a) the procedure which has been laid down for being followed by a Ministry, Department while forwarding applications of permanent Central Government servants for posts in public sector undertakings/autonomous semi-Government organisations;

(b) whether a permanent Government servant is allowed to retain lien on his permanent post in the Central Government upto a certain period on having been selected for a new assignment in any public sector undertaking/autonomous semi-Government organisations; and

(c) if so, whether there are certain autonomous semi-Government organisations/public sector undertakings like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which do not follow these orders and ask the candidates selected by them for appointment to resign from their several years of service in their parent Ministry/Government department and, if so, the reasons therefor and the position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Under the procedure prescribed for forwarding applications from permanent Government servants for posts (whether temporary or permanent) in public sector undertakings/autonomous semi-Government organisations,

the Ministry/Department concerned are to forward the applications only after taking from the permanent Government servants a written undertaking accepting the prescribed conditions and informing the foreign employer also of the conditions. The prescribed conditions are that permanent Government servants who are selected for appointment in public sector undertakings or autonomous semi-Government organisations on the basis of their applications for such posts should be allowed to retain a lien on their permanent posts in their parent office for a period of 2 years or till they are permanently absorbed in the public sector undertaking etc., whichever is earlier, subject to the following :

- (i) The leave salary and pension contributions should be paid either by the undertaking/organisation or by the Government servant concerned himself.
- (ii) The pay allowed to him by the undertaking/organisation should not exceed the limits specified in Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. 10 (24)-E. III/60, dated the 9th March, 1964, and such other orders restricting pay on foreign service as may be issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.
- (iii) If it is proposed to absorb the Government servant permanently in the public sector undertaking/autonomous semi-Government organisation before the expiry of the period of two years mentioned above, it would be incumbent on the foreign employer to consult the parent office before issuing orders absorbing the Government servant permanently, and the orders of permanent absorption should be issued by the foreign employer only after the resignation of the Government servant has been accepted by the Government and with effect from date of such acceptance vide Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. 4 (3)-E. IV/A/63, dated the 1st October, 1963.

(iv) Since the transfer in such cases is not in the public interest, the Government will not accept any liability to pay any retirement benefits or for carry forward of leave for the period of service rendered under the Government.

(v) If the Government servant is not permanently absorbed within a period of two years from the date of his appointment in the public sector undertaking/autonomous semi-Government Organisation in the manner indicated at (iii) above, he should, immediately on expiry of the said period of two years, either *resign from Government service or revert to his parent office*.

(vi) In exceptional cases, whether it would take some time for the public sector undertaking, autonomous body etc. to permanently absorb such Government servant due to administrative reasons, the permanent Government servant may be permitted to retain his lien in the parent Department/Office for one more year. While granting such permission, a fresh undertaking similar to the one referred to in paragraph 2 below may be taken from the permanent Government servants by the parent Department/Office. A similar treatment may be accorded to the quasi-permanent employees.

(c) It is not obligatory upon the public sector undertakings and the autonomous semi-Government organisations to comply with the orders issued by the Government in this regard except the conditions agreed to by them, in each case, while taking a permanent Government servant in their employ. Under the prescribed conditions detailed above, the retention of lien of permanent Government servants in the parent Government department is subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions. If any foreign employer, *i. e.* public sector undertaking/autonomous semi-Government organisation, is not agreeable to

any of these conditions, the lien of the permanent Government servant in that case cannot be retained and he has the option in that case to either resign his service under the Government or relinquish his post under the foreign employer and revert to the post on which he holds a lien.

### दिल्ली में दुर्घटनाएं

4706. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में मोटर/टैक्सी दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये;

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्ति सरकारी कर्मचारी थे; और

(ग) प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) से (ग). प्राप्त होने अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और पर समा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

### Charges Against Officers of Ministry of Education

4707. SHRI S. KUNDU :  
SHRI. S. M. KRISHNA :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a Senior Officer of his Ministry has been found guilty in the Museum theft which recently occurred in the National Museum, New Delhi and the Salar Jang Museum;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Administrative Division of his Ministry has withheld large sums of payments concerning the room coolers; and



(c) if so, the reasons for withholding the payment and the steps taken against the Officers concerned in the above two cases ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

(c) The whole payment could not be made as the requisite inspection reports had not been received from the C. P. W. D. authorities. These have, however, now been received and arrangements are being made to pay the balance. The Ministry had received two court injunctions asking that payment of a part of the bill which the firm had sent be withheld. No action has been taken against any Officer as it is not called for.

*Statement*

1. Amount due to the party	Rs. 3,14,406.00
2. (i) Amount paid	Rs. 1,81,602.00
(ii) Amount under payment	Rs. 43,000.00
3. Balance ( 1-2 )	Rs. 89 804.00
4. Amount to be withheld due to two court injunctions received by the Ministry	Rs. 41,188.75
5. Balance for payment ( 3--4 )	Rs. 48,61.25

**Aerodrome at Yermaras (Raichur)  
Mysore State**

4708. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Nizam Government had constructed an aerodrome at YERMARAS near Raichur District Headquarters, Mysore State, spending about one crore of rupees;

(b) if so, in which year it was constructed and the exact amount spent; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make use of this aerodrome for domestic flights towards Bangalore, Bombay and Hyderabad ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A fair-weather strip exists at Raichur in the State of Mysore. It is owned by the State Government, and the details thereof are not immediately available with the Civil Aviation Department.

(c) No, Sir.

**Inter-State Transfer of High Court Judges**

4709. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6622 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding inter-State transfer of Judges and state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken in the matter of inter-State transfers of High Court Judges; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the action taken to implement the suggestion made by the States Re-organisation Commission in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The question of transfer of Judges from one High Court to another has been considered by Government but they do not propose to make any such transfer unless it is essential. They are, however, considering the question whether some appointments from outside the State should be made at the time of first appointment as Judges.

**Pakistanis Arrested in Delhi**

4710. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Pakistanis who have been arrested by the Delhi police during the months of January and February, 1969 and the reasons of their arrest;

(b) whether any documents have been recovered from their possession indicating their espionage activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--545/69]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**मैथिली भाषा का दर्जा**

4711. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने मैथिली भाषा माप्री लोगों की मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैथिली भाषा को महत्वपूर्ण दर्जा दिलाने के बारे में एक समिति नियुक्त करने का आश्वासन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति ने क्या प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है और उस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी०के० धार० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Administrative set-up in Defence Services**

4712. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :  
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has made any recommendations regarding the administrative set-up in defence services;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) if not, when these are likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended in its report on "The Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of Work" that the Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence should be located in the main Ministry and not in the Department of Defence Production. The Commission also intends to formulate its recommendations regarding "Defence Matters" after a Study Team appointed by it to go into the subject has furnished its final report.

**China-trained Naga hostiles entering Mao Sub-division of Manipur**

4713. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some 250 China-trained Naga hostiles have recently entered into the Mao sub-Division of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the details of their entry and steps taken by Government against them as also to prevent further entry of the China-trained Naga hostiles into the country ?

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

(b) Security forces are maintaining constant vigilance to prevent the entry of Naga hostiles returning from China.

**Possession of Foreign Passports by an International Racketeer**

4714. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1843 on the 22nd November, 1968 regarding possession of Foreign Passports by an International Racketeer and state :

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

(b) if so, whether there are a number of cases pending in the Court against this person;

(c) whether his Ministry has been advised by the Ministry of Finance to withdraw the cases regarding the smuggling of an imported luxury car; and

(d) whether his Ministry informed the Ministry of External Affairs about suspicious regarding this person's nationality and citizenship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ( SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA ) : (a) Yes, Sir. The information has been collected and forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on the 22nd March, 1969, for being placed on the Table of the House in fulfilment of the assurance.

(b) One case is at present pending in the Court of the 5th Presidency Magistrate, Bankshall Court, Calcutta, under Sections 211, 193, 467/471 I.P.C. for alleged false complaints lodged by Mr. Hoon against one Mr. Jaffry and others.

(c) No, Sir. As stated in the reply given by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister

of Finance on 25th November, 1968, to unstarred question No. 1993, no prosecution had been launched against Shri Hoon in connection with the import of a Cadillac car. The question of withdrawing the case did not, therefore, arise.

(d) There was no occasion to do so.

**Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli**

4715. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the members of staff of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, have sent an appeal or representation;

(b) if so, what are their grievances and the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that staff of this college including those of lower category were on strike recently and some of them were suspended;

(d) whether Government intervened and settled the issue and the suspended staff were re-employed;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of experts to go into the working of this Regional Engineering College and, if so, when ?

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

(b) The staff represented regarding their service conditions and related matters.

(c) A few members of the staff went on strike from 10.7.1968 upto 14.7.1968 and they were suspended.

(d) and (e). The Board of Governors of the College examined the legitimate grievances of the staff and took appropriate action to redress them. The strike was called off

on 15.7.1968 and the suspended employees were reinstated. The College has since been functioning normally.

(f) No, Sir.

**Singing of Tamil Version of National Anthem in a Madurai College**

4716. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of a College at Madurai refused to sing National Anthem on the 9th March, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those students have sung the translated National Anthem in Tamil, without changing the contents and the tune;

(c) whether Government propose to allow the State Governments to sing the translated National Anthem in their regional languages, without changing the contents, so that the public can understand the meaning of the National Anthem; 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) A Tamil Song, "SANGE MUZHAGU" was sung after the singing of the National Anthem.

(c) and (d). The totality of the composition of the words and music known as Jana Gana Mana is the National Anthem of India. Government have not authorised any alternation in this composition by way of translation or otherwise, nor is there any such proposal.

**Reinstatement of Central Government Employees**

4717. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has asked the Central Government to take back all those Central Government employees who were arrested on the 17th/18th September last in connection with one day token strike;

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw cases against them or allow them to resume duty pending further scrutiny of their cases; and

(c) when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ( SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA ) : (a) A communication has been received from Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi.

(b) and (c). Government's policy in this regard is indicated in the Press Notes issued on 18th October, 1968, 7th January, 1969 and in the Statement made on the floor of the Sabha on 13th March, 1969 (copies are laid on the Table of the Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-546/69] Government do not propose to withdraw any cases where there is sufficient evidence.

**नगरों में लाई गई वस्तुओं पर सीमाशुल्क**

4718. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या जीब-हन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नगरों में लाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर सीमाशुल्क लगाया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सीमा शुल्क लगाना सड़क परिवहन कराधान आँच समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप है;

(ग) क्या खाद्यान्नों को सीमाशुल्क से मुक्त करने की मांग की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा नौदहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) से (घ). अनुमानतः प्रश्न चुंगी कर के सम्बन्ध में है। सड़क परिवहन कराधान जांच समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि चुंगी हटा देनी चाहिए और राज्य सरकारों को स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व के लिए साधन उपलब्ध करने के लिए अत्यधिक संतोषजनक वैकल्पिक कर चयन करने चाहिए। जून, 1968 में परिवहन विकास परिषद भी इस बात पर सहमत हुई कि चुंगी कर और इसी प्रकार के कर हटा देने चाहिए और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके बदले अन्य करों के प्रस्ताव बनाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। तदनुसार इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों जो इससे सम्बन्धित हैं, से विभिन्न मदों जिनमें खाद्यान्न भी शामिल है, पर की चुंगी हटाने और चुंगी के स्थान में उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक कर लगाने के लिए लिखापट्टी की जा रही है।

#### भारत और अन्य देशों में तिब्बती छात्रों के लिये शिक्षा

4719. श्री कुशाक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितने तिब्बती छात्र शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं;

(ख) निम्नलिखित देशों में कितने तिब्बती छात्र शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं :

(एक) स्विट्जरलैंड

(दो) इंग्लैंड

(तीन) पश्चिम जर्मनी

(चार) फ्रांस

(पांच) नार्वे

(छः) बेलजियम और

(सात) अन्य देश; और

(ग) विदेशों में तिब्बती छात्रों से उनके कल्याण और हितों की रक्षा के लिये, सम्पर्क बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बरान) : (क) और (ख). तिब्बती स्कूल सोसायटी द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में शिक्षा पा रहे तिब्बती विस्थापित विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 31-12-68 को 5512 थी। बाकी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Admission of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Students in I. I.Ts

4720. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7677 on the 19th April, 1968 regarding admission to Indian Institutes of Technology and state :

(a) the reasons for the extremely low intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in spite of the clear directive for 20 per cent reservation for such students in those Institutes;

(b) the reasons why the Madras Institute did not show even a semblance of compliance with the specific representation order; and

(c) the specific and immediate measures that are being taken to enforce compliance of reservation orders in all the Institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The main reason for the admission of a small number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates is an inadequate number of applicants from this group and their poor performance at the Joint Entrance Examination.

All Institutes of Technology including the Madras Institute are following a uniform policy laid down for the admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, who qualify at the Joint Entrance Examination and secure up to 10 per cent marks less than the last candidate admitted on the basis of merit, are given admission.

(c) The Council of the Institutes of Technology has decided that, with effect from the next academic session Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, who qualify at the Joint Entrance Examination, should be given admission against the seats reserved for them without linking their performance with the performance of other candidates.

#### रांची के दंगों पर दयालु आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

4721. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रघुवर दयालु आयोग ने जो रांची में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में जांच के लिये नियुक्त किया गया था, अपने प्रतिवेदन में प्रायः सब राजनीतिक दलों को इसके लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराया है;

(ख) क्या उस आयोग के इसके लिये सरकारी अधिकारियों को भी जिम्मेदार ठहराया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवाचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रतिलिपि सदन के समा-पटल पर रख दी गई है ।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रतिलिपि उचित कार्यवाही के लिये बिहार सरकार को भेज दी गई थी ।

#### Correspondence Course for M. A. Classes in Delhi University

4722. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University propose to start correspondence course for M. A. classes in the next academic year; and

(d) if so, in what subjects?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has accepted the proposal of Delhi University to start Correspondence Courses at Post-Graduate level in a few selected subjects. The details of the scheme are being worked out by the University in consultation with the Commission.

#### Harassment to Tourists

4723. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the letter of Mr. Dean Carpenter, Vice-President (Retd) Hilton Hotels International Inc. U. S. A. published in the *Statesman*, dated the 11th March, 1969 complaining about the harassment he received at the hands of the Police in Jaipur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to prevent tourists from being harassed by the Police and other goonda elements?

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

(b) The facts are being ascertained from the Government of Rajasthan.

#### Collection of Linguistic data in Maharashtra

4724. SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in or about February, 1968 the Government of Mysore had asked for village-wise Linguistic Data (1961 Census) of certain border taluks in Maharashtra State in connection with the Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute and that this information was compiled and was made available by apportioning cost equally between the Centre and the State concerned; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra was consulted prior to compiling the data referred to above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the data was required by the State Governments in connection with the boundary dispute which had already been referred to the Mahajan Commission, it was compiled without having prior consultation with the Government of Maharashtra. Similar data in respect of areas in Mysore required by the Maharashtra Government had also been compiled at their request without having prior consultation with the Mysore Government. However, in all these cases the data after it was compiled was made available simultaneously to both the State Governments and also the Commission. As the data was also needed by the Commission, the cost was equally shared between the Central Government and the State at whose request it was compiled.

#### Collection of Primary Census Data

4725. SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any rules for the preparation and publication of the Primary Census data in respect of village-wise language figures and regarding sharing of the cost of the between the Centre and State/States;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the same on the Table; and

(c) whether there is any restriction on the person or authority who is entitled to make a request for getting the said figures compiled and made available to such person or authority and, if so, the nature of the restriction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The language figures are compiled and published as part of the census data in respect of tehsils/taluks/thannas or larger administrative units. The village-wise data if and when required for any specific purpose by the Central Government or any State Government is tabulated after re-sorting the primary census slips. The cost of this operation is recovered from the authority at whose request the work is undertaken but if the data is required by the Central Government and any State Government, the cost is shared. Compilation of such data is not undertaken unless there is a reasonable need for the authority at whose instance it may be compiled, to have the data.

#### Construction of a Bridge over Sabarnarabha

4726. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to construct a bridge over River Sabarnarabha near Jaleswar in Orissa;

(b) whether the Orissa Government have recommended the construction of this bridge;

(c) whether this bridge will be constructed within the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) in what stage the proposal is at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the construction of a bridge over the river Sabarnarekha near Jaleswar in the Balasore

District of Orissa State. This bridge would fall on State road and its construction is, therefore, the responsibility of the Government of Orissa. However, they have been asking for a grant-in-aid for this bridge, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 74.00 lakhs. In the Third Plan, the Government of India sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,400/- for the survey of this project. The State Government's request for a grant-in-aid for its construction can be considered only after the Fourth Plan has been finalised.

#### Development of Minor Ports in Orissa

4727. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been formed to decide which of the minor ports in Orissa will be developed;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee with names of members included in the Committee;

(c) whether some technical personnel have been or will be included in this Committee;

(d) what will be the nature of this Committee;

(e) whether any hydrological survey is being undertaken in the Chandbali Port and whether a report has been submitted; and

(f) whether the report will help the study of the above Committee and, if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). It is proposed to set up a Committee headed by the Development Adviser (Ports) in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to make suitable recommendations for the development of a minor port in Orissa, viz Chandbali/Gopalpur.

(e) and (f). At the request of the State Government of Orissa hydrographic survey of the estuary on which Chandbali is situated has been undertaken. The survey will continue during the next survey season also i.e. 1969-70.

#### Finger Prints of Dr. Dharma Teja

4728. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Finger Print Bureau of Calcutta has the finger prints of Dr. Dharma Teja;

(b) if so, when it was taken and other details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Finger prints of persons convicted of certain types of offences are sent to Central Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta for record.

#### Supersonic Aircraft for Civil Aviation

4729. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for the use of the supersonic aircraft for civil aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, the question is under consideration.

(b) Air-India has not as yet placed orders for the purchase of supersonic aircraft. They have, however, reserved delivery positions for two U. S. S. S. Ts and two



Concorde aircraft with deposits of \$ 4.00 lakh and \$ 5.00 lakh respectively.

(c) Answered by (b) above.

#### Recruitment of Central Government Employees

4730. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Central Government Employees of all categories who were recruited in relaxation of age and/or educational standard, excluding the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### Memorandum for Dismissal of Executive Councillors of Delhi

4731. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the opposition leaders of the Delhi Metropolitan Council have submitted a memorandum to the President asking for the dismissal of the Executive Councillors of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of allegations made therein and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A memorandum was submitted to the President by opposition leaders of Delhi Metropolitan Council.

(b) The matter is under examination. The charges cover alleged breach of oath of secrecy, improper enhancement of licence fee in respect of certain items, defiance of law, interference in court/police cases, harassment to slum dwellers, defiance of court orders, unauthorised language policy,

political victimisation, irregular allotment of land, etc.

दिल्ली में फ्रांसीसी पर्यटकों का लूटा जाना

4732. श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री क० हल्वर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दो फ्रांसीसी पर्यटकों से, जब वे गांधी ग्राउंड दिल्ली में झाराम कर रहे थे; उनका सामान छीन लिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुलिस अपराधियों का पता लगाने तथा सामान को पर्यटकों को वापस देने में सफल हो गई है; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को घटने से रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को खराब होने से बचाया जा सके ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दो फ्रांसीसी राष्ट्रियों में से एक ने दिल्ली पुलिस में यह रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी कि 22/23 फरवरी, 1969 की रात्रि को जब वे गांधी ग्राउंड में (पुरानी दिल्ली के रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने) सो रहे थे, उनके कपड़ों के दो थैले चुरा लिये गये।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) पुलिस द्वारा नगर में चौबीसों घंटे की गश्त के अतिरिक्त, उन स्थानों की विशेष निगरानी भी की जाती है जहां पर्यटकों के घूमने की सम्भावना है। जब किसी विशिष्ट

अपराध की रिपोर्ट मिलती है, तो कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है।

**तोड़फोड़ करने के लिए साम्यवादियों की कथित योजना**

4733. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 27 फरवरी, 1969 के तारारहित प्रश्न संख्या 213 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, केरल, और राजस्थान की सरकारों से इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) जम्मू व काश्मीर तथा केरल सरकारों के पास 1969 की रबी की उपज के दौरान, फसलों को लूटने की साम्यवादी दल की योजना के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है, पर राजस्थान सरकार को गंगानगर जिले में नहरी क्षेत्र में सरकारी जमीनों को जबरन कब्जे में लेने की एक योजना के संकेत मिले हैं। इस प्रकार से जबरन कब्जा करने का प्रयास करने वाले व्यक्ति रबी फसलों को लूट भी सकते हैं। राज्य प्राधिकारी, इस संबंध में, सतर्क हैं और उन्होंने ऐसे गैरकानूनी कार्यों को रोकने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं।

**उदयपुर (राजस्थान) में नेहरू पार्क तथा अन्य स्थानों का विकास**

4734. श्री झोंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तित्विक उद्बुधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर में फतेह सागर झील में नये नेहरू पार्क के विकास के लिए जिस का

उन्होंने हाल में ईरान के शाह के साथ दौरा किया था. कितना घन दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या नेहरू पार्क के विकास के बारे में उनके द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन को ध्यान में रखते हुए उदयपुर को उक्त पार्क तथा अन्य पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए सरकार का विचार पर्याप्त घन नियत करने का है; और

(ग) क्या उस नगर को सुन्दर बनाने और वहां पर प्राकृतिक दृश्यों के विकास के लिए तथा उस नगर का एक प्रमुख पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने के बारे में मार्गो-पायों का सुझाव देने के लिए सरकार का विचार एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तित्विक उद्बुधन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को पहले ही उदयपुर में फतेह सागर झील में द्वीप की शोभावृद्धि के लिये 3.30 लाख रुपये की राशि प्रदान की है। उदयपुर में सुविधाओं का सुधार, तथा वहां राजसमंद और जयसमंद झीलों का विकास चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान क्रमशः केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की पर्यटन विषयक स्कीमों में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

**पश्चिम बंगाल के साम्यवादी नेताओं को मारने का कथित षडयंत्र**

4735. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 मार्च, 1969 को साप्ताहिक पत्र 'मिलिट्रज' में छपे उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जो पश्चिमी बंगाल के कुछ साम्यवादी नेताओं को मारने के कथित षडयंत्र के बारे में था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में जांच करने तथा ऐसे राष्ट्र विरोधी एवं लोकतंत्र विरोधी षडयंत्रों को समूल नष्ट करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) :** (क) सरकार ने उक्त समाचार देखा है ।

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

**बच्चों तथा ग्राम लोगों के लिये पुस्तकों का सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रकाशन**

4736. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है कि बच्चों और ग्राम लोगों के लिये सरल भाषा और सरल शैली में लिखी पुस्तकों को सरकारी खर्च पर प्रकाशित करा कर बहु शिक्षा और सामान्य ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में लोगों का अधिक मला कर सकती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी पुस्तकों को गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रकाशित कराने से उनके विषय, विषयसामग्री के एकत्रीकरण और उसके प्रस्तुतीकरण में कुछ गलतियां हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि हां, तो सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसी पुस्तकों के प्रकाशनार्थ सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० धार० बी० राव) :** (क) से (ग) . जी, हां, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण

परिषद के जरिये भारत सरकार पाठ्यपुस्तकों और स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों की अनुपूरक पाठ्य सामग्री के उत्पादन तथा नवसाक्षकों के साहित्य के निर्माण के कार्यक्रम में लगी हैं । कई राज्य सरकारों ने अपने राष्ट्रीयकृत पाठ्य-पुस्तक-कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार की पुस्तक लिखने का काम भी हाथ में ले लिया है ।

भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्कूल-पाठ्यपुस्तक बोर्ड भी स्थापित किया है जो केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के मध्य बातचीत के लिये एक मंच का काम करेगा और अन्ततः राष्ट्रीय निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये मार्गदर्शक रूपरेखा तैयार करेगा जिसमें यह भी शामिल होगा कि राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद द्वारा निर्देशित मूल्यों पर जोर देने की दृष्टि से सरकारी या गैरसरकारी प्रकाशकों द्वारा प्रकाशित पाठ्य-पुस्तकों, पाठ्य चर्चाओं, पाठ्यक्रमों की जांच राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक बोर्ड किस प्रकार करें ।

**बिहार में पर्यटन केन्द्र**

4737. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने वाले स्थानों के बारे में कभी कोई सर्वेक्षण करवाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उन स्थानों के विकास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कुछ भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्घरण मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :** (क) से (ग) . सरकार को बिहार में पर्यटक आकर्षणों की जानकारी है । बिहार में पर्यटक अभिरुचि के चुने हुए स्थानों

पर दी गयी सुविधाओं तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रारंभ की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित पर्यटन विषयक स्कीमों को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

(i) बिहार में दी गयी पर्यटन विषयक सुविधाएँ

1. बोध गया में 1966 में बुद्ध जयन्ती के अवसर पर बनाया गया पर्यटक बंगाल (श्रेणी 1)।
2. डी. डी. सी. क्षेत्र में विश्राम गृहों का निर्माण तथा परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था।
3. गया, बोध गया, रांची और राजगीर में पर्यटन व्यूरों की स्थापना।
4. राजगीर में पर्यटक शाला।
5. राजगीर में हवाई रज्जु मार्ग की स्थापना (जिस पर कार्य चल रहा है)।

(ii) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रारंभ की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित पर्यटन विषयक स्कीमों बोध गया-राजगीर-नालन्दा का समेकित विकास।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार का पर्यटक अभिवृद्धि के चुने हुए स्थानों पर और अधिक आवास तथा परिवहन सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है।

#### Purchase of Machinery and Equipment by Road Organisations

4738. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOU-DHARY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why machinery and equipment in excess of actual needs, which lies unattended and as surplus, is purchased from Road Projects;

(b) the persons responsible for ordering purchases of excessive machinery and equipment for Lateral Road Project and Border Roads Organisation;

(c) the reasons why the said equipment was allowed to lie unused or was not put to optimum use; and

(d) the reasons leading to heavy percentage of repairs of machinery and equipment in the said organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

The question covers the Lateral Road Project under the charge of the Roads Wing and the Border Roads Organisation under the administrative control of the Defence Ministry. In so far as Lateral Road Project is concerned the information is given below:

The Lateral Road Project, being a Defence Oriented Scheme, was initially accorded very high priority by Government. In 1964, it was envisaged that construction of 1111 mile long road from Amingaon in Assam to Bareilly in U. P. at an estimated cost of Rs. 111 crores should be completed in three years. For the completion of the Project according to that Schedule, the purchase of machinery, both indigenous as well as imported, has been decided on the basis of the quantum of work involved in the construction of the road and bridge works. Later, in August, 1966 as a result of the economy drive of Government due to financial stringency and overall change in strategic situation, the Lateral Road Project was downgraded in priority and the work thereafter had to be slowed down considerably. As a result, some of the machinery purchased for this project became surplus to requirements. A high level Committee has been set up to review the surplus stocks of machinery and suggest measures for its optimum utilization, and its report is awaited.

In so far as the Border Roads Organisation is concerned, the information is being collected.

12.28 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Recent political developments in  
Pakistan

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The recent political developments in Pakistan and the reaction of the Government of India thereto.”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Hon. Members are aware that during the last few months there have been widespread expressions of democratic urges in Pakistan and the people of Pakistan have been demanding changes in the political system which would result in greater popular participation in the government of the country. This upsurge of popular feeling resulted in a Round Table Conference from 10th to 13th March, 1969, between the Government and the Opposition leaders. At this Conference Government of Pakistan accepted a federal parliamentary government conceded the demand for direct elections based on adult franchise.

The political situation in Pakistan did not stabilise even after this agreement. On the evening of 25th March, 1969, President Ayub Khan, in a dramatic move, SHRI NATH PAI : It is dramatic and not dramatic; it is tragic, handed over power to General Yahya Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army. Immediately on assumption of power, General Yahya Khan placed the whole of Pakistan under Martial Law and assumed the powers of the

Chief Martial Law Administrator. The Constitution was abrogated, National and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved and the President, the Governors and the Council of Ministers both at Centre and in the Provinces ceased to function with immediate effect.

With the people of Pakistan we have ties of history and culture and we are close neighbours. We are naturally interested in stability, peace and progress of Pakistan. It has been our constant endeavour to establish good neighbourly and friendly relations with Pakistan. Unfortunately, we have not met with much success so far. Despite the present difficulties in our relations, we earnestly hope that relations between India and Pakistan will be normalised and will lead to friendship and co-operation in many fields.

We have no desire to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of Pakistan. It is for the people of Pakistan to decide the Government they would like to have and political and economic policies that are best suited to their national interest.

We are confident that the people of Pakistan can settle their internal problems according to their national genius. For our part we wish Pakistan and its people well and they have our good wishes for their progress and prosperity.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am not in the habit of commending the statements made by the Minister of External Affairs. However, I have to make an exception in this case. My party and I, and, I hope, a great many other members of this House have always been wedded to the belief that unless the two countries, India and Pakistan, can establish firm friendship, there is no future for either of us.

In this connection, I will recall that ten years ago when Genl. Ayub Khan took over power in Pakistan—the means or methods that he employed was none of our business—our Prime Minister at that time rushed in and went out of his way to dub the regime as a naked dictatorship. Then again when Genl. Ayub

Khan made a sporting offer to us of joint defence, I very well remember our Prime Minister asking, 'against whom?'. Many of us at that time could have given him the answer." Now there is a new regime which has taken over power in Pakistan, and I would very much like that we start with an entirely new outlook towards Pakistan, on a clean slate, on a new basis, on the basis of new ideas and new relationships. In that connection I would like to ask the hon. Minister of External Affairs if he would like to take the House into confidence and tell us some measures or some steps that he anticipates to take in the following months to see that ultimately warm and cordial relations are established with our neighbour.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It has been my endeavour to take hon. Members into confidence on each occasion that we have had any discussion in this House, and I have taken the Members into confidence in saying that it is our hope and wish that we should have warm friendship with the people of Pakistan and that we should have co-operation in many fields. What exact steps will have to be taken will depend upon the conditions in Pakistan and the situation as it develops. It will be very difficult for me at this stage to venture any guess in the matter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में कहावत है— शेर का भाई बघेरा, बड़ कूदे नो घोर बड़ कूदे तेरह। यही हाल पाकिस्तान में है, चाहे वह अयूब खां हों, या ह्या खां हों या नूर खां हों। मैं प्रश्नना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सत्य है कि पाकिस्तान की जनता तानाशाही से ऊब चुकी है, पाकिस्तान का झुकाव जनतन्त्र की ओर बढ़ रहा है जिसकी मराहना परराष्ट्र मन्त्री के वक्तव्य में भी थी और हम सभी चाहते हैं कि बड़ा पर जनतन्त्र की स्थापना हो। परन्तु पाकिस्तान में मार्शल ला लागू होने के बाद से समाचार-पत्रों और समाचार एजेंसीज पर कड़ा प्रतिबन्ध लागू है। क्या आपके हाई कमिश्नर या डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर जोकि डाका, इस्लामा-

बाद या करांची में है, उन्होंने स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करते हुए आपको किसी प्रकार की कोई धन्य सूचनायें दी है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोग अपने को पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से पृथक करना चाहते हैं? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि वहां पर यह जो भावना बढ़ती जा रही है उसमें प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उनको अपने किसी पड़ोसी राष्ट्र से भी समर्थन प्राप्त हो रहा है? ऐसी स्थिति आने के पश्चात्, अर्थात् इस प्रकार से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से पृथक हो जाने के पश्चात्-यदि और स्पष्ट भाषा में कहूँ तो—चीन समर्थक भावनाओं या चीन समर्थक व्यक्तियों के हाथ में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की बाग डोर आजान के पश्चात् भारत सरकार की उस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी?

दूसरी बात जो विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि जैमा पाकिस्तान में एक क्रान्तिकारी नेता, श्री मुजीबुर्रहमान ने कहा भी है कि पाकिस्तानी नेताओं की आदत हो गई है कि जब उन्हें आन्तरिक विद्रोह का सामना करना पड़ता है तो वे भारत विरोधी भावनायें मटकते हैं। कहीं वही स्थिति इस बार भी तो नहीं आने वाली है? यदि हां तो क्या भारत सरकार उन परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए सतर्क है?

तीसरी बात भी जो विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि चटगांव में जब पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से जाने वाली सेनाओं को नहीं उतरने दिया गया तो क्या यह सत्य है कि डाका एयरपोर्ट को बन्द करके हवाई जहाजों के द्वारा पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से सेनायें वहाँ पर भेजी गईं? यदि वह सेनायें गईं तो क्या वे सेनायें भारतीय प्रदेश के ऊपर से होकर उड़ीं? यदि उड़ीं, तो क्या उन्होंने उस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार से पहले से अनुमति प्राप्त करली थी? यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने किन परिस्थितियों में उन सेनाओं को भारतीय प्रदेश से होकर जाने की अनुमति दी?

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अन्तिम बात यह है कि जो अल्पसंख्यक वहाँ पर हैं उनको यदि सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आपको वहाँ से कोई जानकारी मिली है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि वहाँ के लोगों की क्या भावनायें हैं, तो पहले से भी अखबारों में उनकी भावनाओं का जिक्र आता रहा है जिसको कि माननीय सदस्यों ने पढ़ा होगा। उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरे लिए यहाँ पर कुछ कहना मुन सिब नहीं होगा। जहाँतक हमारा सवाल है, हम यह आशा करते हैं कि जो बाहर के देश हैं वे पाकिस्तान के अन्दरूनी मामलों में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे और हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो एक मैत्री का व्यवहार होना चाहिये उसके बीच में भी बाहर के कोई देश नहीं आयेंगे।

जहाँ तक सेनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, पाकिस्तान की सेनायें भारत के ऊपर से होकर, पश्चिम से पूरब अभी इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं गई हैं। जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है, किन्हीं कन्डीशंस पर पाकिस्तान का एक फौज जहाज 15 दिन में एक मर्तबा-म्टेजिंग फ्लाइट जिसको कहते हैं— उस पर जाना है। कोई और हमें सूचना वहाँ पर जहाज जाने की नहीं मिली है। जो इन्त-जाम हम रखते हैं उसके हिसाब से हमें कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि भारत के ऊपर से होकर पाकिस्तान का कोई जहाज सेना लेकर पश्चिम से पूरब को गया।

जहाँतक अल्पसंख्यकों का सवाल है, अभी हमको कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं मिली है कि उनके ऊपर कोई विशेष खतरा आया हो।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा एक विशेष प्रश्न था, जिसको यदि मैं स्पष्ट भाषा में कहूँ कि

परराष्ट्र मंत्री या तो भूल रहे हैं या फिर जान-बूझ कर उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं। वह प्रश्न यह था कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से पृथक होने की जो भावना उभर रही है, क्या उसके पीछे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के पड़ोसी बड़े राष्ट्र चीन का हाथ है? यदि प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से वहाँ इस भावना को समर्थन मिलता है तो फिर उस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी, क्योंकि कल को उसका परिणाम हमारे ऊपर आकर पड़ने वाला है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने अभी कहा कि हम आशा करते हैं कि कोई भी बाहरी देश पाकिस्तान के घरेलू मामले में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): In view of the fact that history has a way of repeating itself and Pakistan has martial law again after eleven years and stability and peace has been forced down and there is an attempt at consolidation and unity against a common danger, and obviously the External Affairs Minister knows who the danger is, may I know whether with Soviet Russia and America giving arms supply and China fishing in troubled waters regarding autonomy to East Pakistan,.....

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am sorry I did not follow the question.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : With Soviet Russia and America giving arms aid to Pakistan and China fishing in troubled waters *vis-a-vis* the autonomy of East Pakistan, may I know whether Government think that this situation prevailing in Pakistan does pose a threat to the defence and foreign policy of this Government, and secondly whether our Government have taken the trouble to find out either through our representatives there or otherwise whether the new regime subscribes or adheres to the principles of the Tashkent pact?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** Arming Pakistan beyond its normal defence requirements automatically constitutes a threat to us. This matter has been discussed in this House and we have conveyed our feelings to the Governments that have been giving military supplies to Pakistan. The answer to it is for us to strengthen our defence forces and to be prepared to meet the threat from whatever source it comes.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** He did not answer the question. Does he think it will pose a threat to our defence and foreign policy? What about Tashkent?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He mentioned that we will have to defend ourselves and we will have to strengthen our forces.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** What about Tashkent? I want to know whether the regime subscribes to that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, on that point?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** So far as Tashkent declaration is concerned, the Government of Pakistan and Government of India have signed the Tashkent declaration. This is a continuing Government and we hope they will abide by the Tashkent agreement.

**AN HON MEMBER :** Nobody knows what they subscribe to.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** Unless you hear me, how will you know? You will not know either. All I was saying is this, that we hope they will adhere to that declaration.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) :** One thing stands out rather very clear. Neither the military dictatorship nor guided democracy is the panacea for all the evils that beset a developing country like Pakistan. In their hour of trial and anguish a large majority of the people in this country and the Government sympathise with them. A stable Pakistan is in the larger interest of the South-East Asian region and the balance of power in this region. I would

like to know from the Minister that in the recent months when violent disturbances took place in East Pakistan, have there been a number of Pakistani nationals who have for one reason or other entered into the Indian territory through West Bengal, Tripura and Assam? If so, what steps and measures have the Government of India taken to prevent any such infiltration which would eventually endanger Indian security?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** The House is aware that from time to time refugees from East Pakistan.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Not refugees, infiltrators.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** Infiltrators. Now, as I was saying, refugees have been coming and this matter has been discussed. So far as infiltrators are concerned, we are not aware of any large number of infiltrators. Those that may have come would have been dealt with by the authorities.

**SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) :** Nobody in this country, much less in this House would appear to be wanting to meddle in the internal affairs of Pakistan or to tell the Pakistanis how they should run their country. But this is totally a different thing, expressing sympathy in their hour of trial for a people who till yesterday were regarded as the same Indian people. And this is a legitimate right. The charge that we are trying to interfere in the affairs of our neighbour cannot be seriously levelled against us. It is a fact that Pakistan was as much a heir to the same liberty, freedom and independence which we inherited. But it is an unfortunate fact that they were balked and cheated of it for the past 20 years and just when there was a dawn to give the impression that they were once again going to get back what was their due, as the freedom which the people in this country enjoy, this blow was struck. I was a little distressed to hear the Minister say that it was a dramatic move. It was a traumatic experience of the people of Pakistan; let there be no doubt about it, whatever may be the legal squabbles, that this is nothing but a *coup-d'etat* camouflaged as a stepping down. If this is a *coup-d'etat*,



[Shri Nath Pai]

which I think it is, this is precisely the same *coup-d'etat* which took place in 1958. I am not saying that they should not have *coup-d'etat*. But I want to know whether there is any policy. We do not know what they subscribe to. What about the Tashkent Declaration? Is there any continuation? Is this a legitimate transfer of power or is it a *coup d'etat*? I and the whole House, will agree that in spite of this suppression and the reign of terror which is now being let loose against the people of Pakistan, the people of Pakistan will rise once again to the freedom which should be available to them, whatever may be the temporary rule of the dictatorships. May I ask from him one small clarification? There will be a rush and queuing up on the part of the so-called great powers which are really giant powers or monster powers to curry favour with the new regime and one of the methods of this currying favour with the new masters—since they are military leaders—and earning their goodwill be the giving of arms and military equipment and this constitutes possibly a danger to India. I would like to ask whether the Government is aware

SHRI PILOO MODY : They are essentially military men.

SHRI NATH PAI : We all know these military men. Luckily India does not have that kind of military men

Does the Government realise (a) that this may be a *coup d'etat* and if so whether it constitutes the continuity of the policy of the Government, and (b) whether the inevitable effort on the part of the big powers to curry favour with the new regime by giving of arms possibly affects India's security?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As the House is aware, the power was transferred by a Constitutionally established President to the Armed Forces and Martial Law was declared. I have mentioned this in my statement and we, therefore, accept this as a transfer of power. So far as the policies are concerned, I had expressed my hope

that the Government of Pakistan will follow the declaration made at Tashkent. This was the question and a specific reply was given by me. So far as the question about arms supply interference by the outside powers is concerned, I had replied to the question when Hon. Member Shri Prakashvir Shastri had put it. If Hon. Member Shri Nath Pai wishes, I can repeat that. We hope there will be no outside interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan, nor would any steps be taken by any outside power which may increase tension in the sub-continent or hamper the possibility of establishing friendly and co-operative relations between India and Pakistan

SHRI NATH PAI : Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's question was quite different, as will appreciate, from the one posed by me. Inevitably all the so-called great powers will try to curry favour with the present rulers of Pakistan and one way they can do it with a military dictatorship is to give arms. In Mr. Ben Bella's case it was the Chinese People's Republic which, within twelve hours of his being pulled down, recognised the regime. We know how these great powers function. I want to know whether the Government of India apprehends this kind of danger or not.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The question of the defence of a country is a matter which is the paramount responsibility of the Government and therefore we are conscious of our responsibility for the defence of our country.

12.48 hrs.

#### RE: SITUATION IN TELENGANA

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Speaker, I rise to refer to the grave developments that are taking place in the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh and I might also convey a very disturbing news, namely, that this morning the Supreme Court has invalidated the Mulki Rules which we have passed only the other day, namely, the 17th of this month. So, the Act that has been passed by this august House has been nega-

tived with the result all the safeguards that were given to the Telengana people and on the basis of which the State and the Central Government wanted to find some solution to the Telengana problem are completely gone. A serious situation has now arisen and, as you know, Mr. Speaker, I have given several notices for Calling Attention, Short Notice Question and a motion for a debate. I have also given a motion for adjournment of the business today and to discuss this important problem. I also requested to you to appoint a Parliamentary Committee of all the Members...

MR. SPEAKER : Of all the members ?

SHRI M N. REDDY : ..of all the Parties to visit Telengana as was done in the case of NEFA in 1966 and West Bengal. The anxiety is that these safeguards are going to be extended over a period and people have no confidence in the Government which is there as well as here which may continue only for three years and they do not know what will happen to them over a longer period. Therefore, all the Opposition Parties and the Government should be committed to a definite policy of giving these safeguards. It is an important matter and I am thankful to the leaders of Opposition who have supported my motion for an immediate discussion.

The Home Minister may be requested to make a statement on the implications of the judgment.

MR. SPEAKER : This was raised before me by a number of friends, both Opposition and Congress, coming from Andhra Pradesh. As the House is aware, I also belong to that unfortunate State.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : We do not treat you that way.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to be a little more careful about it...

SHRI M N. REDDY : This was discussed in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : ...That is why I have been pushing off any discussion, call-

ing attention or anything of the kind. For the last 1½ months, I have been trying to postpone it. Shri Reddy saw me twice. So also Shri Venkatasubbaiah. Why mention individual names ? Almost all the Andhra Pradesh MPs have seen me about it. But as I said, I have been cautioning them to be a little more careful so that things will not go more wrong than they are in the State. Now he says that the Supreme Court judgment has also come. That will cause a little more anxiety. I am sure the Home Minister will take note of this. Shri Reddy was unhappy because the Rajya Sabha was taking note of it while we are not considering it. They are discussing it everyday there. I told him they do not have discussion of the Home Ministry Demands. But we are discussing those Demands today. He can speak about it and place before the House his viewpoints.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : This was discussed in the Rajya Sabha about three days ago, twice. This House should also have an opportunity to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : I entirely agree. Still I would tell him that they do not have discussion of the Demands but we have.

Again I am calling a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on Monday. If you want to cut into the time of the Demands it is only the Business Advisory Committee, where all the leaders are represented, that can do it. I have no objection. I am not standing in the way of a discussion. I will place it before the Committee on Monday. We will discuss and come to a decision.

Meanwhile, he can make his points during today's discussion. I will give him an opportunity. Then naturally the Home Minister who is concerned with it, will also give his view about it. After that, we shall consider what can be done.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : rose-

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not prepared to allow a discussion now. It is not proper. We cannot start a discussion on it now without notice.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :  
*rose-*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Salve also need not rise.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betual) : You must give me half a minute. There is an equally explosive situation developing in Vidarbha.

MR. SPEAKER : I know once the claim of Telengana is conceded, Vidarbha and other things will start. I am not worried about it.

Therefore, Government will make a careful assessment.

A regards a team going to the State, I think we should watch the situation. After the discussion of the Home Ministry Demands, let us meet and find out. The Government's view must also be known. After all, all efforts must be to help ease the situation.

He has made a suggestion. I have been preventing him from raising this issue for the last two or three weeks. Shri Ranga also has been anxious about it. It is not a party question. We will consider all aspects. But we must take Government also into confidence before sending anybody and see to what extent it will help. Therefore, we shall consider all aspects calmly

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I am not raising a discussion at all, but I wanted to make

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) : As regards the All India Taxi strike...

MR. SPEAKER : No. Nothing that is said will be recorded.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :\*\*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) :\*\*

SHRI SHEO NARAYIAN (Basti) :\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot raise issues like this here. Before a matter is raised here, it must be brought to my notice and I must consider it. I am not allowing any member to raise matters all of a sudden. Shri Reddy has been seeing me for three days. I also prevented Shri Salve from raising it. But just because there is some strike in the morning, he raises it here without notice. Where is discipline ? Where are the rules ? Where is Parliament ?

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.54 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Reports of I. I. T., Delhi and Madras**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : Sir, On behalf of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1967-68.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--524/69].

#### **Arms (Second Amendment) Rules and Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of the Arms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 431 (English version) and G. S. R. 434 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 44

of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--525/69].

- (2) A copy of the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. C. R. 770 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969, under subsection (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 [Placed in Library. See No. LT--526/69].

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th March 1969, agreed without any amendment to the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1969

#### PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 21st March, 1969.

12.55 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### Seventy-Second Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Seventy-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and

Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development)--Department of Printing and Stationery (Stationery Wing).

12.55 ¼ hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--Contd.

##### Ministry of Home Affairs--Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will continue the discussion on the Demands for the Grants of the Home Ministry. Shri Randhir Singh may continue his speech. I request him to finish quickly so that others will get a chance; he has already taken seven minutes.

12.55½ hrs.

[ MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair ]

श्री रणधीर सिंह : (रोहतक) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं परसों तकरीर कर रहा था कि दिल्ली में पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ जो मुकद्दमात चल रहे हैं उन से हम सब को बड़ी तथवीस है। मैं ने आप की माफत मिनिस्टर महोदय से दरकवास्त की थी कि उन सारे मामलात पर हमदर्दानी गौर किया जाय।

दूसरी चीज मैं भजं करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का जो शहर है बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और इस से दिल्ली के इर्दगिर्द बसे हुए देहाती किसानों को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। जिस तरह से अतिफिशा से एक बड़ा खतरा पैदा होता है उसी तरह से दिल्ली के इर्दगिर्द 30-30 और 40-40 मील पर बसने वाले जो किसान लोग हैं वह इस दिल्ली के बढ़ते हुए शहर से बड़ा खतरा महसूस कर रहे हैं। पहले से ही उनकी जमीनें डी०डी०ए० ने घयवा दिल्ली प्रशासन ने फीज कर के रक दी है। देहाती किसानों की हजारों लाखों एकड़ जमीन इस तरह से डी० डी० ए० के पास फीज पड़ी है। उन को

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

फिक्र हो रही है कि उन की जमीनों का क्या बनेगा ? उन बेचारे किसानों की गरदन पर बेद-खली की तलवार लटक रही है। उन्हें पता नहीं है कि उन का क्या हृथ होगा ? उनकी किस्मत जिन्दगी और मौत के बीच में लटक रही। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहूँगा कि खासतौर पर यह हालत खत्म की जाय। जो जमीन ऐक्वायर की जाती है उस जमीन का ठीक मुआविजा नहीं मिलता है। ग़दर के से हालत है। दुनिया भर की सोसाइटियां, दुनिया भर के कालो-नाइजर्स बीच में पड़ गये हैं और वह गरीब किसानों की जमीनें कौड़ियों मोल डी० डी० ए० के नाम, फर्म के नाम या कारपोरेशन के नाम से ये लोग इस तरह से ऐक्वायर कराते हैं और उस को ऊँचे दामों बेच पर कर लाखों रुपया कमाते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस धांधलेबाजी की तरफ़ ध्यान दें जोकि किसानों की जमीनें आज इस तरीके से कौड़ियों के दाम नीलाम होती है ऐक्वायर होती है। दिल्ली के इंदगिंद बसे हुए देहाती किसानों की जमीनों को कौड़ियों के मोल ऐक्वायर कर के घसखुदा बनाया जा रहा है। साथ ही दिल्ली में जो गरीब लोग हैं, छुग्गी भोंपड़ी वाले लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं, छोटे मुलाजिम हैं उन को उन की जगहों से उखाड़-उखाड़ कर बाहर फेंका जा रहा है। मन्त्री महोदय इन दोनों चीजों के ऊपर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक ध्यान दें। मैं चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन और जनसंघ जिन हालात में नाकाम रहा है और मन्त्री महोदय की भी तवज्जह कुछ कम रही है उस के परिणामस्वरूप दर्जनों नहीं अपितु सैकड़ों की तादाद में कौलीज पैदा हो रही है लेकिन उन में पानी, तालीम, सड़क और ट्रांसपोर्ट आदि आवश्यकताओं का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय उधर ध्यान दें।

दूसरी बात मैं नेफा के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। नेफा के लिए श्री कृष्णमूर्तिराव की

अध्यक्षता में एम०पीज० की एक कमेटी बनी थी उस ने श्रीर डा० एरिंग वाली कमेटी ने भी अर्थात् इन दोनों कमेटियों ने प्रपनी रिपोर्ट्स दे दी है और मैं चाहूँगा कि उन दोनों रिपोर्ट्स को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय।

मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि नेफा का जो अभी वह नाम है उसे भी बदल दिया जाय। यह अपना प्रदेश है और उसका नाम पूर्वी हिमाचल प्रदेश या और कोई उपयुक्त नाम रख दिया जाय लेकिन यह "नेफा" नाम अच्छा नहीं लगता है।

उस इलाके में वह जो ढांचा है, एलिमेंट है, जो रिटायर्ड ऐक्स सर्विसमैन है मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहूँगा कि इन ऐक्स सर्विसमैन को सेंटिल किया जाय। मैं शुक्ल जी से यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि वहां के लोग हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वहां स्कूलों और दूसरे इन्स्टिट्यूशंस में हिन्दी को लागू नहीं किया गया है। आप हिन्दी को वहां लागू कीजिए और इस इलाके का डेवलपमेंट पूरी तरह से कीजिए। वहां इन्डस्ट्री भी नहीं है, आपने बिजली भी नहीं दी। आप वहां वांडर रोड्स वगैरह को ठीक कीजिए। मैं सही कहता हूँ कि नेशनल डिफेंस के लिए यह चीज जरूरी है।

13 hrs.

एक बात मैं नागालैंड के लिए भी कहना चाहूँगा और यह बहुत जरूरी बात है। आज नागालैंड के लोगों को बहुत शिकायत है कि वहां इधर के लोग जाते नहीं हैं। वहां हमारे एम०पीज० का डेलिगेशन गया था। श्री रंगा गये थे, श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त गये थे। वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि नागालैंड हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा होते हुए भी हम लोग उस को प्यार नहीं करते। हम को इसका ख्याल करना चाहिए। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूँगा और दूसरे लोगों से भी कि उन को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां आप की बड़ी तारीफ होती है क्योंकि आप

खुद वहाँ गये थे। वह लोग आप से प्यार करते हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूँगा कि वह बड़ी सुन्दर जगह है। मुझ को काश्मीर भी उतना पसन्द नहीं आया। मैं कुल्लू भी गया हूँ। वह भी मुझे उतना सुन्दर नहीं लगा जितना नागालैंड है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ एक हफ्ते में आप की संहत बन गई थी। मैं चाहूँगा कि श्री और मिनिस्टर भी वहाँ तशरीफ ले जायें। श्री शुक्ल जी इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं और उनको चाहिये कि वह वहाँ जायें। फ्रीजो की मतीजी ने सवाल किया कि आप लोग कैसे अपने को हिन्दुस्तानी कहते हैं। बीम साल बाद हम ने आप की शकल को देखा है। जो होस्टाइन लोग हैं वह हमारे खिलाफ वहाँ इस किसम का प्रचार करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज जो वरियस है मुख्तलिफ सूबों में उनको हटाया जाय खास तौर पर नागालैंड में डेवेलपमेंट का काम ज्यादा होना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मिशनरीज का काम करते हैं, जैसे धर्म समाज है, दूसरे लोग हैं उनको वहाँ भेजा जाये। वहाँ गाय मारी जाती है। यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है। जिस गाय का वह दूध पीते हैं उनको उसे मारना नहीं चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि श्री वाजपेयी और दूसरे सयासी नेता की शकल में नहीं, सोशल कार्यकर्ताओं के रूप में वहाँ जायें और कहें कि तुम गाय का दूध पियो तो मोटे हो जाओगे, उसको मारो नहीं। वहाँ के लोग चाहते हैं कि यहाँ के लोग उधर जायें।

मैं गोम्रा मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के बारे में भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह कितना खूबसूरत है। अगर जमीन पर कहीं भी फिरदौस है तो वह गोम्रा में है। वहाँ पर बड़े मिनरल रिजोर्सेज हैं, उनको वहाँ पर खोज की जाये कि कौन से मिनरल्स वहाँ पर हैं। मैं मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा गया था। इस लिए कहता हूँ कि वह बड़ी खूबसूरत जगह है। वहाँ के लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि जो डिप्टी सेक्रेट्री होता है

वह भी वहाँ का बड़ा अफसर बनता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि श्री शुक्ल वहाँ जाये और मिनिस्टर होने के नाते नहीं बल्कि प्यार के ढंग से उन से बातें करें और उनको मदद करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken five minutes now.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : May I take a few minutes more ? You are in a hurry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He may continue after lunch.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--Contd.

Ministry of Home Affairs--Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Randhir Singh. He should conclude in two minutes. He has taken 17 minutes already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kaupur) : Sir, no taxi is available.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How is it relevant now ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is one reason why members are not able to come on time.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अपने महसूस नेता, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं चाहूँगा कि जब भी वह कोई कमिश्न बिठाये तो उसकी जो सिफारिशें आयें उन पर अमल वह जरूर करें। आपने खोसला कमिश्न बिठाया था विल्ली की पुलिस वालों के लिए। लेकिन अब तक उसकी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

सिफारिशों को आपने इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन पर आप अमल करें। साथ ही साथ जो पुलिस वालों के पैडिंग केसिस हैं, उन पर आप हमदर्दी से गौर करें। होम मिनिस्टर साहब का एक्सटीरियर तो बहुत रौबीला है, वह बहुत सख्त नज़र आते हैं लेकिन अन्दर से उन का दिल बड़ा नर्म है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह जरूर उन के केसिस पर हमदर्दी के साथ गौर करेंगे। साथ ही खोसला कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस पर गौर करके उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश करेंगे, इसकी मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल को आप फुल स्टेट बनायें। वह बहुत सुन्दर स्टेट है, फलों की स्टेट है। यह कहा जाता है कि वन एपल ए डे, कीप्स दी डाक्टर अवे। वहां एपल बहुत होते हैं। वह पहाड़ियों की स्टेट है। बहादुर जवानों की स्टेट है। उसको आप फुल स्टेट टुड दें।

आपकी रिपोर्ट में यह है कि ई०सी०ओ०जी० को आपने आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में काफी एकमोडेट किया है। लेकिन जो अदर रैंक्स हैं, जिन में जमादार आते हैं, सूबेदार आते हैं, रसालदार आते हैं, उन को कोई पूछता नहीं है। ये जो फौज से निकाले हुए लोग हैं अदर रैंक्स के, इन को भी आप एकमोडेट करें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि अस्सी परसेंट किसानों का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हिस्सा होना चाहिये। चाहे आप राजदूत बनायें, गवर्नर बनायें, हाइ कोर्ट के जज बनायें, यू०पी०एस०सी० के मंत्री बनायें या पब्लिक सर्विस कमिश्नर के मंत्री बनायें, प्लानिंग कमिशन के मंत्री बनायें, ऊपर से नीचे तक अस्सी परसेंट नौकरिबां किसानों को मिलनी चाहिये। इस से उन को भी एहसास होगा कि उन की भी पूछ होती है।

जहां तक बोर्डर सिक्कीरिटी फोर्स का सम्बन्ध है, या सी०आर०पी० का सम्बन्ध है, या असम राइफल का सम्बन्ध है, हम देखते हैं कि वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन के ब्रादरियों को वही फेसिलिटीज़ मिलें जो कि फौज के अफसरों और सिपाहियों को मिलती हैं। इन के कुनबों को वही सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें जो फौजियों के कुनबों को मिलती हैं। रिटायर होने के बाद जो सुविधायें फौज के सिपाहियों को दी जाती हैं वही इन को भी दी जानी चाहियें।

जहां तक घेराव का सम्बन्ध है, इस को आप इल्लिगल करार दे दें। आप भी लायर हैं और मैं भी हूँ। 341 दफा में यह आफेंस-नान-कागनिज़ेबल है। इसको आप कागनिज़ेबल बनायें, इस को नान बेलेबल बनायें।

अलग अलग जगहों पर असम्बलीज़ के लिए जो अभी इलंकशंज हुए हैं उनके बारे में यह है कि वे असम्बलियां पांच साल तक कायम रहेंगी। क्या कोई रेवोल्यूशन आ गया है कि इनको पांच साल तक काम करने दिया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में और आर पी एक्ट में आप तरमीम करें और उन की अवधि भी पार्लिमेंट की जब अवधि समाप्त होती है, समाप्त करें। कहीं भी दुनिया के किसी देश में ऐसा नहीं होता है कि अगर तीन साल के बाद या दो साल के बाद इलंकशन हो तो उस असम्बली की अवधि पांच साल की होगी। यह क्या मजाक है, बिहार, बंगाल, हरियाणा बंगरह में ये पांच साल तक रहेंगी। यहां मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए हैं। इनकी अवधि भी पार्लिमेंट की अवधि के साथ समाप्त होनी चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप चण्डीगढ़ हमें दिलायें। हरियाणा में सारे देहात ही देहात हैं। कोई शहर है भी तो वे भी देहातों जैसे हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज ने उसे हमें दिया था।

वह हिन्दी भाषी इलाका है। साथ ही भाखड़ा में हमारा हिस्सा हमें दें।

रोहतक में हाई कोर्ट का बैच इमें जरूर दें। वहां के लिए एक यूनिवर्सिटी भी दें। मन्त्री महोदय ने सिर हिला दिया है, मैं उनका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह जरूर इसको जल्दी कर देंगे।

सरदार भगत सिंह की प्रतिमा यहां जरूर लगनी चाहिये। पार्लिमेंट में कहीं न कहीं यह जरूर लगे चाहे यहां सेंट्रल हाल में लगे और चाहे दरवाजे के बाहर आप लगायें। वह देश के नौजवानों के लिए एक मिसाल थे। पार्लिमेंट में जो भी आए, उसके दर्शन करके आए, उससे प्रेरणा ग्रहण करके आए।

हाई कोर्ट के लायजं के लिए तो आपने यह व्यवस्था की है कि वे हाई कोर्ट के जज बन सकते हैं। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो लायजं हैं वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज नहीं बन सकते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकील सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज बन सकें, इसकी व्यवस्था भी आपको करनी चाहिये। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यह चीज मुझे लायजं ने कहने के लिए कही है। मैं इसको आपकी सेवा में अपनी तरफ से ही भर्ज कर रहा हूँ। यह जो कमी है, यह भी पूरी होनी चाहिये।

आपने मुझे मौका दिया, मैं आपका बेहद मशकूर हूँ।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): It is not very difficult to enumerate all the evils from which our country is suffering under the benign rule of especially the two Ministers sitting opposite to me particularly my friend Shri Morarji Desai who wields the finance portfolio of the country and my friend Shri Y. B. Chavan who wields the *danda* to support that order. As to the picture, it is very clear. The ruling party itself is suffering from so many evils. And it knows them very well. So I need not enumerate them. Even a whip cannot be obeyed in order to

pilot through a Bill agreed to by the party itself. That is the kind of absenteeism or absentee landlordism which the ruling party wishes to continue in this country.

As regards other things, the State Governments run by the Congress have to fight against the Central Government run by the Congress. This was not the picture twenty years ago, and it is really time that all of us should think why we have come to such a pass. Of course, they are doing their own thinking, but since the Congress Party rules this country, it is also our business to think as to why this is happening. And when things crack up instead of following a democratic procedure, they take recourse to Governor's power and then topple Ministries through the Governors which again are toppled down by some other people. What kind of order are they building? I do not understand it. They are utilising the Governmental and constitutional power to retain the make-up of an order that they have built and also to prevent its breakdown. But when it breaks down in a democratic way, then they slash down the democratic order by the most undemocratic use of their constitutional power. Why is this happening?

I do not want to enumerate all the troubles that are already there before the House and everybody has spoken about them. Take for example, their behaviour with regard to their own employees. Any diplomat worth his salt would think that his secretariat at least should be loyal to him. But the Government employees are bandied about from place to place; assurances are given and they are not carried out. Let alone Government employees; take even that supreme ultimate power, that is, the police; discontent is found among their ranks also and I think about seven hundred or eight hundred victims are still roaming in the streets. So, what kind of policy are they following? I do not quite know.

The Home Ministry is the essence of power in one sense just as the Finance Ministry is the essence of financial and economic power in another sense. Though I do not say that the other Ministries may not share in its sins, in any case, these



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two particularly deserve the attention of this House and the country.

When solutions are proposed, why do they resist them? There are any number of grievances. Ever my hon. friend from Haryana that inimitable province or State from which followed the wonderful phrase that the Home Minister had coined, namely 'Aya Ram and 'Gaya Ram', has spoken about them. There are regional disparities. All these regions are being Governed by the Congress. Why does one region find itself in difficulty against another region or against the Centre? Haryana comes round and says certain things, then Himachal Pradesh comes round and says certain things; my hon. friend Randhir Singh has enumerated all of them; I do not, therefore, want to spend my time on them. Take even Goa. It is such a small thing. It has remained a Union Territory. Why can Goa not become a State? Why can Manipur not become a State? Why can Himachal Pradesh not become a State? What is it that frightens Government from giving one additional Governor? After all they should enjoy it, because the more the number of Governors, the merrier the show. There may be one Governor and a little Assembly with a little more power in all these places. They are producing money and they are viable. What is viability? Shri Y. B. Chavan knows very well that at one time Maharashtra was declared as a non-viable area and, therefore, it could not become a separate State. I do not know whether my hon. friend Y. B. Chavan okayed it at that time or not; in any case, he was for a bilingual State first and then he fortunately came over to a unilingual State; later on, I do not know what his position now is; for, having got that and having found himself in difficulty, I do not know what he will say now. He once went to the length of supporting the Shiva Sena at the beginning. Later no...

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar) : That is wrong. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. A. DANGE : ...the two great Ministers were found to be the fastest runners in the city of Bombay when the Shiva

Sena was pursuing them. But at that time, this was the position. I do not know; later on, they might have changed their views. It is quite possible. But in any case, when it was a question of fighting the communists or fighting the working class, or fighting Shri Krishna Menon, the Shiva Sena was a wonderful ally; but when the latter turned against them.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : It is the creation of my hon. friend's party. They have put up Shiva Sena as their creation. It is Dange's *sansha*.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : The Home Minister would not agree with my hon. friend. Let him please refer it to the Home Minister.

Many of the slogans written by the Shiva Sena are against me. So, he cannot say that. The first statement that was over issued by the Shiva Sena was against one party and not theirs. Let them remember that. Shri Chavan wanted my hon. friends opposite to understand the political and inner urges of the Marathi people which expressed themselves in the Shiva Sena, though it might of the fascist type. This was the thing that they were pleading.

What I was pointing out was this. Why are these contradictions taking place in a party which once was very healthy? I remember that in 1937 the point made by the Congress about the Governors when they were to take over Ministries. Mahatma Gandhi insisted that Governor shall abide by the advice of the Ministers, and on that ground they refused to take power. Now, they have taken the place of the British Viceroy at the Central and they want to change the position, from a democratic position to an undemocratic position, that the Governor now shall be supreme because the Viceroy is either Shri Y. B. Chavan or some body else; by 'Viceroy' I mean the content of power; the content of power of the viceroyalty is in the hands of the Home Ministry. Therefore, the most democratic principle of 1937 is given a go-by. Why should this happen? Let me spend a few minutes on this question. Why are the structures breaking down and on what issues? The essence of the conflict is now between the States and the Centre in the area of

what is called Centre-State relations. And this is happening on two counts, namely finance and police. Take, for instance, the incident at Durgapur or the incidents at other places. What question do they raise? The Centre wants to put its Central police force in the domain of a State power in which they have got their own law and order police force. Why should there be a parallel force in a State? Why should the Centre insist on that? From what does it arise? Why do they, for example, want to put the U. P. police in Bengal or the Bengal police in Maharashtra or the Maharashtra police in Tamil Nadu or the Tamil Nadu police or the Malabar police in Punjab and so on? The reason is that they want the people of the States to feel that they are being suppressed by the police force of another State. If the UP police force attack the Bengal people in Calcutta, what would it lead to? It would lead to the feeling that the U. P. police is bad and they are sending their police there, and the Bengal police is very good, though the police of every State may be the same. This is the old tactic of sending the Malabar battalion of the Army or the Marathi Battalion of the Army in each others areas. At one time, when Master Tara Singh was fasting and there was danger of his dying and an upheaval taking place in Punjab, the finest soldiers from the Marathi battalions and the Gurkha battalions were sent over to curb that possibility of a disorder. This mentality of relying upon the contradictions between the people or the police forces or the military forces or the classes of two different regions in order to preserve law and order ultimately leads to rivalries and the worst envies inside this country and enables these gentlemen to retain their power. Therefore, the essence of the conflict on police count arises from that reason.

Then I come to finance. After twenty years of development, two spheres of financial development have arisen. One is the growth of monopoly, monopolistic industry and banking, controlled by the Finance Ministry from the Centre. The other is in the States, which are left with small spheres of finance in which they can tax their own peasants, small traders and so on, and manage as they like. Today the industrialists who have sprung up at the local level, regi-

onal level say that the financial power should not be only in the hands of the Centre. Therefore, the concentration of monopoly finance must be disintegrated, decentralised and the gains of monopoly and all capital development should be shared. Therefore, from the States also such demands are rising.

One reason for this conflict lies in the capitalist development and in the excessive concentration of financial power at the Centre, which is used in order to build up the monopolies, and that is why when the conflict came into the open it became known as Chandrasekhar *versus* Morarji Desai. What was the essence of that conflict? The essence of that conflict was that today finance is monopolistically, bureaucratically controlled from the Centre which inhibits the development of the regional forces.

Therefore, the demand for decentralised finance is certainly a demand which is justified and I hope the Home Ministry will move in that direction. Because of technological reasons, economy cannot be decentralised in a capitalistic country which needs a high rate of development; so, the all-India development plan will have to be centralised. But then the question is excessive concentration of bureaucratic and monopolistic finance in the hands of the Centre leading to the starvation of the rightful ambitions of the region remains. Therefore, the conflict is arising. So, if you do not resolve the Centre-State finance question, it will ultimately lead to stagnation and conflict of the worst type, both in the economic sphere of development and reflecting itself in the political sphere.

Therefore, my submission is that the proposal of Shri Nambudiripad for establishing a Council of States in order to discuss these matters should be considered. Of course, I do not say that all the non-Congress Government demands should be supported by the non-Congress parties and all the Central demands should be opposed. Because, suppose we try to decentralise the Central finance. What is there common between the Madhya Pradesh Ministry led by the Raja Mata or Shri D.P. Misra and the West Bengal Ministry led by

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Shri Ajay Mukerjee and Shri Jyoti Basu? On the question of finance, if we decentralise finance and share it with them, the share of the finance of higher order in Madhya Pradesh will be used, I do not know for what, may be used by the Home Minister there for suppressing the minorities and if the Minister belongs to a particular party there having views, say, of the Jan Sangh or any other type, it may lead to one development; the same finance in the hands of a Finance Minister like Shri Ajoy Mukerjee in Bengal, assisted by the other parties, may lead to another development. So, making common cause with anyone is not our viewpoint nor is it the main viewpoint, that all non-Congress Ministries should combine to confront the Congress Ministry at the Centre. Non-Congress Ministries that were there in many of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Haryana or some other States are birds of the same feather with the Congress they are like the Congress Ministry at the Centre.

Therefore, it is a question of democratic alignment on the question of finance, as against bureaucratic alignment on the question of finance; the democratic financial powers, the financial affairs, of the States, being discussed democratically and applied and spent democratically, as against the monopolistic capitalism, the monopolistic pulls and pressures at the Centre, which control the whole national economy in a bureaucratic way. This is the real evil and the real cause for the financial scandal that is there, for the financial discrepancy that is there and hence the demand and urge from the States for decentralisation of finance.

Another reason is, when the various capitalist parties in the country started moving about for sharing the development, they thought that agriculture is a minor thing and what should be Centrally controlled is industry and monopoly finance. Therefore, all the major taxes and all that were kept at the Centre and small little spheres like agriculture, land revenue, were given to the States. Now the capitalist financier has developed agriculture and large-scale agriculture has come into being. Shri Chavan's

province or my own province in an example of it; Punjab is another example of it: so also Andhra. So, when they rose up from low levels to high, the big capitalist financiers started taking interest in tractors, oil engines and so on to improve agriculture. I am not decrying that development. But, then, the conflict is not always healthy. These gentlemen themselves want to build up capitalist finance, capitalist farming on the basis of higher technique or by grabbing land and putting down the wages of the landless labour or the poor peasant. In such a conflict, we certainly cannot stand by the side of those regional or State Governments who want to fight with the Centre to get more share only in order to develop capitalism in agriculture, in order to beat the agricultural labour or the working class. Therefore, it is not a question of siding with everything that the State demands in order to weaken the Centre. It is not a question of weakening the Centre or strengthening the Centre because in a modern capitalist State, the Centre has to remain and in a federation like this, of multi-lingual States, there has to be the Centre which does not lead to the development of converting a federal Constitution into a confederal Constitution. In a confederacy of warring States, perhaps, Andhra against its own parts in Telengana or Andhra against Maharashtra or Maharashtra against Madhya Pradesh or all that, when the question of sharing the Centre's finances, the total accumulated wealth and the produce of the country, will come, the various regions will start fighting among themselves. The regional disparity is enhanced by monopoly development though regional disparity is also inherited from the past. To overcome that has been impossible for the Centre. Why? It is because the Centre has allowed itself to be dictated by the Birlas and the 75 monopoly houses. Therefore, High finance flows Calcutta and Bombay in spite of the fact that the two places have got the highest concentration of industry and capital. Why does finance flow there? Why taxation is made like that? Why is petrol duty unnecessarily raised? Is there any reason? If you were to reduce the price per barrel of imported crude—we are paying 8 cents more than what Japan and Pakistan pay—you would not have been required to raise the

petrol duty and harass these bus-walas and taxi-walas and make them go on strike.

You see this international relationship in the matter of price. You are paying more price per barrel of imported crude than what Pakistan and Japan are paying to the same foreign companies. Why does not the Finance Minister or the Home Minister take up the question within their own spheres to see that this discrimination against the whole country and its transport operators is stopped and no more duty is imposed here and the price of per barrel of imported crude is brought down? I do not want to bother you with figures. They are with me here. We pay 136 cents to the oil companies and 128 or so is paid by Pakistanis. Do you know this? why is it not being changed? It is because the pull of the oil monopolies with the Finance Minister is so great that he cannot deny their demands. He will pay their price and make us pay duty here and that duty will attack even my hon. friend from Ha-yana when he puts an oil pump in his farm. Every farm is in danger. Why? It is because of the duty. And it is because they surrender to the oil companies. You gentlemen of the Congress party who have the majority are surrendering to them? Why don't you resist when someones say "I will rule this way or I resign". You should have the guts to, say, "Please go; the country can do without either present dictators or would be dictators." The Finance Minister has not got the guts and the vision to see the problem. Therefore, there is total confusion, State against State, party against party, their own men against their own men, Governors against elected Assemblies, and all this is happening because they observe one principle, that is, the principle of the thieves' kitchen, that all of them will support the monopolies and if the monopolies fight, then those who have the biggest pull among their own party, that monopoly will win and others have to resile. What is the race? Whether Birlas will have No. 1 or Tatas will have No. 1. This is the race. On that basis will be decided whether Mithapur project will be sanctioned or not. If Birlas pull says, "Don't sanction", Tatas pull says, "Please sanction". Then the whole Ministry goes running about to find shelter behind the technical report of the particular scheme. Do they apply

such standards to hundred and one other such schemes? They don't. In that race, they lay their own services at the disposal of the monopolies. In order to make win either the pious Birlas with their Hindu temples or Tatas with their charity--they race up and down. This country is subjected to this because of one reason and that is that you are in the service of the monopolies and, therefore, even the small entrepreneurs, the middle entrepreneurs, even in your own party, have to quarrel. Even agriculturists voting with the Congress have come to quarrel. Ultimately there is no other solution, and we who come up as democratic forces in the States are bound to clash with you. Why not?

Mr. Jyoti Basu is a Home Minister. Mr. Chavan is also a Home Minister. Who is superior? Mr. Jyoti Basu is superior because he stands on the side of the working masses. So long, in Durgapur, in the mining area, the police supported the INTUC union, the police supported the mine-owners, the mine-owners who would not even translate the Wage Board's award into practice; so long not one of them was arrested. When the mine-ers' union protested, hundreds of them were arrested? Why? Now Mr. Jyoti Basu, as the Home Minister, standing on the side of miners will not allow the police to be used in order to beat the miners and save the mine-owners. But you, as the Home Minister at the Centre, in the service of the monopolists, tried to send them the Central Reserve Police, Armed police, U. P. Police, security force. To do what? Why do the two police forces of the same country clash? That was because you put your police against the workers and we put our police in defence of the workers and we are going to do it. The essence of the whole relation, the essence of the whole system is that a monopoly of the capitalist order is built by the Finance Minister and a terrorist regime against the working class in favour of the capitalists is built by the Home Minister. That is the essence of the conflict.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Barrampur): Durgapur is a State project. There is no monopoly... (Interruption)

SHRI S.A. DANGE: Monopoly finance is using Durgapur to disrupt its production.

[Shri S. A. Dangr]

What do you know about it ? (*Interruptions*) I know you are ready to purchase them cheaper when they go in losses and you are helping by their mismanagement. That also I know.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittor-garh) : Is he speaking on Finance Ministry's demands or Home Ministry's demands ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : It is a joint conspiracy between Home and Finance. One cannot move without the other.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर डांगे साहब इजाजत दें तो मैं एक सवाल पूछूँ। उन्होंने ज्योति बसु जी का नाम लिया है। श्री ज्योति बसु ने उन्नर प्रदेश की पुलिस को फोरिन-फोर्स कहा है, क्या कामरेड डांगे इस में सहमत हैं ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Even if that word is there, it only means, not of that State. I do not know if he has used that. Maybe, you may be saying from the news-agency report, I do not know. (*Interruptions*) Nobody would call it foreign, especially a police belonging to U. P., on the Gangetic plains; how can it be called foreign ? Whether he has called it or not, I do not know. But it cannot be called 'foreign'. It belongs to the same country. Even if we shoot each other, we shoot with our own bullets. What I want to say is that you should not have all the bullets. That is all. The trouble is this. You want to retain all the bullets in the hands of the Governors. Please allow the elected assemblies, the democratic people, also to have some of them in order to counteract the conspiracies of these Governors who are your people. After all, your Governor exercises his own brains. In fact, Governors are appointed after they lose that commodity. When there is nothing else for the man to do any thing any where, they are sent as Governors. Here I do not mean the incumbent you might be sending for West Bengal. He may be an amiable man, with brains; you might be sending him, I do not know...

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : I thought you were making a point ..

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I was not making any reference to any rumour or whisper about the Governor for West Bengal ..

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : That is a suggestion.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Maybe, for the first time, there may be a change in sending an intelligent man for West Bengal. I do not know. I am not condemning all Governors as unintelligent men. But generally the policy followed is this. When a man is not found useful anywhere, you send him as Governor .. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : As a fellow traveller, he may be intelligent...

SHRI S. A. DANGE : In the company of West Bengal and Kerala masses, they might be.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Now you deserve to be a Governor.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : That shows how hopeless he has become in maintaining his position. If I am a Governor, even an unintelligent one, in the company of the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala, I think, I will do better than what you are doing at the Centre. In any case, that is not the point. The point, is this. Will the Home Minister accept the proposal of establishing and recommending to the President the establishment of a Council ? I do not want to register many grievances. My central grievance is this, that monopoly rule should be destroyed along with the police power and all that power which they are using to support it. That should not be used. That is all; that is a simple point. As regards the illustration why should I spend time on giving illustration ? They know that very well. The debates in the Working Committee and Parliamentary Board of the Congress party which leak out and which appear in the Press, are enough material. Enough side-tracking is

done. And, the one question which my hon. friend Shri Yashwantrao Chavan said here, the moment he came, was this. What did he say? It is possible, he might have forgotten. It was the 'Princes' We heard then about the Princes, about the Privy Purses of the Princes and the whole country was whistling with that problem. But, do we hear anything about it now? No. They are experts in side-tracking things. At that time everybody thought that something is coming, because they talked of Princes, Princes and princes alone. Now, the princes themselves are running several of these Ministries, apart from what ministries are run by them at the Centre. Here it is a different matter. I don't think the Aviation Minister is opposed to having his estates abolished. I don't know because, he is already in the air; so he does not mind about his earthly estates. He can afford to be philosophical, Sir. But, look at this thing. The princes question has now vanished completely and now when one Rajmata has dished them in Madhya Pradesh again now they are thinking of what to do. There is a princes group inside them. They say, if you touch us we are out. And then what happens if they are out? The Congress becomes, minority! And what happens to this side? Then of course they will enjoy the joke here also. Not that immediately the picture of our side will be so good. I don't say that. But, we will be better than you. That I can assure you. Because, my idea and slogan is that if some of the nice gentlemen in the Congress, as they have broken away in Bengal or in other places, come over to the opposition side, we can really form a Centre-left coalition Government. I don't say socialist government or communist government. But they may not be willing for that. What we are thinking about is a democratic government. In fact, I am saying, if they want to have a solution for all these problems, to solve all these contradictions, they themselves should propose, for the sake of this country, re-formation of a Government which will be based on the left and democratic forces in Delhi. But they never think that, unless they are forced by some fight or agitation or gherao or something else. Now, gherao is something. Somebody here suggested 'make them illegal'. What is legal in this country today is

also a question. Even asking minimum wage is illegal. You immediately turn him out. So, what is legal? I don't know. And, if gherao is illegal, I cannot help it. It is a traditional weapon and gives some results; not always good results, but sometimes it does give good results. It should not be illegalised. My submission to him is, please give up all this ambition of side-tracking things by proposing this movement or that movement. Please remember the Princes again. What about their estates? What about their lands? I had been to the state of one M. P. here; I went recently. Thousands of acres of forest lands are given on a nominal rent of Rs. 100 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 1,000 and the possessor is making merry with those forest lands and making merry with a forest of controversy arising in Madhya Pradesh in which the Deputy Home Minister is also sharing. Why are forests given? Because either she was a princess or something like that. Why? Nowhere it is done like that. The national wealth is being squandered and it is being kept in the hands of these princes or their survivors. They shed their names perhaps. But they retain the economic power and that power militates against the growth of real economy in this country. The power of the monopolies you have built up militates against real democracy. The power of the forces you are using against democracy militates against the development of the country. Therefore, my appeal is this--they are all beyond appeals now--namely, not to deal in this commodity of side-tracking. The princes question is now in the back row. Now the question is of Centre versus States. Then the State Police versus Central Police. My submission would be this: Please call a conference of all these State Ministers. Even on planning they cannot come to an agreement--whether it should be on the basis of population or on what. There is no principle, and the Plan itself is subject to monopoly pulls. Industry goes where industry already exists.

I have no time and I shall be concluding soon. Take the recent incident in Madhya Pradesh. A big house of the Birlas--they are always haunting you and they are bound to haunt you--was refunded octroi duty of several lakhs of rupees. The man is just outside the boundary of the town where he manages it. When duty was charged to him

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by the Government, the legal head of the Department advised that the duty be refunded. That came out in the proceedings of the Assembly. That Legal Adviser of the Government was in the pay, as legal adviser and retained by the Birlas. This was admitted on the Floor of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly. What steps have you taken to fire that Legal Adviser or to fire that Ministry or to fire Mr. Birla for using these methods in order to get several lakhs ? Have you done it ? Instead of doing that...

**SHRI S. M. JOSHI :** If they fire Birla, it will backfire on them.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** It will front-fire. Why do you say 'backfire' ? Birlas have said that heads will roll if they touch them.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** He was the Advocate General of the SVD Government.

**SHRI S. A. DAGNE :** Your gentry, Rajmata Rani Vijaya Raje Scindia is your gentry, not ours.

So, sir, this is one grievance. Why did not the Home Minister interfere ? Why did not the Law Minister interfere ? Because, they are tied down to them. If you want to save this country, then that tie-up will have to be broken and if that cannot be broken, then this Government will be broken.

**SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmed nagar) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak immediately after Shri Dange spoke. Being a senior politician and Parliamentarian from Maharashtra, I was expecting something better and something else from Shri Dange. But unfortunately, Shri Dange disappointed not only me, but the whole House. I was thinking to myself: What is wrong with Shri Dange ? He is not the Dange of 1946 or 1952 or 1967. Something is wrong with Shri Dange. It might not be due to his physical ailment, but due to some political ailment. His Communist Party is a disintegrated Party, more disintegrated than the Congress Party. There are Right Commun-

ists, Left Communists, Lefts in the Left Communist Party and Rights in the Right Communist Party. It is very unfortunate that he is not able to keep his house in order. He is not in India or Bombay. He is outside India. This great leader made a passing reference to Shiv Sena. I was expecting an analysis of Shiv Sena from Shri Dange who is a representative from Bombay. But Shri Dange does not know the composition of Shiv Sena. I always criticise Shiv Sena because I do not agree with its objective or functioning. I do not justify their action. But Shri Dange is angry with Shiv Sena because Shiv Sena has thrown him out from Bombay labour unions. The Communists and SSP are no more with the labour movement in Bombay. That is why Shri Dange gets angry with Shiv Sena. When the city of Bombay was being burnt or raided, where was this representative from Bombay ? Where was he at that time ? Nobody from the Communist Party or from the SSP came out of their house and went to the streets and tried to pacify the people. I challenge Shri Dange and his Party. If they have any hold in the labour areas in Bombay, let him fight the election in Bombay. I challenge even Shri George Fernandes. When the Bombay city was burnt down, these people were instigating workers to go on strike. That was their patriotism.

He made a reference to Shri Chavan saying that Shri Chavan was associated with the Shiv Sena. This was not only a wrong approach but a gross injustice to Shri Chavan. It was Shri Chavan who first openly condemned the Shiv Sena; he not only condemned it, but called it a fascist organisation which will harm the cause of Maharashtra. But I may say that this condemnation of Shiv Sena or calling it a fascist organisation or banning it will not solve the basic problem.

The basic problem to be solved, on which the Shiv Sena was founded, its aim and object, still remains there. The Shiv Sena was founded because they wanted to give employment to the Maharashtra people. That was the limited objective of the Shiv Sena. But as they failed to secure this objective, they thought it better to act with some political motivation raising up some

issues by which they could gain strength. Thus they got this border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore as a political issue by which they could get strength in Maharashtra.

In the Bombay municipal elections, the Shiv Sena secured quite a good number of seats. The Communist Party and the Samyukt Socialist Party could not.

**SHRI KAMESWAR SINGH (Khagaria) :** So he agrees with the Shiv Sena.

**SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL :** No, I do not. I do not justify their action. But I am going to expose the mistake and blunder committed by his party.

This question of unemployment in Maharashtra for the Maharashtrians is a very serious one. We cannot ignore it. The House will be surprised to know that every day about 3,000 people come to Bombay from outside—that is, 1000 families per day—for bread. Out of these 3,000, nearly 2050 belong to outside of Maharashtra. To give them shelter, drinking water and sanitation facilities, is the responsibility of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Government.

It is all very nice to say that Bombay belongs to the whole country and not to Maharashtra alone. But if an educated unemployed man from Maharashtra says 'Bombay City belongs to me first, then to Maharashtra State and then to the country', I do not think he is very wrong. This young man from Bombay or Maharashtra has not got employment in any of the industries in and around Bombay.

By way of example, I will quote from the latest issue of the *Maharashtra Times* (dated yesterday, 27-3-69) where a survey made by the Labour Department of Maharashtra says that during the last two years in the area between Thana and Belapur, out of 4,000 persons employed, only 300 are Maharashtrians. Even from *darwan* (gate-keeper) right up to the executive, all are non-Maharashtrians. This is the basic problem which cannot be solved by

only condemning the Shiv Sena or giving it *galis*. The problem is not going to be solved that way. When out of 4,000 only 300 Maharashtrians are employed the younger generation is not going to tolerate this state of affairs. Even in the case of the 50 gate-keepers recruited, only one was taken locally.

The local people were given an assurance by industrialists that their men would be taken into employment on the basis of priority. 5,000 families have gone out of their occupation of agriculture because the lands were taken over by the industrialists. But nobody is absorbed in the industries. This is the problem which has given rise to the Shiv Sena. If we all the political parties, the State Government and the Central Government are not going to pay attention to it and do what is needed, I am afraid this problem is going to grow more serious day by day.

The other thing is about the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. The Shiv Sena started an agitation on this issue. But the political parties in Maharashtra and Mysore are not prepared to say anything or do anything about it at the present juncture. The Mahajan Commission report is there.

**SHRI S. M. JOSHI :** Where is it ?

**SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL :** Put in cold storage.

It is the most absurd recommendation made by a Commission without any principle, with all sorts of discrepancies in it. If the Central Government are not going to take any step for the implementation of the some of the recommendations which are acceptable to both Maharashtra and Mysore. Why should this sort of climate be allowed to continue ? During the last thirteen years, people in the border areas are suffering from so many hardships such as lack of educational facilities, agricultural development, etc. The Central Government is not taking any initiative at present and some people, some parties and even some Members of the Government are enjoying what is happening and the Home Minister is being hit on both



[Shri Anantrao Patil]

sides. I urge on the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister to take the lead and ask the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Maharashtra to sit together and find out areas of agreement along with Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Chavan. People are tired and frustration is setting in. It is this frustration which gives a handle to Shiva Sena among the Maharashtrian people. The Sampuran Maharashtra Samiti's supporters Mr. Dange and Mr. S. M. Joshi did not utter a single word about it. I was expecting something from Dange when he spoke. He could not speak because that party is already cracked and he did not want it to crack further.

About the UPSC I want to say only one thing. Let them have examinations in Hindi, or English or the regional language. But the Commission gives publicity only through the big English newspapers. Many colleges are coming up in the rural areas. Why cannot they give advertisements in the regional languages published in the district. This is an injustice to the young men receiving education in rural areas and it should be remedied.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE** : I want to make a request to the Home Minister through you. Long ago he had promised a Government solution to Belgaum-Maharashtra problem. In the concluding speech of this debate, I request him to put that solution before the House.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT** (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussions on the demands of the Home Ministry. I am beholden to you for the opportunity given to me. It is a matter of grave concern that the Home Ministry has to a large extent failed to maintain peace in the country or give security to the people. In the opening paragraph of the report of the Home Ministry, it is said that the duty of the ministry is mainly to identify and remove the causes of friction--communal, linguistic and regional. But the fact is that this Ministry has succeeded in neither identifying nor removing the causes of friction. On the other hand matters stand aggravated today.

Before I go into the question of communal riots and the consequent feeling of

insecurity, by the biggest minority in the country, namely, Muslims, I should like to deal briefly with two other very pressing and important problems which are causing anxiety.

Firstly, Sir, regarding Centre State relations I would demand of the Home Ministry not to have a rigid view of things in view of the changed situation and try honestly to understand and appreciate the opposite point of view without attributing motives. In this connection the reported of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to convene a conference of the Congress and the non-Congress Chief Ministers is a step in the right direction. The Centre must also take a generous attitude towards the solution of the problems facing the States by financing their development plans which will go a long way in reducing foreign dependence and solving the unemployment problem. It must not be forgotten that many States earn a very large amount of foreign exchange and their claims for a proper share in the same cannot be ignored. I feel that the establishment of State Councils, as suggested by the Chief Minister of Kerala, will go a long way to resolve many problems that figure frequently in day-to-day administration. I feel that this suggestion needs very serious consideration.

Sir, the language problem can be solved only by goodwill and by creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence. It would be extremely unwise to force Hindi on unwilling people because it will ruin all the dreams of national integration. Unfortunately, the attitude of the Hindi-speaking friends has not been such that would remove the fears of domination of a section of people through the language. If English continues to be the link language until Hindi comes to be accepted by all people of the north and the south, not only friction could be avoided but equal opportunities could be guaranteed to all sections of the people in the country.

At this juncture, I cannot but deprecate the unjust and unfair treatment meted out to the Urdu language by the Government, forgetting its cultural heritage and also ignoring that it is the symbol of national unity. Several historical memoranda have been presented and uplifting demands have been

made to give Urdu its rightful place but this just and democratic demand has not been so far conceded.

Sir, now coming to the problem of riots and the consequent insecurity I must emphasise here that I am deeply shocked at the ferocity and frequency of the communal riots. I feel ashamed to point out that because of these Muslim killing and concerted plan to cripple them economically, not only the integrity and progress of the country is at stake but our image also stands tarnished throughout the world and particularly in the Middle East, and this was felt by me personally during my recent visit to the Middle East.

Sir, in the recent times, communal riots have taken place at Cuttack, Balrampur, Veraval, Titagarh, Pupri, Agra, Indore and Hubli and in many other places. At all these places, the riots have been planned and organised and the Muslims have been subjected to all sorts of atrocities and they have been economically crippled and thrown on the streets, having lost everything, their shops and their homes either having been burnt or looted. At Veraval, in addition to loot, plunder, arson and killing, the mosques and darghas have been particular targets of attack. The Minara masjid, the Jumma masjid, the Nagina masjid and many other mosques were attacked. The holy Quaran was burnt and electric fittings were destroyed. At Cuttack, though the riots and large scale destruction took place in November, 1968, the Muslim minority is still being subjected to torture, particularly after the bomb incident in January, 1969. All prominent businessmen, advocates and Imams of mosques have been taken into custody and still they continue to be behind bars. Over and above they being subjected to a sort of social boycott by the fascist communal elements.

The report of the Home Ministry for the year 1968-69 makes a very sad reading when it says at page 71 :

"Compared to 1967, the year 1968 witnessed an increase in the number of communal incidents. As against

209 communal incidents in 1967, there were 331 in 1968 "

What I would like to emphasise is that in a year of 365 days there were 331 riots. That means there has been one communal riot every day. It is shocking and heart-breaking, to say the least.

Permit me, Sir, to quote also a few lines from an article in the *Secular Democracy* Annual Number written by Mr. Girish Mathur. He says:

"What is worse, communal disturbances are now more bloody, more ferocious than before; during nine years between 1954 and 1960, the number of persons killed in the communal riots was 316 but in 1967 alone, as many as 301 persons were killed, and in the first six months of 1968 the number killed exceeded the figure in 1967."

All this goes to show the seriousness and gravity of the entire problem. It is with a deep sense of grief that I say that in case effective and proper action is not taken and the situation is not brought under control, our country will be ruined.

Sir, no doubt the Integration Council was reconstituted in June 1968 and the Raghbir Dayal Commission also was appointed to go into certain major communal disturbances of 1967. But, unfortunately, if one has not been very much successful, the other has completely failed. So far as the Integration Council is concerned little has been done so far to check the communal disturbances, and their recommendations have not been fully implemented. As regards the Raghbir Dayal Commission, whose report has been made public recently it has failed to do justice to the purpose for which it was appointed. The report, I am afraid, will create more friction and do harm to the cause of national integration.

The Muslim minority had been disappointed when representation was denied to it at the National Integration Council and it had no single representative leader of the

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

Muslim minority worth the name. This fact has already been emphasized by me earlier. On the other hand, such an organisation was given representation about which Shri-mati Indira Gandhi herself has said :

"By mixing up religion with politics, the Jan Sangh has not only tarnished the image abroad, it has also posed a threat to our national unity. India has been divided once and now Jan Sangh is adopting a course which will lead to a total disintegration."

This clearly demonstrates contradiction in word and deed and when such is the state of affairs how can we have faith in such methods of the Government ?

15 hrs

The report of the Home Ministry says that the Integration Council which met at Srinagar on 20th June, 1968 has made specific recommendations relating to communal, regional and educational aspects and mass media. In this connection I wish to point out that the Sayidain Committee was of the clear opinion that the poison of hatred is sought to be injected into the minds of younger generation through the text books in the schools and colleges and this has to be drastically reviewed. But nothing has been done in this regard. There has been a more serious bid at pushing out the idea of secularism by an ideology of past-oriented sectarian idea of Hindu Rashtravad. No attempt has been made to counter this idea seriously.

It is an irony of fate that when some steps are taken, they go against the minorities. On the recommendation of the National Integration Council, action was taken against the so-called objectionable writings in the press. What is the result ? Out of 52 papers against whom action has been taken, 48 papers belong to the minority community. Adding insult to injury, there has been discrimination also. In the case of some papers, the matter of objectionable writings was taken up by the Press Council which was satisfied by getting an explanation of regret, as in case of 'Mother India,' while all the

other papers of the minority Community were dragged to the court of law, not only as regard their writings after the said recommendation of the Integration Council but even about what was written earlier.

It is said in the report that the Raghubri Dayal Commission is under the examination of the Government of India. This was the first commission of inquiry appointed after 20 years of clamour for judicial enquiry made after every communal riot. But this was not the sort of commission that was desired. Right from the time of its appointment, Muslims had their own apprehensions and now when the report is out, they have been proved correct. The commission raised many all-India issues, but failed to deal with them satisfactorily. It never called any leader of all-India stature from the minority community to give evidence. The report seems to be bureaucratic and partisan. This has been a standing grievance of the minority community, supported by many national leaders, that the officials and the police have almost in all cases failed in their duty of maintaining law and order and that the police and officials have either been silent spectators or have taken a partisan attitude during riots. This fact has also been very emphatically emphasised in the report of prominent members of Parliament namely : Shri Amrit Nahata, Shri Shashi Bhushan, Shri K. R. Ganesh, Shri Ram Swarup and Shri Harii Krishna after visiting Allahabad during the last year. But all this has not been taken into consideration by the commission, and the Commission gives the bureaucracy a clean chit, without any understanding of the root cause of the riots and the behaviour of the officials. The commission has failed to go deep into the well-planned and organised conspiracy with regard to riots and unmask the culprits. It has failed to realise that the pattern, the method, the technique and the object, wherever the riots have taken place, has been the same. It has not tried to understand who spread rumours, who builds up tension, who propagates hatred and also who has the organisation cadre and resources to plan large-scale riots.

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend that a commission should be set up

Government, on the lines of the Gajendra-gadkar Commission, to go into the root cause of the riots, the position of the Muslims in service, denial of economic opportunities to them and to consider the backwardness of the Muslim minority and make recommendations to improve their educational, social and economic position and suggest ways and means to combat the riots hysteria. On the basis of the report of such a commission, steps should be taken to improve the conditions of the minorities, so that India may be a better and happier place to live, as real secular democracy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, many hon. members have referred to the question of the official language policy. This matter has been extensively discussed in this House when the Official Language Amendment Bill was discussed. After that, practically on all question days, we have discussed this matter here. The policy of the Government in this matter is well known. There may be doubts here and there, and we do our best to clarify those doubts. But when extreme positions are taken—Mr. Kandappan took an extreme position and Seth Govind Das took another extreme position—there are difficulties, and doubts arise in the minds of the people. I will do my best to clarify it, so that there may be no doubt about the official language policy of the Government.

Our policy is of prolonged bilingualism. The bilingual phase in the country has been given a statutory shape by the amendment, by the amending Act that we passed last year. I would draw hon. Members' attention to the important aspect of the Act that we have passed here in this House. That says that English shall continue to be used for the official purpose of the Union as long as all the legislatures of non-Hindi speaking States in this country do not pass a resolution saying that use of English should be discontinued. This is the guarantee which is given by the statute of this Parliament. Even after that if hon. Members like Shri Sulaiman Sait and Shri Kandappan say that we are trying to force Hindi down the throat of unwilling people, then it becomes something which I cannot understand.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair]

Here we have been saying that it is our policy that Hindi should be progressively used. We have also said that while Hindi is progressively used for the official purpose of the Union it shall be our endeavour and it shall be our definite and firm policy to see that no non-Hindi-speaking person who is in the employment of Government shall be put at a disadvantage because his mother tongue is not Hindi. We have passed executive instructions and we have put it in this statute. Also, while recruiting people to the government service, for that purpose also we have assured this House, and put it in the statute also, that no non-Hindi-speaking person of the country shall be discriminated against just because his language is not Hindi. When Hindi becomes the official language of the country, of the Union Government, then it is quite legitimate that non-Hindi-speaking people may feel that their interest may be in jeopardy. But when these legal, executive and all other safeguards are provided they should not have any fear.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : They are like the Telengana safeguards.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would request the hon. Member, Prof. Ranga, not to bring in Telengana in this bigger national issue. I will ask Shri Kandappan or anybody to prove that a single government employee has been discriminated against (*Interruption*). I would request Prof. Ranga to point out to us even one instance where a single government employee has suffered because his mother tongue is not Hindi.

SHRI RANGA : But the editorials in the *Hindu* are our guide.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is our policy and we shall stick to it.

I would say that it is not only Hindi that we want to encourage. We wish to encourage all the regional languages enshrined in our Constitution. We are duty-bound

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

to encourage them. That is why we made a promise here before this hon. House that we would make efforts to see that the UPSC examinations are conducted in all the Indian languages which are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Although there have been various difficulties regarding moderation formula, moderators, examiners and keeping the same standard in the examination, even then, with our efforts and with the diligence of the UPSC we have been able to introduce all the languages of India which are mentioned in the Constitution for two compulsory papers of the all-India examinations—the essay paper and the general knowledge paper. This is a very important event in the language policy of the Government and the effect of it will be known to the people in general only after it has been practised for some time. Its effect or its importance is not judged by the hon. Members because they do not realise what important changes it is going to bring about.

In the universities, whenever there was an effort to introduce the regional languages as the medium of instruction lot of people would turn up and say that they do not want their sons to go without jobs, they do not want their sons to go abegging and that is why they want to give them education only through English because only through English they can get jobs. Now we are providing that intelligent people, competent students, who may not have an opportunity to learn the various subjects through the medium of English, can learn them through the medium of Oriya, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu etc., go up to the UPSC, pass the highest examination of the UPSC and go to the highest civil service of the country through the medium of a regional language. There would be no further bar. It is true that the students had to acquire proficiency in English and then they could come up in the services, but now with this step, this picture will be entirely changed. In a few years to come, we hope that in all the subjects in which the UPSC conducts examinations, we shall be able to introduce the examination through the regional languages.

Some points were made regarding the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. As the House knows, the Constitution was amended, and in the Constitution itself we have created this office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and he has been given the duty of looking after the linguistic minorities in the various States of the Union. This organisation of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities sends out its inspectors and Assistant and Deputy Commissioners, and the Commissioner himself goes out on tour and when they receive complaints they go and see and then persuade the State Governments to give educational and other facilities in the administrative field to the linguistic minorities in various States. We know that some resistance has been met in this regard in various parts of the country, but that is much less now. This organisation has been able to do a good deal of work. Whenever the work has not been complete, we shall endeavour to see that the work is completed.

For instance, about the Urdu language, we have had troubles in some States like UP in particular. But we are sure that now we shall be able to overcome that trouble. As far as the problem of the Urdu language is concerned, the House knows that Government themselves issued a special statement regarding the position of Urdu in this country. But I may say here that the main damage to Urdu or even to Hindi has come because some people tend to mix up the language with religion. Urdu is not the language of any religious group, nor is Hindi the language of any religious group. But here in this House or elsewhere, sometimes we see that this attempt is made or at least opinion is divided on these lines sometimes, which in my opinion is an extremely unfortunate situation, because just like any Indian language, Urdu has the highest traditions of literature and it is respected, and I can say that as many non-Muslims respect Urdu and use Urdu as the Muslims themselves. Still, if the interests of Urdu are harmed, it is not because the people of India do not like Urdu but because some people have mixed up language with religion, may be unwittingly. They may be loving Urdu but they mix up Urdu with

religion and that is why the whole difficulty arises.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ( Kanpur ) : Nobody has done that. I know Urdu and I know Bengali also.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Let him make his argument.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In the same way, the Hindi language also is sometimes mixed up with religion. So, I would request that the question of language must be kept completely aloof from these religious matters, because the two have nothing to do with each other. The language of a person does not depend upon the religion and the religion of a person does not depend upon the language that he speaks.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Why should Government not give official recognition to the Urdu language and declare it as the second regional language in UP, Bihar and other States ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Any language can be declared as the second regional language of any State provided it meets the criteria that have been laid down, namely that a certain percentage of the population must speak that language; if that percentage is reached, Urdu can be declared as the second regional language of UP, but that percentage of the Urdu-speaking people is not available in UP, and that is the whole trouble. There are large chunks of areas in UP where there are people who live whose mother-tongue is Urdu, and there educational and other facilities should be provided to them.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN ( Basti ) : They are there. Even this morning the Chief Minister of our State has made a statement. We have read in the papers about it. He has mentioned Hindi, Urdu and English.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Another question on which some hon. Members spoke, particularly my hon. friend Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait and Shri Mandal, was regarding the Government employees. I have had the honour of making a

statement here the other day which gave out the policy of Government regarding these employees who were involved in the illegal strike of 19th September. There has been a little confusion about the temporary employees. I wish to clarify this point. I shall not be able to say exactly when and how and which category would be included, but I would again emphasise our intentions here. Our intention is to see that all those Government employees who were discharged because of participation in the 19th September strike are reinstated unless there are aggravating factors to prevent that kind of reinstatement. What are those aggravating factors ? We have already said that those aggravating factors would mean violence, active instigation etc. Here, our expectation is that barring a few dozen employees, all of them, whether temporary or semi-permanent or permanent would be included and would be reinstated.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : When ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have already issued instructions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is the hon. Minister aware that not a single temporary employee has been taken back on duty so far ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I make one submission ? I appreciate the statement and the clarification on the 13th and 14th of this month; after the statement and clarification, the Government orders were issued on the 16th March. Unfortunately, those orders do not cover temporary employees. We are very happy at what the hon. Minister has stated.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Amended instructions should be issued.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We were very happy to hear from the hon. Minister that barring a few dozen employees, all the others would be taken back. We hail that decision throughout the country. But I may point out that after the orders of the 15th March were issued, of which I have a copy and I am sure the other Members also have

[S. M. Banerjee]

got copies, we find that those orders do not cover temporary employees. Various authorities are using these orders to say that only permanent employees who participated in the strike could be taken back. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the same orders which were made applicable to the permanent employees who were suspended should be made applicable to these temporary employees also. That is our earnest demand.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आपका जो आर्डर है उसमें संशोधन तो करना ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन संशोधन के साथ यह भी कीजिये कि कुछ फ़ाइटरिया दीजिये कि ऐक्टिव इन्स्टिगेशन के माने क्या हैं। वहाँ जो छोटा अफसर होता है वह हर चीज को ऐक्टिव इन्स्टिगेशन कह देगा।

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** We have indicated our basic policy and we shall take all these things into account. Our basic policy is one of sympathy; our basic policy is one of being liberal towards the Government employees and we wish that the least number of Government employees should be out of their jobs. We do not want that those who suffered on account of the illegal strike should suffer continuously and for ever. That is why we have embarked upon this policy of liberalisation. Here, there are many points which have to be considered and settled, and we are trying to do that. The temporary employees who were discharged have to be reinstated; the question would come about what would happen to the period when they were out of job...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Already it has been decided to treat it as extraordinary leave with or without pay.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** We have to settle all these things in consultation with the various authorities, and we are trying to do that.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Let him take a policy decision.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I do not know whether any temporary employee has been so far taken back or not...

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Not a single one has been taken.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** But it will be done; there may be some delays here and there, but delay does not mean that it will not be done.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Not even permanent employees have been taken back. In the Delhi Administration, not a single one out of nearly 2000 permanent employees who were suspended has been taken back as yet.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** As far as this particular matter is concerned, I would request hon. Members to be a little patient. Our basic policy is known to them, and I am sure they are in agreement with our basic policy. It is only a matter of execution, and I am quite sure that after the execution of this policy is over, they will all be happy about the execution.

Some hon. Members, particularly Shri Lobo Prabhu, mentioned about foreign missionaries and our policy towards the foreign missionaries. It is absolutely wrong and a distortion of facts to identify foreign missionaries with minority communities. The foreign missionaries must not be identified or mixed up with minority communities. Our policy towards the foreign missionaries is the same as towards any foreigner. We do not distinguish between foreign missionaries and foreigners like that. We want to deal with the missionaries in the same way as we deal with any foreigner. Our policy regarding the minorities is well known. If the Christian community want priests, priests can be had from their own ranks. It is not necessary to import foreigners for that purpose. But if the foreign missionaries come and they are doing jobs in hospitals, leprosy hospitals, or doing such jobs for which we do not find enough Indians today, they are welcome to do so. There are thousands of foreign missionaries working in hospitals.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) :** It is an internal matter. Under article 25 the choice is with us and we want foreign missionaries, just as you want foreign experts for your factories. That should not be denied to us.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I am sorry, we cannot subscribe to this view point.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** They want religious know-how !

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) :** What about foreign money ?

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Have you no sense of obligation to those who have served you ? I challenge anybody in this House, there is no community which has served you more than the Christian community, and these foreign missionaries are our main-spring. Let us admit that.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** The missionaries and the community are not the same thing. Foreign missionaries are not wanted here.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** That is your opinion. If I say that certain types of Hindu practices should be done away with, how would you like it ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I would request Shri Lobo Prabhu not to get excited on this.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I have to get excited.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Excitement at this age is dangerous.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** It is our view that the Christian population of this country is a great asset to this country. They have never lagged behind any community in patriotism to the country or in the welfare activities of the country. But, as the hon. Member, Shri Dange, has said, we should not mix up the Christian community here with the foreign missionaries. They are two different things.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** May I point out that in my young age the foreign missionaries who were running the college compelled me to pray and learn the bible. When I grew up, I fought against it and stopped it. Why are you trying to revive that ?

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** You ought to be thankful to the foreign missionaries. But for them where would you be ?

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** I would have been better.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** It remains to be seen.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** I do not want to be taught by them.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Be grateful to them for what they have done.

श्री शिक्करे (पंजिम) : मैं हूँ प्रभु और आप हैं लोग प्रभु । लोबो प्रभु आप हो गए इस वास्ते कि क्रिस्चियन मिशनरी यहाँ आए ।

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Our policy regarding foreign missions is progressive Indianisation. We want these missions to be progressively Indianised. We want more and more Indian priests to take the place of foreigners. We are following this policy with due regard to the requirements of the situation. We do not want to force it on them. We want that it should be done with grace, with agreement. We do not want to create any issue about foreign missionaries here and there. But what we desire is that when there are Indians, very loyal, good, faithful Christians available to do the work here, we should not have Americans and others coming over here and working in the missions, because it is a work which the Indians themselves can do very well.

Then the question of foreign money with these missions was raised.

**SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khuntl) :** I am sorry to interrupt, but I would like to have a clarification. There are missionaries of two types--evangelists, those who come here



[ Shri Jaipal Singh ]

to proselytize, to convert, the other is a technical expert. Do the government say that just because they are non-Indians there will be an embargo on them also ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** No, Sir I have already indicated that those people who possess such expertise, or such qualifications which are hard to find here, if they come here and do the work for which we do not find enough Indians, or we do not have Indians at all, we allow them to come here and do the work. It is not that we put embargo on such people also. That is why there are several people who come here and they are doing the work.

**SHRI RANGA :** May I ask for a clarification ? There are famous hospitals like that in Vellore and we have some hospitals, even in my village, where a number of doctors are needed and they also happen to be missionaries in the sense that, on Sunday, they go out and deliver sermon if they are asked to do so. Are we going to put an embargo on such people ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** We don't. There is no question of embargo on such people.

**श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री (हापुड) :** वेल्लोर का अस्पताल सब से महंगा अस्पताल है। हिन्दुस्तान भर में सब से ज्यादा चार्ज वहां होता है। गरीब आदमी तो वहां जा ही नहीं सकता है।

**SHRI RANGA :** Even then, you do not have a Vellore Hospital everywhere else. It is a unique hospital; everyone knows it.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** In Vellore Hospital the charges are not high. It depends on the capacity of the man to pay. If he is a rich man, he is charged more and, if he is a poor man, nothing is charged.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बोरामती) :** पालिसी जो है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका खुलासा किया जाए। हम लोग आदिवासियों को और बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस को अपने से दूर रखते हैं। हम उनको अस्पृश्य समझते हैं। क्रिश्चियन सेवादागी लोग उन में जा कर प्रगर काम करते हैं तो उनको निकाल दिया जाए यह कहां की पालिसी है ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** As far as the question of receipt of funds from abroad by foreign missionaries is concerned, we have got a list of societies and such societies can receive these funds and there are also Government to Government agreements in respect of which such funds come. In any case, the entire question is under revision. We are trying to find out how best this matter can be tackled. The hon. Home Minister has already indicated that he will make a statement about the matter and, I think, this matter will also be covered by that statement.

Then, there is a small question of reservations for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Government service. Here, although certain provisions were made right from the beginning, some difficulties were faced. The Commissioner of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes has pointed out those difficulties to us from time to time. Unfortunately, this honourable House has not been able to find enough time to discuss the Report of the Commissioner. This Report has been presented to the honourable House year after year. But I do not think any discussion has taken place in the last two years. I would indicate here, to further improve the situation regarding the reservations and to see that reservations are properly adhered to and they are properly utilised, we appointed a committee in our own Ministry to devise and suggest methods so that this could be implemented properly. They have given their report and we are implementing that report and, I am sure, with the full implementation of the report, the situation will further improve.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** दो दो मंथर कैसे एक साथ खड़े हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : मैं आधा खड़ा हूँ, आधा बैठा हूँ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : आप कहिये, जो आपको कहना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि इन्होंने मुझे मौका दिया है। मेट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेंस्टीगेशन पर हम इतना सारा पैसा खर्च करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इम मंत्रालय के कार्य क्षेत्र में यह भी बात आती है कि अगर बजट की गुप्त बातों का पता लग जाता है तो वह इमके बारे में जांच कर सके? इसकी ले कर लाखों रुपया चीनी में और दूसरी चीजों में बनाया गया है।

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बी० प्रो० ए०सी० के मोना काण्ड के बारे में मेट्रल बोर्ड के सदस्यों ने कोई रिश्वत ले कर फैसला किया तो क्या सी०बी०आई० जांच कर सकता है और इम मंत्रालय के कार्य क्षेत्र में यह आएगा? अगर आएगा तो मैं मंत्री महोदय को जरूर पत्र लिखना चाहूँगा।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The C. B. I. does come into our purview. But I thought the hon. Member was intervening on the subject that I was mentioning.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी लिये पूछा है कि आपके मंत्रालय के अन्दर आता है या नहीं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : बहुत सी चीजें आती हैं। लेकिन मैंने सोचा था कि जिस विषय पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ ...

श्री मधु लिमये : कार्य क्षेत्र में आता है तो एक तपसीलवार पत्र मैं मंत्री महोदय को लिखूँगा।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जरूर लिखें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised a point. Certainly it will be dealt with. But I would give him a piece of information. The CBI is an investigating authority for Government of India. It undertakes investigation provided the concerned Ministries give them information and ask them to start the investigation.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या हम आपको नहीं दे सकते हैं-मैं इस बारे में सफाई चाहता हूँ ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not say that you are debarred because you are a Member of Parliament and you are free to approach any authority. But the normal functioning of the CBI is that it undertakes investigation when a certain complaint is made to them.....

श्री मधु लिमये : असाधारण बातों की असाधारण प्रक्रिया भी हो सकती है। बजट सीक्रेट बाहर जाना कोई साधारण बात नहीं है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : बिलकुल नहीं है। लेकिन बजट सीक्रेट लीक हुआ ही नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस के बारे में भी लिखूँगा।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : प्राइमफेसी उस मिनिस्ट्री से कोई इत्तिला आये तो हम जरूर करेंगे।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : He was talking about reservation. I want to see some clarification here. He confesses, and rightly so, that the ratio fixed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been implemented. He has again given us another promise. We have been getting promises for the last 20 years committees, this and that. I want to ask a straightforward question.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He said that the report had not been discussed here.

**SHRI JAIPAL SINGH :** The point is this, I have struggle with the Railway Board and the various General Managers. When it comes to building railway lines, it is the poor Adivasis who have to give away their land and make a permanent way. But when it comes to employing them, they are asked to go to Calcutta, Bombay and so on. Now there are mobile commissions, They go to the areas. Instead of somebody going from Ranchi to Calcutta...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** What is the clarification that he wants to seek ?

**SHRI JAIPAL SINGH :** He talks of difficulties. What are the difficulties. Let him tell us the difficulties.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I will say here that, in spite of our instructions, in certain departments or Ministries or in certain outlying offices, these instructions were not complied with or some lacunae were found in those instructions. These instances have been brought to our notice by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We studied the report and we found out where the lacunae were, what were the difficulties being faced, and we have appointed a Study Team. They have gone into the whole thing and they have suggested the corrective method. We are following that and we hope that we will be able to correct it by and large.

I will conclude by mentioning a small point regarding Union Territories. The hon. House knows that the Union Territories have come to be created not because of the desire of the Government of India to create them but because of very special historical reasons or sometimes very special local situations. Here our policy is that we should see that these Union Territories come up to the level of the rest of the country or even go ahead as far as developmental spheres are concerned, and we are doing our best to do that. Here, sometimes, demands are made for Statehood. We are going to discuss this subject at 4 O' clock as far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned. But I would say that, by and large, it is our policy that these Union Territories should be made into States or merged

with the adjoining States as soon as the conditions are appropriate for that. We do not want to continue with the Union Territories except in very special situations like the Union Territory of Delhi, which is the national capital or Laccadives or Andaman & Nicobar Islands which have special geographical position.

Having said this, I would submit that I have covered many of the points raised by the hon. members, and the rest of the point would be covered by the Home Minister.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ—प्रायः शायद मेरी उम्र बचत को भूल गये, इस लिये थोड़ा उम्र के बारे में भी बतला दीजिये—अधिनियम और विधेयक मूल पाठ के रूप में दोनों भाषाओं में इस संसद में कब से लायेंगे ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी आपने कोई निश्चय कर लिया है ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** इस के बारे में काफी चर्चा हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति में भी हुई है, जिसके माननीय प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी भी सदस्य हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग तैयारी कर रहे हैं, फिर भी यह कहना मुश्किल होगा कि कब से हम इस को कर सकेंगे। लेकिन भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि हमें हम जल्द से जल्द करें। हो सकता है कि इसमें कुछ महीने लग जायें, लेकिन जल्द ही पूरा हो जायेगा।

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) :** Shri Chavan presides over a Ministry which has earned a notorious reputation for creating problems where there are none and for not solving problems where they are in plenty. After the year 1967 the federal aspect of our Constitution has been put to repeated tests. The founding-fathers of our Constitution, I am afraid, had not visualised that in India a time would come so soon that in about two decades the congress monopoly of power would be shattered and non-congress governments would come into being in very many States. The time has come for all political parties in this country

to pool their resources and heads together and think about solving the deteriorating relationship between the Centre and the States.

Day in and day out we hear grievances voiced and genuinely voiced by non-congress Governments and non-congress Chief Ministers that they are not getting a fair deal from the Central Government. And, having been inspired by such opinions given by non-congress chief ministers, it has to be said to the credit of the congress Chief Ministers also, at least some of them, mustered enough courage to question the basis of the Centre-State relationship. I would like to quote the views of three Chief Ministers which have been made public. Of course, Shri Annadurai of revered memory was the first one to question the basis of this relationship. There are also two Chief Ministers representing two non-congress States--representing two different ideologies. One is Shri Namboodripad and the other is Shri Singh Deo representing Swatantra ideology. Both of them are not happy about the existing state of things in this country.

Shri Singh Deo said :

"The federal system had worked fairly well but there is need for some changes to ensure more harmonious relations between the Centre and States."

Shri Namboodripad said :

"This called for a fresh approach to the federal system enshrined in the Constitution."

Now, I come to another Chief Minister who happens to be Congress Chief Minister. He does not represent any particular ideology because Congress does not have a particular ideology in this country. Shri Nijalingappa stands for the *kitchedi*. Name the brand and you will find the brand in the Congress party. Mr. Nijalingappa was the person who coined this term 'kitchidi' Government in States.

Now, we come to the suggestion which was made by very many including one of

the *ex-Chief Justices* of our country--Shri Gajendragadkar who called for "the creation of a statutory machinery to regulate the Central-State ties."

The Law Ministry which went through Art. 263 of the Constitution felt that the Constitution does not visualise any machinery for regulating the Centre-State relations. I quote from an editorial in a *sobre newspaper* in this country on this particular aspect of Centre-State relations. I quote from the *Free Press Journal of Bombay* :

"But it requires a larger vision than what the Union Law Ministry has shown. In other words, the Union Government must rise above its own party pride and sense of power and show more concern for the country and its unity."

So, what do we find when we just look around this country today ? There is unrest everywhere; there is restlessness everywhere. There is no sector or segment of the population in this country today which is satisfied with the things that are going on in this country. There is restlessness in Telengana--call it progress; there is restlessness in Vidarbha--call it progress; there is infiltration in Assam and restlessness in Mysore--call it progress. In the name of progress, do not try to put problems in the cold storage. As I said in the beginning, the Home Ministry does not believe in solving any problem. My friend Mr. Patil--I am glad he is present here--mentioned about the Mysore--Maharashtra border dispute. I know this is a very sensitive point and Shri Chavan has a direct responsibility on this dispute. Who asked for the creation of the Mahajan Commission? Did any leader from Mysore State ask for the creation of the Mahajan Commission?

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Not that I know of. It was the three bigwigs of the Maharashtra Congress Committee. Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, on the 14th March, 1966 stressed--and I quote:

... that the Maharashtra-Mysore boundary dispute and Goa's merger

[S. M. Krishna]

with Maharashtra should be decided before the end of this year.

Shri Naik was replying to the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Governor's Address.

Again in the Governor's Address, it was stated :

The Central Government should apply itself immediately to the Mysore--Maharashtra boundary issue, Goa and Nager Haveli issue and Krishna--Godavari water dispute and find solutions before the end of the year.

Complementary to these statements, the late Shri Vinayak Rao Patil, President, Maharashtra Congress Committee, addressing the General Body, urged the Centre to solve the boundary dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra.....etc.

So, it was not Mysore's creation. It was at the persistent demands made by certain Maharashtrian Congress leaders as well as leaders of the Opposition that the Mahajan Commission came into being. Why did you appoint this Commission? You knew in the very first instance that Kerala was not going to appear before the Commission. They boycotted the Commission. In spite of the fact, you insisted and you put the late Justice Mahajan to the agony of going through the whole process and studying this problem and finalising his report. I am not leaving out Shri Chavan. In the Congress Working Committee meeting on 6. 7. 1966, in the absence of Shri V.P. Naik, Shri Chavan said:

Any attempt to by-pass the earlier decision would do great harm.

What was the earlier decision? The earlier decision of the Congress Working Committee was that a Commission should be appointed to go into the boundary dispute between the two great neighbours, Maharashtra and Mysore. The Working Committee, he said, had decided in favour of a

one-man Commission after considering the pros and cons of the problem.

After considering the *pros* and *cons*, the Working Committee had decided that a one-man commission be appointed. At that stage, a suggestion was made that a three-man commission could go into this question but at the instance of Maharashtrian leaders -I submit with great respect to them; I am subject to correction also--that a one-man commission must go into that, it was decided upon. Then it 'was a national decision and should be implemented as such'--I am quoting Shri Chavan. 'Maharashtra was fully prepared to abide by it'. This is dated 6-7-66. Shri Chavan categorically stated that it was a 'national decision and should be implemented as such' and Maharashtra was fully prepared to abide by it.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : On a point of clarification. What was wrong in asking that a one-man commission should be appointed and that the decision should be binding ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Without terms of reference ! The terms of reference should have been decided.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, the terms of reference, did also come up before the Congress Working Committee.

What has been the attitude of Mysore ? Let us go by stages. First, we opposed the appointment of a commission. Public memory may be short, but I would recall that there was an agitation sponsored in certain parts of Mysore State where they at the very inception opposed the constitution of a commission. They took up the position that the border between Maharashtra and Mysore, for the time being at least, is settled and let us not reopen it; you will be opening a Pandora's box. But nobody listened to this word of counsel. They still insisted, and Shri Nijalingappa, who was then Chief Minister, speaking to newsmen on his return from New Delhi, made it clear that the report of the commission would have to be the last word on the d

the appointment of this commission, but the Congress Working Committee pinned him down to this position. Then he comes back to Bangalore and tells reporters, and through them, the people of Karnatak, that 'after all, how long can we go on fighting on such issues?' The Congress Working Committee decided to appoint the commission and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was wholly satisfied with it as a solution.

I come to the other aspect, the recent riots in Bombay. The Shiv Sena, which I call as a hydra-headed monster, has raised its ugly head in this country. Following it, there could be a number of other senas, parochial in outlook, destructive in purpose.

Shri Patil was airing the grievances of Maharashtrians in Bombay. We sympathise with them. If 3,000 families go into Bombay everyday, we could very well understand the plight of the genuine residents of Bombay. But for that, are you going to penalise and send away the South Indians residing in Bombay? Is Government going to sit quiet when Bombay is burning? Who is responsible for it?

Mr. Chavan and Shrimati Indira Gandhi who occupies the first chair in the Treasury Benches are responsible. What kind of agitation is this? They say: because the Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute remains unsolved, we are going to agitate against the Union Ministers including Mr. Chavan who comes to Bombay and Mr. Desai: we are not going to let Mr. Virendra ... Minister of Mysore to come into Bombay. We are a federal State. Unfortunately in both the States there are Congress Governments. If Mr. Chavan who is presiding over the Home Minister is not able to bring about a settlement between two Congress Governments, would it ever be possible for him to bring about a compromise or settlement between the non-Congress and the Congress Governments? I am not parochial; I do not claim that Belgaum must stay in Mysore State, come what may, against the wishes of the people of Belgaum. But for heaven's sake do not keep this hanging over Mysore and Maharashtra; find some solution. How much more time do you need to find a solution? Time is running

out and people are not going to wait indefinitely till Chavan and Indira Gandhi find a solution to this problem.

There is another sin that basets our democracy - increasing corruption. The most recent statement made by Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the Legislative Assembly that the assets of ministers and legislators will be placed before the Assembly. Compare this with what happened in Mysore. When Mr. Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister of Mysore he issued notices to 67 leading men in public life asking them to give details about their assets. Now Mr. Virendra Patil has taken over after Mr. Nijalingappa had resigned and he says: I am not going to move further in that direction and I shall return back all the documents received from my predecessor. One has only to compare this with what Mr. Karunanidhi had done when he had come out boldly with his statement.... (Interruptions) We must have the courage of our conviction. Why are Congressmen afraid of that? Why should they say, when a demand is made to this effect, that they had placed their assets before the All India Congress Committee. Mr. Hanumanthaiya makes charges against the Congress President and this Congress President is the repository of all the accounts, etc. of the ministers in various States! There are charges and counter-charges. The Santhanam Commission's report had not been acted upon. 35 Members of the State Legislature and four Members of Parliament presented a charge-sheet against the Nijalingappa's ministry in Mysore to the Rashtrapati and till today no reply has come and no action has been taken. The Santhanam Commission recommended that when ten legislators' made a charge, that would have to be gone into by a judicial or other authority. Under the Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill, the Prime Minister has not to be questioned about her or his assets. What is so special about the Prime Minister?

The Prime Minister must also be brought within the framework of the Lokpal and Lokayukta scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already exceeded your time.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Yes, Sir. Anyway, at 4 O clock we are starting non-official business.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Therefore, you have to conclude so that I can call the next hon. member.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** With these few observations, I make a special request and an appeal in the name of decency, and in the name of smooth relationship and good-neighbourly feeling between Maharashtra and Mysore, that Shri Chavan has to take a bold decision regardless of whatever be the consequences of such a decision, regardless of whatever be his reputation in Maharashtra as a consequence of a decision, which he is going to take as Home Minister. I appeal to him that he should give the correct lead to this country.

Thank you.

**SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening with very great interest to the serious concern voiced by several Members of this House on both sides about the growing unrest in the country, communal and otherwise, particularly, the type of violence which has erupted after the last mid-term elections in certain parts of the country, and the violence arising out of political conflict, resulting in deaths and serious injuries, between rival groups and the consequent bitter feelings generated between groups who are politically divided, parties politically divided and the in action which has been exhibited in governmental quarters in tackling with the situation. I shall deal with both the communal and the political aspects of this grave problem which appears to be so potentially dangerous to our integrity and to our future progress that it brooks no further delay in having it completely tackled and in seeing that the seeds responsible for these troubles are destroyed before they can become really dangerous.

Let us take the case of West Bengal from where I come. Immediately after the last mid-term elections, all over the city of Calcutta, Durgapur and various other towns and rural areas, clashes started between

workers of rival political groups, political parties, who had been working against each other during the last mid-term elections. In the city of Calcutta itself, in one day 30 cases of assaults and several assaults carried out by the bursting of bombs were reported. I had gone myself to see some of these things.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Bagh Bazaar.

**SHRI A. K. SEN :** Not Bagh Bazaar; all over. You do not know Calcutta. From Tollygunge right up to Belgoria, all over, there was violent outbreak and there were clashes. I had myself seen the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister and brought the gravity of the situation to their notice, and I must say that they readily agreed. I think the Chief Minister himself suggested that some of us, including the leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal Assembly, myself and the Deputy Chief Minister, should issue a joint appeal against such outbreaks which undermine the very basis of our democratic processes. Unfortunately, two days later, I was informed that it was not possible for the Government to subscribe to a joint appeal. But I am not so anxious for a joint appeal, if appeals really come and achieve their results. I must say, and say fairly, that the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister did issue appeals in their own names.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Member may resume his speech on Monday.

—

16 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Forty-Sixth Report

**SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad) :** I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th March, 19-9.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : 16.03. hrs.

"That this House do agree with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th March, 1969."

*The motion was adopted.*

— —

16. 0½ hrs.

RESOLUTION *Re* : STATUS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH--*Contd*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mahajan may continue.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Sir, the resolution I have moved voices the hopes and aspirations of the people and Members of Parliament of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from the border territory of Himachal Pradesh. The case for its statehood stands on firm foundations and is supported by the tests of economic viability, population, area and democratic traditions, to which we are wedded. Himachal Pradesh is larger in size than Kerala, Punjab, Haryana and Nagaland. Yet, it has kept down its population to one-third of the density in these States. Since this nation is wedded to the policy of family planning, on this one ground alone, it should be given statehood.

When Himachal Pradesh was created after the consolidation of 31 princely States, Sardar Villabhai Patel made a firm commitment.

I would like to quote what he said :

"In the final stages, after the area is sufficiently developed in its resources and administration, it is proposed that its constitution should be similar to that of any other province."

It was thus visualised that after its resources are developed, this territory would get the status of a State.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I will give a few facts to show the progress it has made during the last 20 years. Motorable roads increased from 200 to 5000 miles. Schools increased from 512 to 468, colleges from 1 to 18, hospitals and dispensaries from 88 to 411, agricultural research stations from nil to 37, seed multiplication farms from nil to 40, area under food cultivation from 9.47 lakh acres to 18.15 lakh acres, area under horticulture from 539 hectares to 8,611 hectares and quantity of fruits grown from 15,000 quintals to 8.10 lakhs quintals. The credit for this phenomenal progress goes to the people and the leadership there, specially the Chief Minister Dr. Parmar, who has captained the state right from its inception through various storms and tempests and has saved it from the wrecks while it faced many times. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel laid only one test for statehood, *i.e.* development. I have shown the development it has achieved which is 360 times.

Apart from that, recently a historical resolution was moved in the Rajya Sabha by Shri C. L. Verma. Intervening on that occasion the State Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs said :

"...it was Government's firm policy to help Himachal Pradesh gain financial resources as quickly as possible and once their financial resources become equal to their requirements and they obtained the condition of financial viability, Government of India would not hesitate to give it Statehood. The only thing that hindered the consideration or conceding of the request was that today there was a large gap between their revenues and expenditure, between their resources and requirements."

He further stated :

"In respect of Himachal Pradesh, we had no objection in granting Statehood but before that it would have to be ascertained that it did not increase burden on the Centre. It should be



(R:s.)

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

able to meet its expenditure from its own resources. We had all the good wishes for Himachal and were ready to help her steadily or speedily achieve the necessary economic standard for becoming a State. We did not want to deny it."

The only test now laid down was that it should meet its requirements—the test of economic viability. The meaning of economic viability is that your domestic establishment charges are met by your resources or your revenues should meet your domestic establishment charges. Recently, only two week backs, the budget was presented in the Assembly of the Territory. Pages 4 and 5 of that budget clearly shows a surplus of Rs. 50 lakhs. In other words their revenues exceed the establishment charges by Rs. 50 lakhs. This has been achieved by making economies in the establishment charges and also by raising additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 1,40,00,000. When we have a surplus of Rs. 50 lakhs this test of economic viability has been satisfied.

Recently, Sir, a new test has been laid down, though it was not so stated in the Rajya Sabha. It is being said that we must also meet our non-Plan expenditure. Non-Plan expenditure is that expenditure which you incur in developing your State but which is not included in the Plan. I would presently show the names of a number of full-fledged States which do not meet its requirement. My question would be, because they are unable to meet their requirements of non-Plan expenditure would you convert them into Union Territories. I am not saying that you should do it. I am only saying that the institution of Union Territories should go because it is a type of 'colony' that is created. I will also show that we will be able to meet the non-Plan expenditure from the budget which has been presented to the Assembly. The recent budget shows that after adding about Rs. 5 crores which we are entitled to get as our share of Central duties and also Rs. 2 crores which we are entitled to get under article 275 (1) as aid to States for Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes, which

other States are also getting, the deficit would be only Rs. 4.5 crores. Even this deficit we will be able to meet if we get our share in the royalty that we are entitled to get on the ground that certain hydro-electric stations are situated in our territory but their produce goes to other States. It does not happen in any other State except in Himachal Pradesh, that the hydro-electric generating stations are within our territory but we are not entitled to get any income or the produce. Similarly, though the dams are situated in our territory, even though we lose our revenues because the lands are submerged under the dams, even though we are deprived of the revenue or income which we get from forests because if we cut the forests the entire dam would be silted up, we are not given a share of the royalty which the States will get by using that water and electricity. When a decision on the question of royalty is taken by the Central Governments, we will be getting an income of Rs. 9 crores. Then our deficit will go. Then, we have two projects on hand—Basi project and Battagiri project—on the completion of which we will get an additional revenue of Rs. 2 crores. Thus, we shall be able to meet even the non-Plan expenditure. We are proceeding on the basis that these will come true. But even if the worst comes to the worst, if we do not get any royalty for the electricity and water, what is the deficit? It is only Rs. 4.5 crores.

Now I will give the names of States which are running with a deficit.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :  
Almost all the States.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :  
The deficit of Assam is Rs. 33 crores, For Madhya Pradesh, the State from which the hon. Minister comes, the deficit is Rs. 22 crores. The Centre is giving them Rs. 22 crores. For Jammu and Kashmir the deficit was Rs. 8.89 crores. This year it will be Rs. 9 crore. For Andhra Pradesh the deficit is Rs. 29 crores and for Mysore Rs. 21 crores.

Himachal Pradesh, which has a deficit of Rs. 4.5 crores, is told that it must remain a Union Territory. At the same time, States which have a deficit of Rs. 20 crores or 40 crores are allowed to continue as full-fledged States. I am not saying that those States should also be converted into Union Territories; far from that, I have brought in this question of the deficit because only the other day the Minister of State, while speaking in the Rajya Sabha, stated that we should be able to meet the test of economic viability.

I have one basic reason against the existence of Union Territories. They are more akin to colonies. They are treated like colonies. I will show why there is frustration in these territories, especially in Himachal Pradesh. As I have already stated, firstly, while the electricity generating stations are in our State, while the dams are in our State, the royalty of the produce goes to the other States. It is like the gold of Central America being utilized by Spain. Our gold is water and electricity. But we do not get any share in that. It is being taken away by the imperial powers, the other State Governments or the Central Government. So, what can be a better example of a colony than the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh?

Take another example. Every policy decision has to be ratified by the Central Government. It is like a decision of a colony being ratified by the Imperial Government at London. Again, we have got a cadre called DHANI cadre for Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar and other Union Territories. A part of Himachal Pradesh is snow-covered for a number of months. Certain areas of my constituency are covered with snow for eight months in the year. Because the passes are closed neither could we go there nor could they come here. So, for eight months there is no means of communication with that area. The boy coming from those areas where there is snow for eight months of the year are expected to compete with the boys who study in public schools in Delhi. It is like the boys from India being asked to compete for the ICS examina-

tion held in London. This is how a Union Territory is being run. In this colony I would not call it a Union Territory what happens is... ..

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : It is not a happy expression. That area is part of our country.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : I will call a spade a spade. In this colony, what used to happen was...

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : If it is a colony, how is the hon. Member here?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : I am using an expression which you do not have to take literally.

What used to happen was that services from U.P. used to come; they used to dump unwanted people here. What would happen that they will have no loyalty, no sentiment, for the people of the territory which I have called a colony. It is like ICS cadre people coming from England and being dumped in India with no sentiments for the development of the territory. I am only showing the injustice which is being done to the people of that backward border area. I am only trying to bring forth their difficulties that they are facing. That particular territory is situated on the borders of Pakistan, China and Tibet and, if you do not remove their grievances, you are going to have a similar type of system which you have in Assam, in hill areas, and in Nagaland and Mizoland. My duty is to bring forth the situation there, the grievances and the frustrations that they are facing.

Recently, there was an agitation by teachers and they wanted a higher grade recommended by the Kothari Commission which was appointed by the Central Government. The Union Territory Government said, "Yes. We will grant that." But the Centre said, "No". The result was that the entire Government was put to ridicule, though they were really willing to meet the aspirations of the people.

[Shiv Vikram Chand Mahajan]

Not only that. There is also an element of delay that every policy decision has to be approved by the Centre. So, the officers keep on running from Simla to Delhi. That also increases the travelling allowance and other allowances plus conveyance. The administrative charges go up. They say, you must be economically viable; you must be able to meet your establishment charges. But my submission is that they increase our establishment charges and they ask us to cover the same. There cannot be greater injustice than this.

Then, in every State, the High Court judges are appointed in consultation with the Chief Minister but not so in the Union Territory—I have to again use the expression "colony". (Interruption) There is another colony of Laccadive. My hon. friend from Goa will also bear me out. I will give another small example. The Order of Precedence is that the Chief Minister's status is higher than that of the Chief Justice. But it is not so in this territory.

There is another instance that I want to bring to the notice of the House. We are building the Seul Hydro-electric project in the Chamba District which would produce the cheapest electricity in the country, at the rate of 2p. and odd per unit. The Central Government says, "We will take over this project. We will not give you the loan for this project." They want to take the entire income. And they want us to be economically viable. They will take over all the resources which are income-producing in our territory, e. g. the Seul project, which would give an income of Rs. 2 crores. The Centre wants to take it over and the income will be taken over by the Centre. And we will be asked to satisfy the test of economic viability. This is what is happening. Even Shylock would have never done it. He wanted only a pound of flesh, not the whole of it. But here they want the entire income.

We are willing to take loan and give the interest. They do not want that. They say, 'We will take the entire income.' We are, of course, fighting for it. We do not know how far we will succeed.

I want to put it in this manner. There are these grievances regarding the mode of recruitment to services—persons are taken from all Union Territories including Delhi; they are putting the Delhi Public School boys against those boys who are living in the backward regions; you have this method of dumping people from other places in this particular Territory. Naturally there are grievances. Even in the policy matter, what happens? If there is a difference of opinion between the Secretary and the Minister and, the matter is not referred to the Central Government, yet the Central Government intervenes *suo motu* and follows the line given by the Secretary. It often happens. I would like the hon. Home Minister to look into that aspect. How does it happen that all these things are going on like this?

After all the tests have been satisfied, if the right of Statehood is not given, then a feeling starts growing that you cannot get anything unless you start some sort of a trouble and such examples are: you could never have had Andhra if there had been no self-immolation and firing; there would not have been a division of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra, if the firing had not been there; there would not have been the State of Nagaland and the autonomous State of Hill Areas if there had been no fighting. So, what is going to be the result? It is going to result in frustration and fighting. You will be giving a lead to anti-social and anti-national forces. We are only here to perform the functions in a democratic manner, i.e. coming to Parliament and voicing the grievances. And if we fail, somebody else will take the lead and there will be revolts, as they happened at other places, to have Statehood. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Revolt ?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : What were the Mizos and Nagas doing? I am using the word 'revolt' in that context. I am not supporting them. I am only saying that, by your actions, you are passing on the leadership to anti-social elements who will lead the Territory to this kind of thing. Therefore, the time has come when this system of colonies should go. It is an out-moded concept, it is repugnant to the

concept of democracy because the representatives cannot effectively represent the hopes of the people they represent. It is always better to move with the democratic traditions, the democratic concept.

I hope that my Resolution would be accepted.

MR. SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House is of opinion that the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh be raised to the status of a State."

There are two amendments. Are they moving them ?

SHRI PARTAP SINGH ( Simla ) : I move :

That in the resolution,—

*add* at the end—

"within a period of three months"

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA ( Tamluk ) : I move :

That in the resolution,—

*add* at the end—

"and a Bill to that effect be brought forward in the next Session of Parliament"

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted is 1½ hours. Let us not make long speeches. Let us express our sympathies to Himachal Pradesh briefly. Just five minutes each.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU ( Udipi ) : It would be better if the Resolution is considered with the two facts which have emerged today. The first fact is that the Home Minister has already given the verdict of the Government on the subject by saying that the Union Territories will not be given Statehood except by merger with the adjoining States ..

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : He has not said that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Let him clarify that. That is how I understood him...

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Did he say that ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My time is being wasted by cross-talks. Sir, that is one fact. And we have to meet that fact. And, the second fact is this. Today in the corridors of Parliament you have seen the Lamas of Ladakh. They are very agitated about the conditions of Ladakh and we have to think of this problem, first, in terms of a State which absorbs Ladakh, Spiti and Lahaul. If it is possible for Himachal Pradesh to persuade these three principalities or territories to merge with it then the Resolution for a separate State would have greater force. In respect of the Home Minister's proposition, I would repeat it, because he has not contradicted it. I am quite sure that Himachal Pradesh would prefer to remain a hundred years as a Union Territory than merge with Haryana. So we can dismiss that proposition at once. Because, these two areas are separate. They have distinct culture. Now, this problem can be considered in two ways. Why Himachal Pradesh should have Statehood ? That is one. And the other way is the Home Minister's way : why it should not have Statehood ? The Home Minister mentioned about finance. He said that Himachal Pradesh is not financially viable. My good friend Mr. Mahajan has given many figures. I am disposed to look at it in a little more easy way. I am disposed to enquire as to what will be the additional cost from the formation of a separate State. You have a Lieutenant Governor. He becomes a Governor. That is a matter of a few thousands or so. You have no Public Service Commission. You have no high court separately. It is possible for the Government to say that for a period of years these two institutions would be common to Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, as at present. Otherwise the advantage may be to end this present system where the officers have to come regularly to Delhi to take instructions from the Centre. In addition to the staff for Himachal Pradesh, there is a separate staff maintained here in the Home Ministry for the same purpose. We are entirely opposed to adding

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

to the number of Government employees, a number which is far too excessive. This means, the proposal, if it is looked at this way, should not add to that number. It can possibly reduce that. There are other expenses incidental to Statehood but we have been assured by the Mover of the Resolution that they are contemplating imposition of a new tax which will bring a crore and a half. Under Section 275 the Centre will be due to pay to Himachal Pradesh 200 lakhs and the share of State-tax would be about 500 lakhs. So, in all the financial bogey seems to have been raised by Home Minister to protect his own power over this State. To that extent I agree with my friend that there is a kind of a feeling of colonisation involved in this.

The second reason why formation of Himachal Pradesh is objected to is this. There are too many States about to be born. Apart from Telangana, there is Jharkhand and Vidarbha.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are in the maternity ward.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Some such form of maternity is taking place. Home Ministry is naturally allergic to another State. But I think here we can make a little distinction. This State already exists : there is some kind of commitment mentioned by Sardar Vallabhai Patel that the State would be granted Statehood as soon as possible and in any case, there are no problems as there are in Andhra or Maharashtra or Vidharbha.

AN HON. MEMBER : No problem in Maharashtra.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : A little distinction can be made in favour of Himachal Pradesh.

The third argument is that this is a border State where the Centre's presence is necessary for the security of the country. It is true that these are factors which must be remembered. Though this is a border State, it is less vulnerable because the Him-

alayas are higher there, and the Chinese have not built up roads as they have done near the borders of neighbouring States such as UP, Bihar and Bengal. To that extent this argument is not very forceful. Only the Siplea pass is there to be defended and I think the Centre should continue to do this. The main factor to be considered is : Do you want a Himachal Pradesh State formed out of some grievance or do you want to give it in which the people will rejoice with a sense of nationhood for being a member of this country ? If you decide that, why not give it to them particularly when it does not cost much and it means so much to them. So, Sir, on the balance, I would be disposed to support the Resolution provided there is an agreement that they will get Ladakh ..

MR. SPEAKER : Ladakh in Himachal Pradesh ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Not Ladakh, but Lahaul and Spiti and they will not ask for a separate High Court. On that condition, I think my Party will be able to support this.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। आप जानते ही हैं कि समय समय पर आप की आज्ञा से हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो मामला है, उसको लोक सभा में मैं लाता रहा हूँ और आप मौका देते रहे हैं। आज अच्छा मौका मिला है, आप ने समय दिया है और जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है।

यह आवाज, यह मांग, केवल एक व्यक्ति की, एक मेम्बर की नहीं, हिमाचल प्रदेश के 6 या 9 सदस्यों की नहीं है, बल्कि यह मांग 30 लाख इंसानों के दिल की धड़कन की आवाज है। 30 लाख इंसान चाहे वह छोटा है या बड़ा, बच्चा है या बूढ़ा है, कांग्रेसी है या है, जनसंघी, सब की एक आवाज है कि हम को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक मुकम्मल सूबे का दर्जा मिले। यह मांग इतना जोर पकड़ गई

उस के भी कुछ कारण हैं। बार बार इस सदन में यह बातें आती रही है लेकिन हमें शिकायत है, हमें शिकायत है कि भारत सरकार ने हमारी इन मांगों पर जिस तरह से तबज्जह देना चाहिए थी, उस तरह से तबज्जह नहीं दी मैं छोटे छोटे उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि हमें शिकायत है और वह शिकायत जनता की शिकायत है, उस सदन में अगर हम जनता की शिकायत को पेश नहीं करते हैं तो हम अपने फर्ज को पूरा नहीं करते हैं। पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत को हमारे मसलों को हल करने के लिए जो कुछ करना चाहिए था वह नहीं कर पाई। जैसे कि भाखरा डेम और गोविन्द सागर का मसला है। आप को मालूम होगा हमारे हजारों लोगों ने अपने घरबार छोड़ दिए, अपने परिवार छोड़ दिए, अपना धन और दौलत छोड़ दी, वह सारी की सारी पानी की नजर हो गई और वह उजड़ गए। लेकिन पन्द्रह साल के अन्दर उन लोगों का बसाव नहीं हुआ। जब कमी मामला आता है तो हिमाचल सरकार कहती है कि हम कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं क्यों कि भारत सरकार का काम है। भारत सरकार कहती है कि हिमाचल सरकार करेगी या भाखरा बोर्ड करेगा। अब हम हैरान हैं कि यद्वा भाखरा बोर्ड करेगा या हिमाचल सरकार करेगी या भारत सरकार करेगी। वहाँ के लोगों को जो समस्या है, जब तक उस की जिम्मेदारी किस नहीं होती तब तक यह समस्या हल हो नहीं पाती है। इस से वहाँ के लोगों के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा गुस्सा है, नाराजगी है।

दूसरा हमारा मसला पंग डेम का है। उस के लिए जमीन ले रहे हैं और वह हम दे रहे हैं। जो वहाँ से उजड़ रहे हैं उन को राजस्थान भेज रहे हैं और हमें यह कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि आज राजस्थान सरकार हमारे लोगों के साथ विदेशियों जैसा सलूक कर रही है। यह कैसे बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है?..... (ध्वनिमान)..... अगर हमारी जगह हमारे

यह दोस्त होते तो उन्हें पता चलना। वहाँ पर लोग जायें और देखें कि हमारे साथ क्या सलूक होता है। हमारे लोगों के साथ वहाँ पर मुनासिब सलूक नहीं होता। हम ने अपनी फर्मिलीज को छोड़ दिया है, अपनी जमीन छोड़ दी है हम ने कुर्बानी की है और वह पानी बे रहें है देश को जो दूसरे सूबों के अन्दर जा कर इन लोगों की जमीन को हरा भरा कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारे लोग भूखे मरते हैं, हमारी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं जाता।

उसके बाद हमारी एक और प्रोब्लम है और वह है कि उद्योग के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा असंतुलन है। पब्लिक सेक्टर के सारे कारखाने हिन्दुस्तान में लगे हैं। हमारे इस प्रदेश में जो 22,000 मुरब्बा मील का है जिसमें 30 लाख इन्सान रहते हैं, और जो बहादुर डोंगरों का देश है, वहाँ पर सरकार की एक पैसे की भी इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं है। मेरे पास सारे फॅक्ट्स और फिगर्स हैं। समय की कमी की वजह से मैं उनको रखना नहीं चाहता। उन से आप देखेंगे कि छोटे छोटे प्रदेशों को भी, जैसे दिल्ली है या और दूसरे प्रदेश हैं, उन में पैसा काफी लगाया गया है, कारखाने खोले गये हैं, फॅक्ट्रियां खोली गई हैं, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश में एक भी कारखाना नहीं खोला गया है। हमें इस बात से नाराजगी है। हम समझते हैं कि हमारी सरकार के पास कुछ अख्तियारात नहीं है, वह कुछ कर नहीं सकती है इसलिये हमारे साथ अन्याय और बेइन्साफी होती है।

इस के साथ हमारे प्रदेश में इन दिनों में एक ओर प्रोब्लम है और वह है डिस्ट्रिक्ट रीआर्गनाइजेशन की। हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर एक जिला कांगड़ा है जिस का मैं रहने वाला हूँ। कांगड़े जिले की आबादी 11 लाख है, दूसरे जिले की उड़ लाख है, एक जिले की 55 हजार है। इस तरह से डिफरेंट डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं और वहाँ पर लोगों के अन्दर इस बात की शिकायत है। लेकिन जब हम भारत सरकार

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

के पास आते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम अधिक डिस्ट्रिक्टस नहीं बना सकते। लोगों के अन्दर इस बात से शिकायत पैदा होती है। आज हमारे प्रदेश की सरकार चाहती है, वह ऊना हमीरपुर डिस्ट्रिक्टस को बनाने के लिए कह रही है लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि ऊना और हमीरपुर डिस्ट्रिक्टस हम नहीं बना सकते क्यों कि इस से खर्चा बढ़ता है। अगर खर्चा बढ़ता है तो इस पर विचार करें, यह डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन जो है उस को बन्द करें, या तो छोटे डिस्ट्रिक्टस को बड़ा करें या बड़े डिस्ट्रिक्टस को छोटा करें। या हमारा एक और मतालबा है, इस सिलसिले में एक कमीशन मुकर्रर करें जो कि हमारे इस मतालबे पर गौर करें और फिर सब डिस्ट्रिक्टस की बराबर किया जाय।

एक हमारी अर्ज यह है कि जब हम पंजाब में थे तो हम पूरे दर्जे शहरी थे। आपको मालूम होगा, आप उस कमेटी के मेम्बर थे। हम आप के पास आते रहे हैं। हमारी कोशिश थी कि हम पंजाब से निकल कर हिमाचल में जायें और हम 11-12 लाख लोग जो हैं वह पंजाब को छोड़ कर हिमाचल में इसलिए गए थे कि हमारी समस्याएं हल हों, हमें सुख मिले, हमारी तरक्की हो। इसलिए नहीं गए थे कि हमें थर्ड क्लास शहरी बना दिया जाय। वहां पर पंजाब में हम पूरे दर्जे शहरी थे जो कि यहाँ आ कर खत्म हो गए। भारत सरकार को इसके बारे में सोचना होगा कि हम ने क्या गुनाह किया है कि पूरे दर्जे के शहरी होते हुए भी हमें थर्ड क्लास शहरी बना दिया गया है। इन हालात में भ्रगर शिकायत है तो यह शिकायत तब तक दूर नहीं हो सकती है जब तक मुकम्मिल स्टेट का दर्जा हमें नहीं दिया जाता है। यह हमारी मांग है और यह हमारी शिकायत है। यही एक चीज है कि जो हम समझते हैं कि हमें मुकम्मिल स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाना निहायत जरूरी है।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह यूनियन टेरीटरीज़ हमारे देश और हमारे संविधान की एक विशेष उपज हैं। संसार के किसी अन्य देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार का कामेट नहीं मिलता।

16.39 hrs.

[श्री गाड्डिलिगन गोड पोसासन हुए।]

यह कुश्र तो अंग्रेजों की लीगेमी है। उस समय उन्होंने चीफ कमिश्नर के प्राविमेज बनाए थे अंडमान, दिल्ली इत्यादि और जब रियामन्तों का विलीनीकरण हुआ तो कुछ पार्ट सी स्टेट्स बनाई गईं। फिर रियार्गेनाइजेशन आफ स्टेट्स के बाद पार्ट सी और पार्ट बी स्टेट्स हटा दी गईं। उनको बड़ी स्टेट्स में मिला दिया गया। लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्रों को विशेष कारणों से और उन की विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण, जैसे जो सीमा पर थे, जिन पर केंद्र को अधिक खर्च करना पड़ता था, उनको यूनियन टेरीटरी का स्थान दिया गया और दिल्ली चार्लि देश की राजधानी है इसलिए इम को भी यूनियन टेरीटरी बनाया गया। ऐसी ही एक यूनियन टेरीटरी हिमाचल प्रदेश भी था। उस समय उस की आबादी 12-13 लाख थी और रकबा भी 12-13 हजार वर्गमील था। बाद में जब पंजाब का रियार्गेनिजेशन हुआ तो पंजाब का कांगड़ा जिला मिल जाने से उसका रकबा 24 हजार वर्गमील हो गया और आबादी 30 लाख हो गई। इस समय जो हिमाचल प्रदेश है, वह रकबे के हिसाब से, केरल से बड़ा है, हरियाणा से बड़ा है, पंजाब से बड़ा है, नागालैंड से बड़ा है ही। जम्मू काश्मीर से भी अगर लद्दाख निकाल दिया जाय तो उसका रकबा 18-19 हजार वर्गमील रह जाता है, जब कि हिमाचल का रकबा 24 हजार वर्गमील है। आबादी के लिहाज से हरियाणा और पंजाब बहुत बड़े हैं लेकिन जम्मू-काश्मीर की आबादी 35 लाख है, नागालैंड की आबादी

4 लाख है, जब कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की आबादी 30 लाख है।

जहाँ तक साधनों का तात्लुक है—हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्थिति नागालैंड और जम्मू-काश्मीर से खराब नहीं है। जम्मू-काश्मीर भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सबवेन्शन से चलता है, नागालैंड भी उसी की सबवेन्शन से चलता है और हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सबवेन्शन मिलनी है, लेकिन यह पोटेन्शियली रिच इलाका है, और जम्मू-काश्मीर से अधिक समृद्ध हो सकता है। इसलिये जहाँ तक आबादी, क्षेत्रफल और साधनों का तात्लुक है—हिमाचल प्रदेश यदि स्टेटहुड की मांग करता है तो हम में कोई आशंका की बात नहीं है, यह बिलकुल जायज मांग है। जब हमने तीन-साढ़े तीन लाख की आबादी के नागालैंड को स्टेटहुड दे दिया तो किस मुंह से हम हिमाचल प्रदेश की मांग से इन्कार कर सकते हैं।

इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मांग उचित है और इस को ज़रूर मानना चाहिये, लेकिन इस में मेरी कुछ शर्तें हैं। पहली बात तो यह—वास्तव में इस का हिमाचल प्रदेश नाम गलत है, यह तो केवल शिवानक प्रदेश है। इसलिये उचित यह होगा कि आज के हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-काश्मीर दोनों को मिला दिया जाय, तो फिर वास्तव में यह हिमाचल प्रदेश बन जायेगा, तब इसका रकबा लगभग 60 हजार वर्गमील और आबादी 60 लाख हो जायेगी, तब यह एक वायावल सूबा बन सकेगा और अन्ततोगत्वा मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का प्रदेश सही मायनों में हिमाचल प्रदेश बनेगा। लेकिन जब तक वह नहीं होता, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि आज का जो हिमाचल प्रदेश है, उस को स्टेटहुड का स्तबा ज़रूर दिया जाय।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर दो विशेष क्षेत्र हैं—साहोल और

स्पति। ये दोनों समुद्र तट से 11 हजार फुट की ऊँचाई पर स्थित हैं। इन का सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध, भाषा वा सम्बन्ध, धर्म का सम्बन्ध लद्दाख से है। लद्दाख हिस्टोरिकल रीजन्स के आधार पर जम्मू-काश्मीर में और लाहोल-स्पति हिमाचल प्रदेश में हैं जब कि वास्तव में भौगोलिक दृष्टि से, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से, भाषा की दृष्टि से, धर्म की दृष्टि से, समस्याओं की दृष्टि से, लाहोल, स्पति और लद्दाख एक हैं। आज लद्दाख तंग है, मेरे पास आज ही वहाँ से तार आया है, कल श्री कुशोक वकुला साहब भी वहाँ पर रो रहे थे—वहाँ पर काश्मीर प्रशासन जिस प्रकार की गड़बड़ कर रहा है, वह न केवल लद्दाख की आबादी के लिये दूरम हो रहा है, उन के लिये मुमोबत खड़ी हो रही है, बल्कि मैं इस मौके पर एक चेतावनी दे रहा हूँ—अगर लद्दाख की यही हालत बनती रही। इसी तरह से चलता रहा, तो हिन्दुस्तान की गिबयोरिटी के लिये एक बहुत भयानक स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी। गत वर्ष मैं वहाँ पर था। वहाँ के एक प्रमुख सैनिक अधिकारी ने कहा—परमात्मा के लिये लद्दाख को बचाइये। वहाँ पर काश्मीर प्रशासन जो कुछ कर रहा है, वह देश की दृष्टि में बहुत गलत है। मैं साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि सारे देश की रक्षा की दृष्टि से, पारे देश के हितों की दृष्टि से लद्दाख को जम्मू-काश्मीर का हिस्सा बनाये रखना। वहाँ पर काश्मीर शासकों की गन्दी चालों को चलने देना देश के लिए खतरनाक है। इस लिए मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्टेटहुड की मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी पहली शर्त यह है कि लद्दाख लाहोल और स्पति इन तीनों को मिला कर एक यूनियन टेरिटरी बनाया जाय। यह बड़ा सेन्सिटिव क्षेत्र होगा, बाडर का क्षेत्र होगा, इन तीनों को मिलाकर उन की आबादी लगभग सवा लाख होगी, लेकिन एरिया 30 हजार वर्ग मील होगा। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए आप कोई और



[श्री बलराज मधोक]

नीति रखना चाहें, तो भी लाहौर, स्पिति और लहाख इन तीनों को मिलाकर आप एक अलग प्रान्त बनायें जो यूनिथन टैरिटरी हो, उस का डायरेक्टली कंट्रोल केन्द्र के मातहत लायें।

मेरी दूसरी शर्त यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक सीमा का क्षेत्र है, वाडर एरिया है। हिन्दुस्तान एक विशाल देश है, इस की सीमाओं पर जो शत्रु देश हैं—चीन और पाकिस्तान उनकी सीमाये हमारे देश के जिन जिन प्रदेशों से मिलती हैं—खाम कर पश्चिम में जम्मू-काश्मीर, और पूर्व में नागालैंड इत्यादि—इन को पूरा स्टेटहुड देते हुए भी इन पर केन्द्र का विशेष अधिकार रहना चाहिये। केन्द्र सरकार को इन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा, इस लिए केंद्र का इन पर विशेष अधिकार हो, गवर्नर का स्पेशल राइट्स हों—यह देश की रक्षा के लिए आवश्यक है। यह प्रावीजन हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को भी मानना चाहिये।

तीसरी शर्त—आज हिमाचल के साधन कम हैं, मगर जो भा साधन हैं उनका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मेरे मामले ए०आर०सी० की रिपोर्ट है। इस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में लिखा है।

“The size of the Council of Ministers is needlessly large. It may be reduced to consist of the Chief Minister, two Ministers of Cabinet rank and two Deputy Ministers. This limit should be prescribed by statute.”

इस समय वहां पर मुख्य मंत्री हैं, 6 कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं और 6 डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं। अगर वह स्टेटहुड चाहते हैं तो उन को अपना खर्च कम करना होगा। इस के साथ ही वह लिखते हैं—

“There are, in addition, eight ex-officio Secretaries. The territorial administra-

tion employs a total staff of about 86,700 person which, in proportion to the population of the territory, is about four times the corresponding proportion in the case of the States.”

आज वहां पर स्टाफ की संख्या 86,700 है जो दूसरे स्टेट्स के मुकाबले चार गुना ज्यादा है, इस को खत्म करना होगा। अगर वह अपना खर्च कम करें, छोटी कैबिनेट बनाये, और अधिक से अधिक साधन जुटा कर रुपये को राज्य के डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च करें अगर इन तीन शर्तों को पूरा कर दिया जाय तो हिमाचल प्रदेश को जरूर स्टेटहुड का दर्जा देना चाहिये।

इन शर्तों के साथ, इन शर्तों के साथ मैं डम प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : महापति महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। यह केवल स्टेटहुड की मांग का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि 1947 में हमने जो आजादी प्राप्त की, उस में भागीदार होने का सवाल है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज देश के पचास करोड़ लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये जिन लोगों ने अपनी कुर्बानियां दी थीं, उस देश का कुछ हिस्सा ऐसा है, जिन्हें यह अनुभव नहीं होता कि वे किसी स्वतन्त्र देश के नागरिक हैं। मैं आपके सामने हिमाचल प्रदेश के 30 लाख लोगों की मांग का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सचमुच आज हिमाचल के अन्दर, जहां 30 लाख जनता रहती है, यह अनुभव नहीं हो रहा है, 20 साल की आजादी के बाद भी वह अनुभव नहीं कर रहे हैं कि वे एक स्वतन्त्र देश के नागरिक हैं। हमने अपने संविधान में कुछ घोषणाएं की थीं—हर एक व्यक्ति को सम्मानपूर्वक काम करने का मौका मिलेगा, अपनी तरक्की करने का मौका मिलेगा, आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश के कुछ

हिस्से ऐसे हैं, जिनमें हम ने अब तक उन लोगों को ऐसा अनुभव करने का मौका नहीं दिया। हिमाचल प्रदेश भी उनमें से एक है जो 22 हजार वर्गमील में फैला हुआ प्रदेश है जो पंजाब और हरियाणा से बड़ा है, जिसकी जनसंख्या 30 लाख है। लेकिन जब दबाव पड़ता है, संघर्ष करने हैं तो हम छोटी छोटी बातों के लिये अपने आपको समर्पित कर देते हैं, जैसे नागालैंड के लिये, हरियाणा के लिये हुआ, लेकिन जो राज्य 30 रियासतों को मिलाकर बना, जिनके कार्यकर्ताओं ने आजादी की जद्दोजहद में भाग लिया, कुर्बानियां दीं मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है आज उन को यह अनुभव हो रहा है कि इस स्वतन्त्र भारत में आजादी के बाद अपना हक प्राप्त करने का उन को पूरा मौका नहीं मिल रहा है।

16.47 hrs.

### [उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठाभिन हुए]

हिमाचल की न केवल राज्य की मांग है, बल्कि इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों के साथ वह भी इस स्वतन्त्रता का हिस्सेदार होना चाहता है इस आजादी की सुगन्ध का अनुभव करना चाहता है। इस लिये यह नीति का प्रश्न है—क्या सच-मुच हम अपने देश में उन लोगों को मौका देंगे या नहीं जो शोर-गुल नहीं करते हैं, जो विद्रोह नहीं करते हैं, जो सड़कों पर फंसले नहीं करते हैं—क्या उन लोगों के लिये हम कुछ विचार करेंगे। नागालैंड को आपने एक स्वायत्त राज्य के रूप में मन्जूर किया, जिसकी जनसंख्या केवल 4 लाख है। मैं नागालैंड का भी समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि वह सीमान्त इलाका था, लेकिन क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश भी हमारे देश का एक सीमान्त इलाका नहीं है? मैं पिछले दिनों हिमाचल प्रदेश का दौरा करने गया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तिब्बत की सीमायें हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ लगी हुई हैं, वह हमारा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, इस लिये हमें उस के लिये एक

निश्चित नीति अख्तियार करनी होगी कि हम अपनी सीमा के क्षेत्र को, खास तौर से आदिवासी क्षेत्र को सतुष्ट रखेंगे, उन को सुखी रखेंगे, उन का दर्जा बढ़ायेंगे, उन की उन्नति करेंगे। कोई देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता, यदि उस की सीमा के लोग दुखी हैं, पीड़ित हैं। आज उन लोगों के लिये तरक्की करने का, आगे बढ़ने का, विकास करने का मौका नहीं है। आज हमारे इस विशाल फंडरेशन में भारतीय यूनियन में सब को स्वतन्त्रता के वातावरण में रहने का हक है, उस आधार पर मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश की न्यायोचित मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ। वहाँ आर्थिक क्षमता धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती जा रही है। आप देखिये 1948 में जब हिमाचल का उद्घाटन हुआ था—15 अप्रैल को—तब इस की आर्थिक क्षमता क्या थी और आज क्या है। आर्थिक क्षमता निश्चित रूप से बढ़ी है लेकिन मैं उन छोटी छोटी बातों में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं नीति सम्बन्धी प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ। सरदार पटेल ने यह आश्वासन दिया था, उस को पूरा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। सरदार पटेल के आश्वासन के बाद भी, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से हमने इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों को स्वतन्त्र वातावरण में जीने का हक दे रखा है, उसी प्रकार से हिमाचल प्रदेश के 30 लाख लोगों को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार मे आज वहाँ पर शासन चल रहा है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक प्रकार से नौकर-शाहों के हाथों में वहाँ के 30 लाख लोगों को जीना पड़ रहा है। एक प्रकार से वह ग्रह मन्त्रालय का उपनिवेश बन गया है। ग्रह मन्त्रालय के एक अन्डर सेक्रेटरी के पास वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स को जाना पड़ता है। मैं इस मौके पर कन्सेशन और रियायतों की बात नहीं करना चाहता परन्तु यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटहुड, जिससे कि किसी भी राज्य का गौरव बढ़ता है, वह दर्जा वहाँ के लोगों को मिलना चाहिए। आप छोटी छोटी बातें तो ईल्ड कर जाते हैं। आपने

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा]

हरियाणा का निर्माण किया। आज बालघाट में भोपालिस्तान की बात की जा रही है लेकिन मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के नागरिकों के गौरव का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ वह रियासतों से मिल कर बना है। छोटे छोटे रजवाड़ों और सामन्तों का वहाँ पर शासन था। हिमाचल प्रदेश की भी वही दशा थी। वहाँ के लोगों ने भी सदियों तक तीस रियासतों और सामन्तवादों को सहा। परमार जैसे मुख्य मन्त्री न गरीबों के लिए वहाँ पर सघर्ष किया और पहाड़ी जनता को जाग्रत किया। आज वे आजादी की मांग करते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उनकी बिल्कुल वाजिब मांग है, सीमान्त क्षेत्र होने के नाते, पहाड़ी इलाके के नाते और पिछड़ा इलाका होने के नाते। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ और जैसा कि वीरभद्र जी ने भी कहा, जल्दी से जल्दी उन तीस लाख आदिमियों को मौका मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे भी एक स्वतन्त्र राज्य की हैसियत से भारतीय परिवार में अपना स्थान सुरक्षित कर सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश की इस न्यायोचित मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, I entirely agree with this resolution. There are quite a few territories directly administered by the Centre. But even the capital city of Delhi does not seem to be happy with the administration of the Central Government. It is no wonder that territories far away from Delhi are not satisfied about the administration. I have visited some Union Territories. It is really a sorry picture when we see the administration of the bureaucracy controlled from Delhi. The way they behave and manage the administration definitely leads the people to make this demand for statehood. Even people who have no doubt that their territory is not viable are forced to make this demand for a State or at least a separate legislature etc. By its inadequate measures and ineffi-

cient handling of the administration of the Union Territories the Centre has brought about this situation. I pity the Centre. Probably they feel they do not have any territory of their own except these few Union Territories and whenever a Union Territory wants statehood, they feel even this little territory they have been enjoying is being taken away.

So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned they can substitute it by Ladakh. Some have said that Ladakh can be added to Himachal Pradesh, but we do not know whether the H. P. people are willing to take Ladakh or whether the Ladakh people themselves are willing to merge with H.P. I heard hon. member from Ladakh pleading the other day with the Home Minister that Ladakh should be separated from Jammu and Kashmir and directly administered by the Centre. We have to take into consideration the local issues and the situation that prevails in each area. We cannot apply just a ready-made formula for all territories. Whatever might be the earlier stand of the Government now that Shri Mahajan has made the case clear, that according to them it is viable and they feel that they will be financially sound the Government should not hesitate to meet their demand. I would even go further and say that even if it is not going to be a viable unit it is not for us to judge. I had been to that territory. Everybody in that area, not only the ministers and legislators but even the public, feel very keenly that they should get a State and they should identify themselves with the State. It is a question of prestige. We see it over the formation of districts, we see it over the formation of even panchayats. Even within a small area they would rather like their own small tiny town to be the headquarters of the panchayat and they do not want the credit to go to some other town which might be ten or twenty miles away. That being the reality where we have to live I think there is no reason why the Government should vacillate and hesitate to meet a rather continuous demand for the past so many years that Himachal Pradesh should have Statehood.

I would like here to caution them and to give them a note of warning that because

different areas are there which are directly administered by them they have got to be very careful. Some of them are strategic areas. Even Andaman and Nicobar Islands though they are in the ocean, are very strategic in the sense of Burma, Malaysia and Indonesia. The southern-most tip of Nicobar Island is only 30 miles away from the northern-most tip of Indonesia. That being the location these are very strategic areas. You should go there and see the administration. The Chief Commissioner in those islands is practically cut off geographically. It is about 700 miles away from the main land from Calcutta and it is about a little less than that from Madras. The only communication is through wireless. During the monsoons when there are heavy rains there is no communication at all and virtually the Commissioner is the King Emperor there. He can do anything he likes in those islands. The cry of the poor people in that area, the cry of the labourers, the people who work on the roads and suffer like in hell, is not heard by anybody. They do not have any means even to represent their grievances to the Central Government. I found people demanding that they should have their own legislature. Even I myself thought that it would not be a practical suggestion. But why does that suggestion come? It is because of the mishandling of the administration of Union Territories by the Centre.

I would like to make an appeal to the Centre. When they are spending crores and crores when they have so much resources, even a little cut in the expenditure on the CRP and the police armoury which they have got in so many areas will be enough to meet the entire demands of the various Union Territories that the Centre is administering. Let them allocate more money and see that they put proper administrators. Let them trim the administration and then they will never have to face a situation like this. After all, if Himachal Pradesh can be satisfied with the help that the Centre is giving, it is unimaginable that they should come forward with this kind of a demand. If the Centre is going to say to Himachal Pradesh that if their Statehood is recognised they will be deprived of the money given to them it is for Himachal

Pradesh to decide and not for the Central Government.

At least taking the cue from this debate I would request the Government to see that at least in regard to other territories they may set an example for other States to follow by their efficient administration in the Union Territories. With these words, Sir I support the Resolution.

17 hrs.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no mental reservation whatsoever in supporting the resolution moved by Shri Mahajan. I am one with those who say : let us have no second class citizens in this country. As you know, the representatives of Union Territories are not allowed to vote in the Presidential election.

When you talk of separate States, arguments are always brought up whether they are viable territorially, economically and otherwise. Then sometimes, by mistake, people remember that it is a border area and so these arguments should not apply there.

Now, every little area, every big area has its own problems and we have to decide on assessment of those problems. Shri Lobo Prabhu has suggested the assignment of Ladakh to Himachal Pradesh. I do not know whether that will be a welcome idea, but it sounds all right. I have another suggestion to make Tehri-Garwal should be part of Himachal Pradesh. "Uttar Pradesh that is Bharat", it is high time that slogan is weakened. I have no doubt whatever that there is great affinity between Himachal Pradesh and Tehri Garwal and they should be merged and in due course, we have to give them Statehood.

This Union Territory idea is a heritage of the British. It is no good that it is continued after we became independent. It is about time that we sorted things out. My hon. friend over there talks of Andaman and Nicobar islands. Even there it is a D State and not a C State. A and B have disappeared; but C is there. Andamans is in D. The hon. Member said that he has

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

gone there. I have been there dozens of times. I do not know whether he knows there is a great difference between even Andamans and Nicobar. In my opinion, the two should be separated.

Then, Jharkhand should be separated from North Bihar. Take the question of viability. We have to have new ideas on it. As far as border areas are concerned, security of the country should be taken into account. Himachal is an Adibasi area. So also, Jharkhand an Adibasi area. Himachal may need subsidy; but Jharkhand does not. It will have a surplus. But the rest of Bihar will become pauper. That is why they are opposing the formation of Jharkhand. We will get it. If we do not get it peacefully, we have our bows and arrows

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arguments about viability and all those things have been raised here. I do not see any relevance to them here. The simple question here, as Shri Jaipal Singh has posed, is to view the problem from the point of view of democracy and sovereignty of the people. Are you going to create in this country and perpetuate a system where there are two classes of citizens, first class citizens and second class citizens? That is the simple question and nothing else. This question of viability does not appeal to me because if you take up the problem of viability even then whole country is not viable. Who says India is viable? So, that question does not arise at all.

Secondly, when the people of Tamilnadu Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and other places have got the right to administer their own affairs, why should these people be deprived of their right to govern themselves, at least within those limited spheres? Of course, the Constitution defines the spheres. But when other sections of the people inhabiting other parts of the country are allowed the right to have some sort of self-Government with regard to certain affairs, why should these people alone, simply because they happen to be a little backward, for which they are not respon-

sible--their backwardness is due to historical reasons--because they also happen to be tribal people, why should these people not have the right which the other people in this country enjoy? Are we, the citizens of India not equal? Is there not equality between citizens and citizens in this country? Or, are we going to perpetuate the inequalities? This is the question. Therefore, what is perturbing me is, after twenty years of Independence, here is a Government which has not got the outlook that the Government brings to bear on the question of the equality of the citizens, in respect of the rights the citizens in this country enjoy. That is the main question with which I am deeply perturbed. So, I would like to point out that the longer you delay the problem, the more difficult it becomes.

It is not a question of Himachal Pradesh alone. To my mind, the Centrally-administered States is an anachronism in our Constitution. You cannot have with the Preamble to the Constitution saying, "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC..." within that framework of the Constitution, this kind of Centrally-administered States because they do not enjoy the sovereignty. The sovereignty is there for the Home Ministry. But as far as the people of the State are concerned, they do not enjoy the sovereignty within the framework of the Constitution itself.

I would ask the Government of India to shed this question of viability immediately, to have a second look at the problem and to see to it that all these cases of Centrally-administered States, not only Himachal Pradesh, are considered. The question of viability does not arise. It is for them to develop their resources. May be, certain areas are backward. Why are we a federal country then? If every State has got to be completely viable, there can be separate Independent States. Why should it be a federal country. After all, the idea of federalism involves certain distribution of revenues of the country to certain backward areas. The other people should share the backwardness and try to contribute to the fullest towards that.

I do not want to take much time. I would only point out that they have got a very good case. We should not think of joining this with Ladakh or that area. All these questions should not arise. Here and now, as it exists, you give them the full status of Statehood as it obtains in other places and, then, if they want to unite with Ladakh or Ladakh wants to unite with them—nobody can prevent them—let them have it. That is entirely the question for the people to decide. Let us not put some fashionable idea of uniting them with this area or that area.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambhalpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, after the division of Punjab into Punjab and Haryana and the consequential increase in the area and the population of Himachal Pradesh, the claim of Himachal Pradesh to Statehood has become almost irresistible. As you know, after the division of Punjab, this claim has gained momentum. We have all sympathy with the claim of the people of Himachal Pradesh for Statehood. Their potential resources in terms of forests, in terms of water, power and in terms of also man-power are quite good and, therefore, it is not a point to be held out against them that the State is not financially viable.

As has been stated by so many other Members in this House, most of the States are not viable and even those States which were previously viable have tried their best to become non-viable by depending more and more on the Centre. Therefore, I think, it is high time we give Statehood to Himachal Pradesh.

Now, it is not necessary that Himachal Pradesh should have a full-fledged Governor, a full-fledged High Court and all those paraphernalia for the purpose of granting full Statehood. As you know, for example there is a common Governor for Assam and Nagaland and there are High Courts which administer judiciary in different States also, as in the case of Assam and Nagaland and in my own State Orissa, when it was formed in 1935, there was no independent High Court for 15 years even after its formation. Therefore, all these arguments should not be held out against Himachal Pradesh. We find

that the Study Team that was set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission also has the fullest sympathy with the claims of the people of Himachal Pradesh for the Statehood. Because the time at my disposal is short, I have advanced the arguments by giving only the points without elaborating on them. I hope, Government will consider these points favourably.

**SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk):** I wholeheartedly support the Resolution that has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Mahajan. I have given an amendment suggesting that the following be added at the end of the Resolution, namely,

“and a Bill to that effect be brought forward in the next Session of Parliament.”

This is not a new thing. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, in some way or other, gave an assurance that Himachal Pradesh will be turned into a State, a full-fledged State. The Rajya Sabha brought a similar Resolution where the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has said that they are thinking about it. I must point out here and now that Government is pledged to do it. When there was a division into Punjab and Haryana, why were some portions of these States added on to Himachal Pradesh? They have not been added to the other States, but Himachal Pradesh has got some of these areas population. So, Government has no intention to keep it as a Union Territory, but they are hesitating; for what reason, I do not know; that is known to them. Today the hon. Minister has said that the Union Territories would be either merged with other adjoining States or declared as full-fledged States. The hon. Minister should think over it and give us an assurance that Statehood will come in the near future for this small province. The people of this area are so expectant of the Statehood. In 1966 I happened to be in Himachal Pradesh for a week as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Seeds Bill. At that time I had the good fortune and opportunity of mixing with the people there. What they want today is the good of the Country. I am confident that the Central Government would have faith in them. The

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

will call the Minister at 6 O'clock.

administration of this small province is being carried on under the Chief Ministership of Shri Parmar, who is so able and efficient that there is, in that land, order and prosperity. We all want foodgrains. Himachal Pradesh is not lagging behind. They have so many seed farms, which I want and saw. So many orchards and other things are there. So, I would request the hon. Minister not to avoid this Bill as he had done in the Rajya Sabha and I hope that he will give his assurance that this Himachal Pradesh will have Statehood. With these words I recommend the Resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI PAOKAI HAO KIP (Outer Manipur) : I am very glad to have the opportunity to say something on the demand for Statehood for Himachal Pradesh.

I strongly support the Resolution. They will sacrifice everything in order to get Statehood. I represent Outer Manipur. I am very much surprised, I would say, to hear from the Minister that the small Indian territories will be merged with bigger States. Also, I was hearing a new thing, that is, about financial viability or financial potentiality. Whatever it is, this is a very novel thing. This should not be one of the characteristics for the formation of Statehood so far as Himachal, Manipur, Tripura and other resourceful territories are concerned. I am not prepared to take more time since other Members are also desirous of speaking. Whenever the demand of Statehood comes in respect of Union Territories the proposal comes that they will be tagged on with the other States. I cannot speak for the people of Himachal Pradesh or any people of other Union Territories. But I can speak for myself; definitely. Even though other people belonging to the tiny Union Territories may accept the proposal the people of Manipur will not accept this proposal to merge with other States. We will fight against it and fight to the last constitutionally. This is my submission. With these words, I once again support this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time the hon. Minister would take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will have to consider what is the pleasure of the House.

A HON. MEMBER : There are two or three more speakers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am trying to see as to how many States and Union Territories could be covered. If more members want to speak we have to extend some time. Otherwise I cannot accommodate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to move :

“That the time be extended by one hour.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call the Minister at 6 O'clock. Because, reply will take some time. Mover of the next Resolution must get some time. That is equally important. I will now call the hon. Member from Manipur.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What happened to my motion where I moved for extension of time, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right; I have extended by 45 minutes now. I

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : (Marmagoa) : Every time the demand for Statehood is raised in this country, we are faced with this bogey of economic viability. What is economic viability ? Take the classic example of Goa. In 1962 there were 3,900 or 4,000 public servants in Goa. Today, six years later, there are 14,000. From four to fourteen thousand. Who caused this increase ? Who insisted upon this ? The Central Government and the Home Ministry. The very same people who now say you are not viable are the people who did this. Why did they do it ? They did it for the reasons

my friends have advanced, namely, that everybody likes a little power. The more he gets, the better off he is. Shri Mahajan State the case of electric power in his Union Territory. In Goa we have a similar case, namely, that of iron-ore. Just because we export all our iron-ore, all the tax thereon goes to the Central Government-about Rs. 11 crores a year. The entire income-tax of Rs 2 crores goes to them. We get back maybe 6 or 7 crores. Then we are told: You are not financially viable. I am not suggesting that Goa wants to be an independent country. But I would say this: As far as Goa is concerned, it is not only viable as a State, but it is even viable as a nation, from the economic point of view.

I would like to support this demand from Himachal Pradesh because I know what causes these demands. To us in the Union territories, Delhi is very far indeed. We find that even though we are given grants which look very large in our budget, in effect, the administrative sanction and other financial sanctions that are required are so slow in coming

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Baramati) : On a Point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the Point of Order ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Points of Order can be raised after the speech.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) ; It may be important.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV : How far it is proper to say that Goa is a nation.

SHRI SWELL : (Autonomous Districts): It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV : It is not a matter of opinion. How could you allow a Member to say that one State or Union Territory is a nation ? He said that Goa is a nation. I want a ruling from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has spoken as an Independent.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why should you explain that ? You either rule it out of order or accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to dispose of it. He used that word and that is his concept of Goa and therefore it is not unparliamentary. How can I object to it ? You go ahead.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I said so only in an economic sense. I said so before I used the word and after I used the word. I said it in economic sense, nothing more and nothing less. I am sorry it did not reach you.

I was saying that I support this demand from Himachal Pradesh. I know what causes these demands. Although we in the Union Territories have money in our budgets, we have personnel in our territories and we have everything required to put up a particular project, because of sanctions from Delhi and because of other difficulties we are not able to get it done. I am glad that the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission is out and I am glad that this has been mentioned with great emphasis. We hope that the report will be put through very quickly.

As I said, I support statehood for Himachal Pradesh. I am not demanding statehood for Goa because we realise that we have a little domestic problem to settle before we can make that demand. But I am sure it will not take us long to bring the other chaps to our side.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Basti) : Are they chaps or chips ?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I am sorry I seem to be using all wrong expressions today, as far as my rightist friends to my left are concerned.

SHRI SWELL : To Shrimati Sinha.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : I was saying that these matters are coming to a boil in this country. There are demands for self-government and additional powers from all corners of the country. I



*(Res.)*

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

say that for the first time we are faced with national problems which we must handle with no external pressure. I think it is time we come to the realisation, that if there is a large State with pockets of dissatisfaction, what happens is that a State nationalism is aroused in order to subdue it, and that, is dangerous for this country. Unless the people in each region of this country have a sense of participation, and feel that they are getting the degree of self-government that they deserve, this country, I am sorry to say, does not appear to have a future as country. With 20 States in the country, we shall soon have 20 republics, but with 50 States and a strong Centre, we shall continue to be a country and progress. I support this demand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri.mati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now we are almost sure to get statehood for Himachal Pradesh.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am grateful to members for being so generous to me.

I join in supporting this demand made by many members. We have evolved a federal structure for ourselves and we are experimenting with it day to day. Month to month and year to year. There cannot be any full stop in the life of an individual or a nation or country; there can only be commas. Therefore, if the needs, the urges, desires and demands of the people come up and get crystallised into a consensus, there should be some way out whereby Government also come halfway to meet them.

When we wrote our Constitution, except for the fundamental rights, we did not provide the last word for anything. We left the Constitution as it emerged from the Constituent Assembly in many matters silent. We provided certain viabilities so that the future destiny of India could shape itself into whatever from the people of this country desired or wanted.

Therefore, I am not surprised that the country is moving. Many silent revolutions are taking place in this country. I think that speaks of the tremendous capacity of this country to survive and live. I think these revolutionary challenges which are very silent but which are very effective have to be met. I think this is one of those demands. The people of the respective areas would like to have a better share in administering the territory in which they live. This is a demand which is a natural demand which every country faces.

What happened in America ? Even today, Americans demand a state. It has really formed into a process of public debate. In a democracy, you cannot avoid public debate. For every matter, if a public debate ensues, new avenues get opened before the country. Some years back I was in America. At that time demand for statehood for Puerto Rico was being made by Puerto Ricans. Ultimately, they got the demand fulfilled. The same thing happened in the case of Alaska. Alaska got its statehood after so many years of the formation of the American federation.

Therefore, in a federal structure, as in this country, there will be, and should be, always a balanced approach towards these problems. We do realise there are dangers inherent in encouraging or cultivating ethnic cultures and separatism. We do not encourage that thing. But there should be some via media, some viability, created. If the Himachal Pradesh people do want some recognition for running and managing their affairs, I think the demand has to be fulfilled. They do not make this demand with a kind of effective force when a part of Himachal Pradesh was originally with Punjab.

When Punjab was divided, naturally areas which were in Punjab and which had affinity with Himachal Pradesh went to Himachal Pradesh and thus it achieved viability. How can you deny that they have a larger area, a bigger population and more resources ? If you allow the people to administer their own areas, their resourcefulness will come into full play. If five individuals live as neighbours and if they are

in competition, naturally they would come up. Himachal Pradesh has increased its revenue. They claim that if their hydro electric power is fully developed, they would be in surplus. It is also a fact that Himachal Pradesh is rich in natural resources and the rivers can be used to generate electricity. Orchards are coming up and their forest resources are well known. If it is given statehood, it can develop viability: if you expect viability to precede statehood, it is not possible. There should be freedom for them to develop and attain viability. We are a federation and the centre-State relationship is now viewed in a different perspective. In a federation the partners are the Centre and the State; the States must be taken in to confidence so that there can be a sense of participation in the evolutionary process. I am glad that the Prime Minister has called a conference of Chief Ministers on 18 April so that these things can be discussed in the present perspective...

There is a disturbing development in Ladakh. We have only one representative, Kushak Bakula here and he conveyed to us his feelings. There is hartal in Ladakh. There is some trouble between the Buddhists and the Muslims. I feel very unhappy about it because both are our own people. Buddhists, Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs all belong to this rich country called India. Therefore, any friction that occurs at any place is a matter of concern to us. The Buddhists there are in a vulnerable position; they are surrounded by countries not friendly to us. They have a sense of insecurity all the time. Ladakh, Lahul and Spiti are all 11,000 feet above sea level and they feel that they are cut from the stream of life. That should not be so; they should not be ignored and they must be made to feel a sense of security. I do not know how you will join these units together but efforts should be made to bring the Buddhists in the country together to make them more viable and secure. I request the Home Minister to look into this problem. The rift developing between the Buddhists and the Muslims should be stopped and the genuine grievances of the Buddhists should be redressed. Whoever is the guilty party should be dealt with firmly by telling them that this kind of

behaviour will not be tolerated. ...Some of the Buddhist monks had met the Home Minister and I say that all sympathy and understanding should be shown to them

Lastly, I repeat that Himachal Pradesh had earned credit for the way it has functioned by increasing its revenues and recognition should go to them by according statehood.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा देने के सम्बन्ध में जिम महत्वपूर्ण और आवश्यक प्रस्ताव पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से, उसका जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर केवल विचार करके ही संतोष न कर ले बल्कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस प्रस्ताव की भावनाओं के अनुकूल आचरण करना शुरू कर दे ताकि हिमाचल की जनता जिस उम्मीद से इस सवाल को हमारे सामने पेश कर रही है और वहाँ के लोगों ने एक मत हो कर जिम तीव्रता के साथ इस बात का अनुभव किया है, उनको संतोष मिल सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका एलान आज ही आप इसी हाउस में कर दें कि आप इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं।

इस तरह की भावना हमारे संघीय राज्यों के अन्दर क्यों उमड़ रही है? तमाम जगह की जनता और खास तौर से हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता यह समझती है कि उसे अपने राज्य का कारोबार चलाने का पूर्ण अधिकार होना चाहिये, उसे तमाम वे अधिकार मिलने चाहियें जो अन्य राज्यों को मिले हुये हैं। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने मनीपुर की बात कही है। कहीं पांडीचरी की बात होती है, तो कहीं गोआ की होती है और कहीं त्रिपुरा की होती है। इस तरह की बातें चलती हैं और चलेंगी क्योंकि हमारे देश में जनतन्त्र विकसित हो रहा है पुष्ट हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस तरह

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

की मांग का उठना स्वाभाविक है और इन मांगों पर हमें शीघ्रता के साथ विचार करना चाहिये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए या नहीं इसके विरोध में तीन कारण पेश किये जाते हैं। पहला तो यह कहा जाता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का हिस्सा विकसित हिस्सा नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दलील गलत है। आप तथ्यों को देखें। आपको मालूम होगा कि जहाँ हिमाचल प्रदेश की ग्रामदनी 1948 में केवल 85 लाख थी वहाँ वह 1968—69 में बढ़ कर 1540.3 लाख हो गई और 1969—70 का जो बजट पेश किया गया है उसमें अनुमान लगाया गया है कि वह 1974.34 लाख हो जाएगी। और भी बहुत से तथ्य पेश किये गये हैं वहाँ की आबादी के सिलसिले में, वहाँ के सांस्कृतिक विकास के सिलसिले में, वहाँ की राजनीतिक स्थिरता के सिलसिले में तथा वहाँ के आर्थिक विकास के सिलसिले में। इन तमाम बातों को आँखों से ओझल नहीं किया जा सकता है। और भी अनेकानेक उदाहरण इसके पक्ष में दिये जा सकते हैं।

एक और भी बात है। वहाँ पहले चार जिले थे लेकिन आज उनकी संख्या दस हो गई है। वहाँ सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो 1948 में 14,942 थी वह आज बढ़ कर 96,000 हो गई है। क्या यह विकास का नमूना नहीं है? क्या इसे विकास नहीं कहा जाएगा?

अगर आपकी बात को हम मान भी लें कि अभी तक उसका विकास नहीं हुआ है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जवाबदेही किस पर है? क्या केन्द्र की सरकार पर नहीं है? उसी की वजह से वहाँ विकास नहीं हो पाया है

क्योंकि उसी के अधिकार में वह प्रदेश अब तक रहा है। अगर देश का कोई भाग इस तरह अविकसित रहता है तो इसकी जवाबदेही सेंटर पर है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हिमाचल का विकास हो चुका है।

दूसरा कारण यह बताया जाता है कि उस में आर्थिक क्षमता नहीं है। मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूँ कि वहाँ की ग्रामदनी किस तरह से बढ़ रही है। अगर आपने उसे पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया तो वहाँ की आर्थिक स्थिति दिन दुगुनी और रात चौगुनी बढ़ सकती है। यह क्षमता उस में है।

17.39 hrs.

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा पीठासीन हुईं]

तीसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि नान-प्लान कामों के लिए वहाँ की डोमेस्टिक या घरेलू ग्रामदनी बढ़ाई जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी भी क्षमता हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता में है।

इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि ये तीनों दलीलें जो दी जाती हैं, लचर दलीलें हैं और इन्हें माना नहीं जा सकता है।

आप कमजोर राज्यों को मदद दे रहे हैं, अभी भी आप का प्लानिंग कमीशन कहता है कि पांच जो कमजोर राज्य हैं जैसे आसाम, जम्मू काश्मीर नागालैंड, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान, इन्हें विशेष सहायता आप दे रहे हैं, तरह तरह की सहायता दे रहे हैं तो क्या इस तरीके से हिमाचल प्रदेश की मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं? उन्हें विशेष आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दे सकते हैं? और उन्हें जब आप सहायता देते हैं, जो आप कर्ज देते हैं क्या आप उसे माफ नहीं कर सकते हैं? उस तरीके से उन की और ज्यादा मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं? मदद के बहुत से तरीके हैं। असल में दिल चाहिए। अगर आप

चाहेंगे तो जरूर रास्ते निकल आयेंगे। लेकिन आप नहीं चाहते हैं : आप चाहते हैं कि आप की जमींदारी बनी रहे। सरकार इस तरह से अपनी जमींदारी बनाए रखना चाहती है सधीय प्रदेश के नाम से। तो अब जनता आप की जमींदारी को बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जनता ने बहुत सारी जमींदारियां तोड़ी। आप की जमींदारी भी तोड़ेगी। और अगर आप ने हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता की शान्तिमय तरीके से नहीं गुना वयों कि आप की तो आदत है कि फोर्स की भाषा सुनते हैं, ताकत की जबान आप समझते हैं, तो फिर वहां की जनता का यह हक होगा। और सब से आश्चर्य की बात कि कोई इस का विरोधी नहीं है, 30 लाख जनता ही नहीं, वहां के तमाम राजनैतिक दल इस के लिए सहमत हैं, वहां की असेम्बली में वे सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास करते हैं, 63 मेम्बर जिस के हैं। फिर भी आप चुपचाप बैठे हैं और कहते हैं कि वहां यह शर्त नहीं है, वह शर्त नहीं है। यह गलत आड़ ले कर इस तरह की बात न कीजिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और जिन हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ सशोधन पेश किए हैं, अगर मगर का सवाल उठाया है, उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आप विरोध क्यों नहीं करते, अगर मगर का सवाल क्यों उठाते हैं? जिस दिन लद्दाख की जनता और दूसरी जगह की जनता हिमाचल प्रदेश में शामिल होना चाहेगी और हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता तैयार होगी दोनों भाई गले मिल जायेंगे। उन में कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी। लेकिन आज इस सदन की तरफ से, किसी मेम्बर की तरफ से, सरकार की तरफ से कोई शर्त नहीं होनी चाहिये। बिना शर्त इसे मंजूर कर के यह यश कमा लेना चाहिये कि आज से आप तैयार हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को स्टेटहुड का या राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय।

**श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) :**

न पैमां शिकन हैं न गद्दार हैं हम,  
बतन परवरी के खतावार हैं हम ॥

चेयरमैन महोदया, मैं क्यों इस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ क्यों कि वह फैंक्ट्स मेरे सामने हैं। आप का भी अमी लैक्चर हुआ और मेम्बरों का हुआ मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, सन् 48 में जिन चीजों की कमी थी, उस को हम ने दुगुना किया। 85 लाख रेवेन्यू 1948 में थी, आज 1840 लाख हो गई। जहां एग्रीकल्चर कालेज नहीं थे वहां 37 हो गए और 40 हो गए। तो आज वह एग्रीकल्चरली डेवलपड हैं, अपनी रेवेन्यू को बढ़ा रहे हैं और हमारा वहां का एक ऐसा चीफ मिनिस्टर है जो सिम्पल लिविंग और हाई थिंकिंग में विश्वास करता है। सादा सा आदमी है और मेहनती है, डाक्टर है, गंवार नहीं हैं, मिडिल फेल नहीं है। अपने फ्रंट पर काम करता है, सुयोग्य आदमी है।

तो हमारी फर्म ओपिनियन यह रही है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश जो इस देश को फल और फूल देता है, जब हमारी हेल्थ खराब होती है, जब हमारी बड़ी बड़ी तोंद निकल आती है तो लोग सेब मंगते हैं, अंगूर मंगते हैं, वह हम को दे रहा है, हिमाचल प्रदेश हमारा रक्षक है, बोर्डर पर है, मिवाने पर है, गवर्नमेंट उस को फुल फ्लेज्ड प्रधिकार दे। जब और छोटे छोटे स्टेटों को दिया तो हिमाचल प्रदेश को देने में आप को क्या आपत्ति है? वह अंग्रेजों की हुकूमत वाली नीति कि लंदन का सेक्रेटरी वहां से हुकूम देता है उस तरह से दिल्ली का सेक्रेटरी उन को हुकूम दे, इस से बड़ा अपमान और क्या होगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत की जो नागरिकता है वह हर एक को बराबर मिली है और वही व्यवहार हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ होना चाहिए। वी हैव ए यंग होम मिनिस्टर हियर जो इस में मदद करेगा, यहां इस के लिए एलान करेगा और यश कमाएगा, नाम कमाएगा। हम इस का पुरजोर समर्थन करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग सुखी हों, फलें, फूलें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जहां जहां मांग है उस को पूरा कीजिए। कमिग ईवेंट्स

[श्री शिव नारायण]

कास्ट देयर शेडोज बिफोर। देश में खतरनाक घन्टी बज रही है, मैं चेतावनी दे रहा हूँ। पूर्वी बंगाल में हम देख रहे हैं, केरल में देख रहे हैं क्या क्या नक्शे बैठ रहे हैं। मैं भी बांडर स्टेट का हूँ, नेपाल के किनारे से आता हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ कि क्या परिस्थिति है, हम खतरे से खाली नहीं हैं। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र को मजबूत करो। मैं इस मौके पर सरदार पटेल की एक एणोर्स से दो लाइनें पढ़ना चाहता हूँ—

“Sardar Patel's commitment in respect of Himachal Pradesh at the time of its formation.

“In the final stage, after this area is sufficiently developed in its resources and administration, it is proposed that its constitution should be similar to that of any other province.”

यह एणोर्स सरदार पटेल ने दी थी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार और होम मिनिस्टर इस को फुलफिल करें। सरदार पटेल, जिनका नाम इस देश का बच्चा बच्चा लेता है, जो इस देश की 600 रियास्तों को एक झण्डे के नीचे लाये आज इस देश को टुकड़े टुकड़े में बांटा जा रहा है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ “... (व्यवधान)... वर्ना हिस्ट्री में आप का नाम तक नहीं रहेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सरदार पटेल की उन परम्पराओं को, उस शक्ति को इस्तेमाल करें। ये लेफ्टिस्ट एली-मेंट्स आज हमारे देश को निगलना चाहते हैं, आप उस को प्रोटेक्ट करें—यह मेरी मांग है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश की मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिंदरे (पंजिम) : समापति महोदय, कहा जाता है कि जब बीबी राजी, मियां राजी तो काजी क्या करेगा। जब हिमाचल प्रदेश की

जनता चाहती है कि उन को संघ प्रदेश की जगह में एक स्वतन्त्र घटक राज्य का दर्जा मिले, तो इस में हम को आपत्ति क्यों हो। हम ने यह भी देखा कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, जनसंघ पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी, सब ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है और सब चाहते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को स्वतन्त्र घटक राज्य का दर्जा देना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि न केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश को, बल्कि मणिपुर त्रिपुरा, सभी यूनियन टैरिटरीज के बारे में विचार करने का समय आ गया है। यूनियन टैरिटरीज का स्टेटस इस समय ऐसा है कि इस व्यवस्था में नागरिकों को पहले दर्जे की नागरिकता नहीं मिलती है, इस लिये इन क्षेत्रों की जनता जो चाहती है, उस के अनुसार करना चाहिये। मैं ऐसा इस लिये कहना हूँ कि आज जितने भी संघ प्रदेश हैं, उन को आज की परिस्थिति को देखने के बाद ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सभी को स्वतन्त्र घटक राज्य का दर्जा देना होगा। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मज कमीशन ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि कई ऐसे संघ प्रदेश हैं जिनको स्वतन्त्र घटक राज्य का दर्जा देना अच्छा होगा, परन्तु कुछ ऐसे भी छोटे छोटे प्रदेश हैं, जिनको स्वतन्त्र घटक राज्य का दर्जा देना अच्छा नहीं होगा उन को एड-ज्वानिंग टैरिटरीज की सीमा में विलीन करना अच्छा होगा।

समापति महोदय, मोरारजी भाई ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्टेटमेंट किया था वह कहते थे 16 दिव का गोवा, दमन, दीव संघ प्रदेश में जो स्टेटस है, वह अननैचुरल है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि सब संघ प्रदेशों का जो स्टेटस है, वह बिलकुल अननैचुरल है। आप जानते होंगे गोवा डामन और ड्यू के सम्बन्ध में—गोवा डामन से पांच सौ मील दूर है और गोवा से ड्यू सात सौ मील है। इन तीनों को मिलाकर एक संघ प्रदेश है। उनकी परिस्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है। पांडीचेरी की भी यही स्थिति है। पांडीचेरी

तामिलनाड के किनारे पर है, यानोन प्रांन्ध में है, माहे केरल में है और कारीकल तामिलनाड में है। क्या ऐसे छोटे छोटे प्रदेशों को आग स्वतन्त्र घटक राज्य का दर्जा देंगे? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अब ऐसा समय आया है कि सभी संघ प्रदेशों की समस्या मुलभाने के लिए निश्चित सिद्धान्त जारी करना जरूरी है। जैसा कि जिन प्रदेशों का क्षेत्रफल बीस हजार वर्ग मील से ज्यादा हो या जिनकी जनसंख्या 30 लाख से ज्यादा हो, उन बड़े बड़े प्रदेशों को ही स्वतन्त्र घटक राज्य का दर्जा देना ठीक रहेगा परन्तु जो छोटे छोटे प्रदेश हों उनको, उनमें एडजस्टिंग बड़े बड़े प्रदेशों में ही विलीन कर दिया जाये।

समापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा कि मियां बीबी राजी हों तो फिर काजी कुछ नहीं कर सकता। परन्तु यहां पर मैं ऐसा देखता हूँ कि जैसेकि एक पवित्र समारम्भ में भी अपशकुन की बात मुनी जाती। अभी अभी मैं ने यहां पर मुना भारखंड के बारे में कि अगर भारखंड को घटक राज्य का दर्जा नहीं मिले तो जोज एन्ड प्रोज लेकर वह लेने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हमारे जो व्यूप्वाइन्ट्स हों उनको हम इस सदन के सामने रखने का प्रयत्न करें और अपने विचारों से इस सदन के सदस्यों को सहमत कराने का प्रयत्न करें परन्तु अपशकुन की भाषा इस सदन में बोलना किसी प्रकार से उचित नहीं माना जा सकता। यहां पर जो सदस्य है, उनको हम अपनी राय से क्विन्सड करने का प्रयत्न करें परन्तु यहां पर प्रेंट्स देना किसी प्रकार भी उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। मैं महाराष्ट्रवादी हूँ और गोवा का विलीनीकरण महाराष्ट्र में हो ऐसा चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कभी भी प्रेंट्स का मार्ग पसन्द नहीं करूंगा। हमेशा ही मत परिवर्तन का, हृदय परिवर्तन का मार्ग पसन्द करूंगा। मुझे आशा है कि मैं इसमें सफल होऊंगा।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :  
(Ratnagiri) : Madam Chairman, I have

heard from all sides of the House how much support there is for the Resolution. The main thing is, that after 21 years, the situation has not changed at all. What Sardar Patel said about the Union Territories 21 years ago still exists and, in fact, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla, speaking on the very Resolution in the Rajya Sabha, has not changed even an inch from Sardar Patel's position.

When is the day going to dawn when there will be economic viability, when there will be administrative efficiency, unless we give them the chance within certain acceptable limits, to manage their own affairs? When is the situation going to be solved? The other thing of which the Union Territories are terribly afraid is the fact that they do not know what State they will be merged with. There are powerful States round them, each one claiming them depending upon what the potentialities of these Union Territories are.

It is said that, as far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, the revenue is very little compared to the annual expenditure. We understand all that. But I am sure, when the situation changes by which Himachal Pradesh gets a lot of grant-in-aid from the Central Government, when it understand that it has to live within its own resources, the effort will be much greater to manage all its resources and it will know in advance what resources it can raise and how much it can expect from the Centre. As my colleague from Goa said, they do not know from day to day what they will get although they are given a budget. In point of fact, even budgetting becomes a difficult matter.

Finally, it is quite true as Mr. Ramamurti said, we have no right, after 21 years, to make a distinction between people of large States economically-viable or financially-flourishing States and people of other States where economic viability does not exist and, therefore, they cannot have the equality of Statehood. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that such resources as are needed to a certain extent are available.

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

This matter about this Union Territory should be settled here and now instead of having these squabbles between bigger States as to who will have that part of the Union Territory. For all we know, Himachal Pradesh may be divided into three parts and claimed by three powerful States. Sometime ago there was some kind of a move to have some State with Jammu and other areas. Was it Dogra....

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

The Dogra State was claiming Himachal Pradesh. Punjab may also claim. Where is it going to end ? So, Himachal Pradesh must be given Statehood and this is the desire from all sides of the House irrespective of the Party we may belong to. Government must take a decision on this.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : समापति महोदया, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक अलग राज्य हो, एक खुद मुख्तार राज्य हो, इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। और इस लिए समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस के पीछे एक बहुत बड़ा आदर्श है। समापति महोदया, आप जानती हैं कि वह क्या आदर्श है ? वह आदर्श है डीमैन्ड लाइजेशन का।

हमारी कोशिश आजादी के बाद से रही है कि जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सके भारत की जनता अपनी किस्मत का फैसला आप करें। ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताकत उन के हाथ में जाय, राजनीतिक और माली, ताकि वे अपनी किस्मत का खुद फैसला कर सकें। यह आदर्श रहा है। उसी के मातहत यह बात आ जाती है कि हिमाचल की जनता एक अलग राज्य चाहती है तो हम उन्हें दें और एक अलग राज्य बनायें विकेन्द्रीकरण के बुनियादी आदर्श पर। इसी वजह से मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस के अलावा हिमाचल के बारे में कुछ ऐतिहासिक बातें भी हैं। सरदार पटेल का

कमिटेमेंट था जिस को पढ़ कर प्रस्तावक मजबूत दाय ने सुनाया और अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा। सवाल यह है कि जब भारत में अन्य छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं, जैसे नागालैंड है, केरल है, हरियाणा और पंजाब हैं, जब ये राज्य हो सकते हैं, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश क्यों नहीं एक अलग राज्य हो सकता है ? जब सवाल आता है इकोनामिक वायबिलिटी का तो हिमाचल प्रदेश में दोलत है, उस की कुदरत में जाफ़रान है, उस की मिट्टी उपजाऊ है, वहाँ मिनरल्स हैं। उन को मौका दिया जायगा तो वे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, आर्थिक रूप से वह एक वायविल राज्य हो सकता है तो हिमाचल प्रदेश इस दृष्टि से पाम हो जाता है राज्य होने के लिए।

लेकिन एक बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि स्टेट्स रीआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन के बाद आप ने कदम बढ़ाया, फिर स्टेट बनाने की मांग आयी। और भी मांगें आती हैं, जैसे तेलंगाना की बात उठ रही है, और यहाँ माननीय जयपाल सिंह जी ने भी भारखंड की बात कही, असम में हिल स्टेट बनाने जा रहे हैं। तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आप का निर्णय बिल्कुल अभी पक्का नहीं हुआ है। और साथ साथ जय प्रकाश नारायण जी भी कहा करते हैं कि बड़े बड़े राज्य जो हैं उन को छोटा कर दिया जाय तभी केन्द्र मजबूत हो सकता है, और सेन्टर और स्टेट्स का रिश्ता अच्छा रहेगा। तो ये सब बातें सामने आती हैं। इन का शान्तिपूर्वक हल करने के लिए मेरा सुभाव है कि फिर एक कमीशन आप मुकर्रर करें जिस में विरोधी दलों के लोग रहें, सरकार के लोग भी रहें और जन नेता भी रहें और कुछ ऐसी नीति प्रस्तितयार करें ताकि यह असन्तोष जो बीच बीच में उमड़ता है वह उमड़ने न पाये। और स्टेट बनाने की जो बात है बुनियादी तौर पर उस का निर्णय हो जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ हिमाचल को अलग स्टेट बनाने का अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मैं पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

18. hrs.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : My support for the demand of the people of Himachal Pradesh is unqualified and unconditional. And, I do that on three accepted principles.

First, we have recognised the separate existence of Himachal Pradesh. And that recognition has been reinforced presently by the transfer of large areas from the Punjab to Himachal Pradesh.

Secondly, the people of Himachal Pradesh are united and unanimous in their demand.

They have passed a unanimous Resolution in their Assembly despite internal difficulties for upgrading of Himachal Pradesh into a separate State.

If democracy has any meaning at all, it has got to be responsive to the will of the people and where the will of the people has been expressed unanimously there cannot be any other reason of not responding to that will of the people.

My third point is this. We cannot afford in this country to have two class of citizens politically. Now, it is a fact that the people in the Union Territories are treated politically as second class citizens. They cannot introduce a Bill in their Assembly unless that Bill has been vetted and approved by the Chief Commissioner as the representative of the Government of India. They cannot introduce the budget in their Assembly unless it has the prior approval of the Chief Commissioner who is a bureaucrat of the Government of India. Any Bill passed by the Assembly of the Union Territory cannot go to the President and he will not give assent according to the usual democratic practice on the advice of the cabinet of the Union Territory, but it has got to be approved by the Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor. This kind of invidious treatment between citizens and citizens in this country should go.

Therefore, I think, it is high time that we heed this demand of the people of

Himachal Pradesh, as long as they make it to us constitutionally, democratically and peacefully. Let us not commit the mistake that only when the people become violent then alone we start responding to their demands.

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : समा-पति महोदय, मैं आज गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों पर बोलना चाहता था। और यह जो श्री विक्रम चन्द महाजन द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को एक राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान करने के हेतु संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह भी होम डिपार्टमेंट से ताल्लुक रखता है इसलिए मैं उमका समर्थन करते हुए बहुत संक्षेप में अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा।

अगर होम मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा यह संकल्प स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है और हिमाचल प्रदेश संघ राज्य को एक राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान कर दिया जाता है तो होम मिनिस्ट्री का काफ़ी सिरदर्द कम हो जायेगा। मेरे पास मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम एफेयर्स की रिपोर्ट है। उसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि करीब 32 बिल ऐसे आये हैं जिन पर कि प्रेसीडेंट की एसेंट की जरूरत पड़ी है। मैंने उन सबको गिनने की कोशिश की और मालूम पड़ा कि 15 प्रकले हिमाचल प्रदेश के हैं। अब यह बेचारे प्रेसीडेंट को परेशान करते होंगे, ला डिपार्टमेंट परेशान होता होगा या होम डिपार्टमेंट परेशान होता होगा। इसलिए इस सिरदर्द को इस मांग को मान कर खत्म कीजिए। जहां आपका सिरदर्द कम होगा वहां रुपया भी कम खर्च होगा। जल्द से जल्द इस डिमाण्ड को आप स्वीकार कीजिये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में एक तरह का अन्याय है जो कि आपकी रिपोर्ट में जाहिर होता है :

32 Bills of the Union Territories have received President's assent, of which 13 are of Himachal Pradesh.



[श्री मोलानाथ म स्टर्]

IAS/IPS Cadre for Union Territories:---

Thirty-six Indian Frontier Administrative Service officers, two officers of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and one officer of the Government of Manipur have been appointed to the IAS at the initial constitution of the IAS cadre for the Union Territories with effect from the 1st January, 1968.

An officer of the Government of Manipur has been appointed to the IPS at the initial constitution of the IPS cadre for the Union Territories with effect from 1st January, 1968.

इस का मतलब यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश जोकि इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है और जिसकी कि बहुत चर्चा है उस में आज तक कोई आई० पी० एम० ग्रफसर नहीं बना और न ही कोई आई० ए० एस० ग्रफसर बना । यह उन के साथ अभ्याय है । मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में जो इस प्रस्ताव में मांग की गई है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ । पहले शुरू में राज थान जबकि वह यूनिशन बनी थी तो वहाँ पर भी क्लास में रक्खा गया था और बी क्लास में रखने की वजह से जो लोग वहाँ पर शासन कर रहे थे उन को अपनी छोटी छोटी योजनाओं को भी मंजूरी के लिये दिल्ली भेजना पड़ना था । जब कि पूरा राज्य बन जाने के बाद वहाँ बड़े मारी बांध बने गोविन्द सागर जैसे और भाखरा डैम जैसे । अब राजस्थान में पोंग डैम बन रहा है । इसलिये हमारी इन भाइयों के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है । अगर इस स्टेट को भी और स्टेटों के साथ ले जाना है तो इस को मेहरबानी कर के जल्दी से जल्दी प्रस्ताव को मानकर पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा दीजिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह ( शिमला ) : समापति महोदय, सरकार ने हिमाचल के लोगों को बहुत

सी बातों का विश्वास दिलाया था, जिन का कुछ जिक्र यहाँ पर किया गया है । 1967 में राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने दोनों सदनों के मामले मान्य देते हुए घोषित किया था कि :

"Our Government has just taken office. They will take a little time to place before you all the policies and programmes which they will pursue in accordance with the mandate of the electorate."

लज्ज इस्तेमान हुए थे : विषय वि मॅन्डेट आन दि एलेक्टोरेट । आज हिमाचल की असेम्बली, हिमाचल की जनता और हिमाचल के जो भी सदस्य इस सदन में या दूसरे सदन में हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों और हिमाचल के सभी नागरिक इस बात को चाहते हैं कि हिमाचल को पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाये । हम ने जो कुछ घोषित किया था वह भी हमारे सामने है, चुनाव के जमाने में हम ने जो चुनाव घोषणा पत्र रक्खा था उस में भी हम ने घोषित किया था जनता के सामने इस के बारे में । अब हम जीत कर आये हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद यह सरकार अब तक इस बात को नहीं कर पाई है । इस लिये यह प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस को मेरे प्रमॅडमेंट के साथ मंजूर करें ।

मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि वहाँ की जनता की जो भावना है उस को यहाँ पर प्रकट करने का मौका आप हमें जरूर दें ताकि हम आप को बतलायें कि वहाँ के लोग इस के अलावा हमारी और कोई बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं । वह पूछते हैं कि क्या वह इसी तरह से आगे भी चलते जायेंगे ? मैं कहता हूँ कि हाँगी नहीं । उन की मांगों को हम को मानना ही होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री तुलसीदास जःधव (बारामती) : समा-  
पति महोदय, जो रेजोल्यूशन श्री महाजन ने पेश  
किया है। मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस के  
कई कारण हैं। अगर देखा जाय तो हिमाचल  
प्रदेश निःसर्ग से ही बड़ा फला फूला है और  
अच्छा प्रदेश है। वहाँ के लोग भी जब कोई  
वहाँ जाता है तो उस का स्वागत करने में और  
आदर स्तकार करने में बड़े अच्छे हैं। ऐसे लोगों  
को अगर इतनी दिक्कत हो और आजादी के  
बीस वर्ष बाद भी अगर उन को कालोनीज की  
तरह से रक्खा जाये तो उन पर उस का क्या  
प्रभाव पड़ेगा ? जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अफिर्स  
वहाँ पर काम करते हैं, उन के बारे में मैंने  
सुना है कि उन के सम्बन्ध वहाँ के लोगों से  
अच्छे नहीं रहते।

अभी तक जिनकी स्पीचेज हुई हैं उन में  
किसी ने भी इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध नहीं किया  
है। सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल ने वायविलिटी के  
बारे में जो कुछ कहा था, वह भी मेरे मित्र  
यहाँ पढ़ कर सुनाया और अगर देखा जाय तो  
वह बात भी हिमाचल पूरा करना है। हो  
सकता है कि दूसरे प्रान्तों से वह थोड़ी कम हो,  
लेकिन जैसा कहा गया दूसरे प्रान्तों को ऐसी बहुत  
सी ग्रान्ट्स दी जाती हैं, जिन को यहाँ देने की  
जरूरत नहीं है।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस राज्य  
को भी जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा दिया  
जाये। अभी कल ही यहाँ पर एक बिल फेल  
हुआ है। जब हम उस हिल एरिया को स्टेट का  
दर्जा दे रहे हैं तब यह तो बहुत बड़ा प्रान्त है,  
इस को जरूर पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाना  
चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : While  
intervening in the discussion of Demands of  
the Home Ministry, I indicated our general  
policy regarding Union Territories. I stated  
that it is our policy to convert these Terri-

ories progressively into full States or merge  
them with the adjoining States. I made three  
exceptions to this. One is the Union Terri-  
tories of Delhi, because of this is the nation-  
al capital and will continue to be so. This  
factor will operate and will have to be kept  
in mind in the case of Delhi. The other is  
Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the third  
is Laccadives and Minicoy. Apart from  
these, as soon as there are favourable  
circumstances present, we will try to merge  
the smaller Union territories into adjoining  
States as far as possible, or wherever we  
find that the bigger Union Territories can  
look after their administration and financial  
responsibilities out of their own resources,  
we shall have no hesitation whatsoever to  
grant them full statehood.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What are  
those 'favourable circumstances'?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I  
am coming to that.

This is our general policy. As for the  
favourable circumstances, I am not looking  
at this matter from any political standpoint;  
it is purely financial and administrative.

As far as financial matters are concern-  
ed, we know that many of the Union  
Territories are not able to meet their admini-  
strative expenditure out of their own  
revenue. I will give the figures for Himachal  
Pradesh later, but the percentage of non-  
plan expenditure which is met by internal  
revenue resources of the States is generally  
96. But in the case of Himachal Pradesh  
and other Union Territories, the position is  
different. In the case of Himachal Pradesh  
which we are discussing, the percentage of  
non-plan expenditure met from out of reve-  
nue resources was 84 in 1963-64, reduced to  
71.31 in 1964-65, further reduced to 66.50 in  
1965-66.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : How does  
it compare with Jammu and Kashmir and  
Nagaland which are full-fledged States ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
The figure for 1968-69 is still reduced to 57  
per cent. That is to say, the gap between  
the revenue resources and this expenditure

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

is increasing. No doubt, their income has gone up, but expenditure has gone up more. If statehood is granted to Himachal Pradesh, it will get some more advantages, but there would be certain other liabilities as well foisted upon it.

I am not saying we are against grant of statehood to Himachal. As soon as feasible, we shall grant statehood to it; there is no opposition whatsoever from our side. The only thing that worries us is the financial part of it.

I would like to give this assurance to the House that immediately after this budget session is over, within two or three months, we shall call the Chief Minister and other officers, and if necessary, some MPS representing Himachal Pradesh, and shall sit down and examine this matter afresh. We shall see whether the figures provided by them and the claims they have made about viability are correct. If we find that there is good financial viability or even if there be some shortfall, there is a good chance of their making it up, if a good case is made out after this examination, we would not hesitate even a day before we take a decision to grant statehood to Himachal Pradesh.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Have you any comments to make on the suggestion made by myself and Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha also about Lahul and Spiti?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Due to lack of time I wanted to limit myself to the main question. I shall touch on various other points as the hon. Members have requested me to do so. Shri Prem Chand Verma drew our attention to persons who were displaced when Bakra Dam was completed. This matter had been pending for some time now. I am thankful to the hon. Member for having raised it. We shall look into it and try to settle it as expeditiously as possible. He also raised the point about the Pong Dam. We shall benefit from our experience in the case of displaced persons from the Bhakra dam and we shall see that the difficulties such people in the case of Pong Dam are minimised.

About Lahul and Spiti, I do not think that I can go into details now. But assure all the hon. Members that we shall look into all those points that had been raised.

Some hon. Members spoke of two classes of citizenship. I do not appreciate this point. Under our Constitution there is only one kind of citizenship right applicable to all persons, whether residing in Union Territory or in the States. I concede that as far as democratic administration is concerned, there may be some restriction in the Union Territories but that is inevitable because if the Union Territories are to be administered from the Centre, there will be some restrictions; they cannot be equated to the States.

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mahaso):** There is one example where there is distinction between Himachal Pradesh and others. In the case of the election of the President, the members of HP assembly have no right to vote.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** If the hon. Member argues like that, we can then say that for 36 lakhs of people there are seven Members of Parliament whereas in the other parts, they will elect only 3 or 4 Members. They are over-represented in that way. They cannot get away with it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I appeal to the hon. Members to have no arguments at this stage because I want to give atleast one minute for the second resolution.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Due to paucity of time I conclude by saying this. In view of the assurance I have given, I request the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :** I am extremely grateful to all the parties Swatantra, Jan Sangh, DMK, Left CPI, right CPI, SSP and independent Members, and Members from Goa and Manipur for their whole-hearted support to my resolution which was moved to voice the grievances and aspirations of Members of Parliament and the people of that State. I fully endorse the view of Mr. Lobo Prabhu and

even the Chief Minister had stated that he would welcome the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with Himachal Pradesh. That includes Ladakh. Similarly, he had no objection if the people of Tehri Garhwal want to merger with us. But I am not going into that aspect because they have not expressed their opinion on it, and we do not give gratuitous help.

There is another point which was made, namely, the point about additional cost, if we become a State. On the contrary, the cost will actually go down, because the cost which is involved in the officers running from Simla to Delhi and back is much, and the number of additional employees that we are burdened with, to the extent of 1,000, will also go away. I can assure the House that the cost of administration will go down and will not go up if we are granted Statehood.

I have already given the statistics to show that we are economically viable and the myth has been exploded. and I hope that when we meet within two or three months after the budget session to discuss this matter, we will be able to satisfy the Government of India that we are an economically viable unit.

I just want to give a little suggestion, that this theory of economic viability may not be taken to a very great extent as our friend Shri Ramamurti has put it, and I will only repeat it by saying that even our country as a whole is not economically viable since we are dependent on aid from other countries. So, if a unit remains as a Union territory, it gets aid from the Centre, and so does a State. Therefore, this theory should not be extended too far, and we will be able to show that we are economically viable when we meet next.

Then there is the assurance which the hon. Minister has given, the assurance that within two or three months he will discuss with us and if we prove our case-I assure him that we will be able to prove it-we will get it. He has accepted the principle that the Union territory will be granted Statehood the moment it proves its financial viability. On this assurance, I do not press the resolution.

I am again grateful to all the parties. I may now be permitted to withdraw the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since the hon. Member wants to withdraw his resolution, I want to know whether the movers of the amendments would like to press their amendments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No

*The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Member asked for permission to withdraw his resolution. Does he have the leave of the House to do so ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

18.22 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE : POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNORS

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaar) : Mr Chairman, I beg to move the following resolution :

"In view of the recent controversy regarding the powers and functions of the Governors, and in the context of smooth Centre-State relations, this House is of opinion that a Committee of 30 Members of Parliament be constituted to consider the necessary amendments in the Constitution of India."

We find that ever since the general elections of 1967, various new forces have emerged on the political horizon which have challenged the very existence of our Constitution and the Constitution has been placed on the anvil. For instance, we find that there has been an emergence of non Congress Governments in more than half the States of India and because of their inability or incompetence, they had only a short duration and have failed one after another, leading to instability, horsetrading, defec-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

tions and chaos, and naturally President's rule had to be clamped on them one after another. And in the exercise of their discretionary powers, we find that the Governor's rule has come to be criticised by all sections of society. This drama was enacted more or less in all these States continuously in varying degrees depending on the varied circumstances under which each of these States fell as in the case of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. In each of these cases we find that this House was greatly disturbed, and irrespective of our party affiliations we realised that this was an extremely grave matter and on more than one occasion the House had to adjourn its business and to take up these matters concerning the powers of discretion of the Governors. On one occasion, if you remember aright, we had to face a no-confidence motion so far as this matter was concerned, and therefore, the gravity and the seriousness of this question cannot be challenged and hence I have brought forward this resolution before the House.

The leaders of various political parties—Congress or SVD—have admitted that there should be a re-appraisal of the Centre-State relations and there should be a meeting of the Chief Ministers for this purpose. I am glad the Prime Minister has accepted it and very soon they shall be putting their heads together and using their collective wisdom to find a solution to this vital problem.

Constitutional pundits have raised their voice and ex Justices and ex-Governors have expressed their views. Doubts about the future of the Constitution are being expressed more and more frequently. Before things go beyond repair, the different parties should put their heads together to see what can be done to stop the rut. The complexion of our entire political system appears to be on the threshold of a revolutionary change.

So far as the powers of Governors are concerned, there are extreme views. There is a school of thought which advocates that the present powers are not suffi-

cient and they should be made more effective in the light of the present delicate conditions in the country. Even the study team set up by the ARC suggested that the powers of Governors should be further extended by an enactment under article 194. There is the other extreme, the school of thought which advocates that the days of governorship are over, that this is a continuation of powers given by the Government of India Act, 1935; the red carpet must be rolled up because it is an anachronism in our present democratic structure. These are irreconcilable views and the members from all sections of the House must make a fair and rational approach to this problem.

18:27 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

About the constitutional powers of the Governor, according to some, there is no power which the Governor cannot exercise and it can never be challenged as unconstitutional because he is the sole judge of his own discretionary powers. This school of thought advocates that in the exercise of his discretionary powers the Governor can never act unconstitutionally. The other school of thought is that Governors are transcending their constitutional and conventional limits; Some outgoing Governors have said that the Centre has reduced the Governor to the state of a Pradesh Congress Committee. The views given by the Law and Home Ministries have further confused the issue. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to focus our attention on this matter and bring it into limelight. While some political leaders say that the Congress ministry at the Centre is utilising the Governor for its own party purposes, there is another section which feels that the Governor might act as a despot and the autonomy of the States might be jeopardised. Hence the gravity of the situation.

What are the main points which are debatable so far as the functions and powers of the Governors are concerned, which ultimately decide the smooth running of Centre-State relations and what are the main points of friction? First and fore-

most comes the constitutional position of the Governor; secondly, the powers and functions to be performed by the Governor, thirdly whether he can be recalled and how; fourthly, in the present context of new factors emerging in our political horizon, what are the new powers to be given to Governors and what are the powers to be deleted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : She can continue on the next day.

18.30 hrs.

#### HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION SOAP LABELS

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : समा-पति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर इस सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। भारतवर्ष में जो हिन्दू और मुसलमान रहते हैं उनमें अच्छाई कहिये या बुराई कहिये, कुछ इस प्रकार की भावना है कि वे गाय और मुवर के मामले में अपनी विशेष धार्मिक भावनायें रखते हैं। उनकी इस भावनाओं की रक्षा कोई आज ही नहीं बल्कि हम देश के मुसलमान शासकों ने भी इन भावनाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए यहां पर अपना शासन किया। बाबर ने अपने लड़के हुमायूँ से कहा था कि अगर भारतवर्ष में शासन करना है तो यहां पर गो-हत्या बन्द करना ताकि यहां के लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं की रक्षा हो सके। यही बात विक्टोरिया ने भी, सन् 1857 के पश्चात् जब गाय और मुअर की चर्बी प्रयोग की बात आई, तब कही थी कि यहां के लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करेंगे। हमारी सरकार ने भी सेक्युलरिज्म का नारा इसीलिए लगाया था कि हम किसी के धर्म में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेंगे। समान रूप से सभी की भावनाओं की रक्षा करेंगे। अनुच्छेद 25, जो कि फंडामेंटल राइट्स है, उसमें भी यह दिया हुआ है कि सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि यहां के रहने वाले सभी लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं की रक्षा करे। लेकिन यहां

पर टैलो, चर्बी आ रही है जिसमें गाय की चर्बी तो है ही। सरकार ने यहां पर 13 जनवरी, 1968 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5407 का उत्तर देते हुए बताया था कि गाय की चर्बी तो होती ही है, हो सकता है कि मुअर की भी चर्बी हो। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब उसमें गाय की चर्बी है, उस चर्बी से साबुन बनता है, अधिकांश फॅक्टरीज में उससे साबुन बन रहा है तो हमारी प्रार्थना थी कि आप उन पैकेट्स पर लिखवा दीजिए कि चर्बी में यह साबुन बनाया गया है फिर जिन लोगों की जैनी धार्मिक भावना होगी, चाहेंगे तो खरीदेंगे, नहीं चाहेंगे तो नहीं खरीदेंगे। इसमें कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं थी। उस समय पर इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि हमारे पास इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है और अगर आती तो हम उस पर विचार करते। जब इस प्रकार का उत्तर सरकार की तरफ से दिया गया तो फिर उसका प्रतिरोध हुआ, भारत के कोने कोने से और वह भी छोटे-मोटे आदमियों की तरफ से नहीं बल्कि डालमिया, ए० के० नेवता, श्री अनन्तशयनम आर्यगर और श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की ओर से—ओर इसी प्रकार से जगह जगह पर आपत्तियां की गईं। इस विरोध के पश्चात् फिर जब टैलो का प्रश्न आया तो मन्त्री महोदय ने यहां पर यह आश्वासन दिया था :

"It is well known that tallow is being used in most cases. Where it is not used it is much simpler to say so in the labels and marked soap. But we are not against any other system of marking it if it helps. We have no objection to examine the first part also, whether those which use tallow can also be labelled. These aspects will be examined.

तो सरकार ने यहां पर यह आश्वासन दिया था। इस आश्वासन के पश्चात् अब मैं एक भेद की बात और बता रहा हूँ। सरकार

[श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी]

ने तमाम साबुन बनाने वाली फॅक्ट्रीज को यहां से सकुलर भेजा कि अगर इस प्रकार से लेबिल लगा दिया जाये तो उसमें क्या आपत्ति है। इस विज्ञापित के बारे में मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि यहां से जो जवाब गया है ए० के० नेवता, बम्बई वालों को, उसमें आपने कहा है—ग्रण्डर सेक्रेटरी ने उत्तर देते हुए लिखा है—

"I am directed to refer to your letter dated 28th September, 1968 on the above subject and to say that the Government have requested the Association of leading soap-makers—the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers Association—to advise its members to indicate on the wrappers whether the soaps marketed by them contain animal fat tallow or not. A reply from the Association is awaited."

यह जवाब इन्होंने दिया है। अधिकांश लोगों ने इनको जवाब दिया कि अगर ऐसा लिख दिया गया तो हमारा साबुन बिकना ही बन्द हो जायेगा। मैं सबूत तो नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन मेरा आक्षेप है क्योंकि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मध्यावधि चुनावों में कांग्रेस के पास डोनेशनश आई है इसीलिए ये इस विषय को टालना चाहते हैं। अब आश्वासन देने के पश्चात् इन्होंने अपना पंतरा बदला है। अब जवाब देते हुए भी इन्होंने कहा कि अधिकांश साबुन टैलो से ही बनता है। यह सभी जानते हैं, और जो तेल से साबुन बनाते हैं उन पर कुछ लोगों ने लिखना शुरू कर दिया है। इस लिए जो नहीं इस्तेमाल करना चाहें वह न करें यही आप की दलील थी। मैं इसका उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने कहा सभी जानते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर रंगा, जो बहुत तपे तपाये लीडर हैं, उन्होंने ने कहा कि मुझे पहली बार पता चला है, मैं आज जाना हूँ कि सूपर और गाय की

चरबी से साबुन बन रहा है। आर्यंगर जैसे विद्वान को जब मालूम पड़ा तो उन्होंने ने फौरन प्रोटेस्ट किया। और अधिकांश देश की जनता गांवों में रहती है, उस को जानकारी नहीं है। और मुझे विश्वास है—

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : हम देहात में रहते हैं, आप नहीं रहते होंगे।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं भी गांव का रहने वाला हूँ, और ठेठ गांव का रहने वाला हूँ और आज भी हल चलाता हूँ। 99.9 रेकरिंग जनता को पता नहीं कि आज साबुन गाय की चरबी से बन रहा है। आप ने जो ख्यास तौर से बात कही है कि इस बात को सब जानते हैं ठीक हैं, मैं आप से प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ, इस का जवाब देगे कि धार्मिक भावनाओं की रक्षा करना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। यह मूल आधार हमारे संविधान में है इस से आप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हिन्दुओं की भावनाओं को आघात पहुँचा है इस चर्चा के प्रयोग से। मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर चर्चा से बने साबुन के पैकेट पर भी लिख दिया जाय कि ऐनीमल फॅट से बना है तो कौन सी हानि होगी सरकार को या उन को जो बनाते हैं? इस के विपरीत आप ने इस का जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि कुछ साबुनों पर लिखा है, परन्तु उन पर बाइन्डिंग तो नहीं है। अगर बाइन्डिंग उन पर है तो इन पर भी बाइन्डिंग क्यों नहीं है। अगर उन पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लिखने का तो यदि कल को वह नहीं लिखें तो क्या होगा?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि जो बड़ी फॅक्ट्री वाले हैं उन्होंने तो नहीं लिखा। लेकिन जो हजारों, लाखों छोटे आदमी हैं, जो घरों में साबुन बनाते हैं, छोटी-छोटी फॅक्ट्री चला कर जो होम इण्डस्ट्री के रूप में साबुन बना रहे हैं वह चर्बी से नहीं बना रहे हैं, तेल से बना रहे

हैं, तो उन के साबुन पर तो लिखा नहीं जायगा और इन्होंने ने यह भ्रांति फैला दी कि जिस पर नहीं लिखा गया वह सब चर्बी से बना है, तो वह छोटे आदमी मारे जायेंगे। आप ने मार दिया बेचारे गरीब आदमियों को जो होम इण्डस्ट्री के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। तो उन गरीबों का क्या होगा जो टैलो भी इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं, और पैकेट पर भी नहीं लिख पाते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह कि आप ने जो फैंक्ट्री वालों को पत्र लिखा तो उन का क्या उत्तर आया, उस को सभा पटल पर रखने की कोशिश कीजिए।

आप उस अवस्था का जवाब दीजिए कि अगर कोई देहाती बेपढ़ा आदमी सरकार पर केस चला दे कि सरकार ने अपनी भ्रष्टदर्शिता के कारण, बार-बार टोकने के पश्चात भी मेरी धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाया है और सरकार पर हरजाने का दावा करता है तब आप क्या करेंगे।

माननीय अशोक मेहता जी ने इसी मदन में जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि वर्तमान समय में सन 1967-68 में इस देश में 1,27,395 टन टैलो आया है जिस की कीमत 18 करोड़ ६० थी। और सरकार ने कहा है कि पी०एल० 480 में भी हमें मजबूरन चर्बी लेनी पड़ रही है। 18 करोड़ ६० की विदेशी मुद्रा यह साबुन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। और उसी के जवाब में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री अशोक मेहता जी ने एक चीज़ कही थी, उन्होंने ने कहा था कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सिन्थेटिक डेट्रिजेंट पैदा करने के लिए। वह दो, तीन साल में हो जायेगा और फिर टैलो की भी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी और फिर डेट्रिजेंट का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वह सिन्थेटिक

डेट्रिजेंट्स कब तक पैदा कर लेंगे जिससे कि यहां की पूति हो सके।

एक सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा देश के सामने आया हुआ है कि चर्बी का घी में मिलाना शुरू हो गया है। साबुन में कोई टैलो इस्तेमाल करे या न करे, बहुत से लोग साबुन इस्तेमाल न भी करें लेकिन यह जो टैलो को घी में मिला कर घी के रूप में बेचना शुरू कर दिया है यह एक बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लोग इस तरह से घी में टैलो न मिला सकें इस के लिए सरकार ने क्या सावधानी बर्ती है ?

मेरा अन्तिम प्रश्न जिस का कि मैं जवाब प्रवश्य चाहूँगा वह यह है कि क्या इस चर्बी के मामले पर कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी इस का अनुचित लाभ जनता को गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ़ भड़का कर उठा सकती है या नहीं ? जैसा कि श्री आप ने कहा कि जनसंघ यह गोहत्या पर पाबन्दी लगाने के नाम पर वोट मांगता है तो इस तरह का एक गन पाउडर किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी द्वारा इस्तेमाल करने के लिए आप देश में क्यों सुरक्षित रखे हुए हैं यह मैं आप से जानकारी विशेष रूप से चाहूँगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the speech of my hon. friend with rapt attention. He raised certain points and ended by saying, it is a gun-powder which can be exploited by any political party. In a democracy, any political party can take up an issue and go to the people and, if they get the support, well and good.

The point is whether tallow, in the first place, contains cow tallow or pig tallow. It comes, as a matter of fact, in a mixture form when it is imported from foreign countries, particularly, under P.L.



[Shri D. R. Chavan]

480. It is very difficult to say whether a particular tallow contains cow fat or a particular tallow contains pig fat in it. But, in a way, it is an animal fat and this animal fat has been used all over the world. Most of the countries are using animal tallow in the manufacture of soap.

Now, what is the substitute for animal tallow? There must be some substitute for animal tallow with which soap can be manufactured in the country. There are a number of customers who are to keep health and hygiene and, for those persons, it is necessary to manufacture soap. If tallow is not brought in here, what is the substitute for tallow?

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I have no objection; don't side-track the issue.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I am not side-tracking the issue. Please listen to me.

What is the substitute for tallow? The substitute for tallow is hydrogenated oil or groundnut oil. I do not know whether my hon. friend knows about the fluctuations in production concerning the groundnut oil. The production of groundnut oil depends upon the production of groundnuts and the production of groundnuts depends upon favourable weather conditions and other things. If the tallow is completely stopped for the manufacture of soap, nearly about 1,50,000 tonnes of vegetable oil will be consumed for the manufacture of soap. You will remember that sometime in 1966 and 1967, the production of groundnuts went down considerably and the result was that the prices of groundnut oil which were Rs. 2000 per tonne shot up to Rs. 5,755 per tonne.....

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मन्त्री महोदय कृपया मेरे सवालों के जवाब दें। मैंने बँन लगाने के लिए कब कहा है? उसका तो सवाल ही नहीं है। जो सवाल किये गये हैं उन्हीं का उत्तर दिया जाय।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Please listen to me; I did not interrupt you.

Therefore, if tallow is stopped and the vegetable oil is used, then there will be a shortfall by about 1,50,000 tonnes of vegetable oil which is consumed by ordinary and poor people of this country. That is a food for the poor people of this country. At these high prices, these persons will not be able to purchase it. Therefore, tallow which had been used in the manufacture of soap during the last 20 or 30 years on a restricted scale, is being used on a larger scale now. This is the economic consideration which I have just mentioned.

My hon. friend said that if those persons who were manufacturing soap from tallow were asked to put on label on the wrappers, a label to the effect that a particular soap contains tallow in it, then he would be satisfied. In that context, he made an argument pointing out article 25 of the Constitution. I think, I must read out article 25 of the Constitution. Article 25 says :

"Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

This is a right to profess, practise and propagate religion. May I ask the hon. Member whether any restriction has been put by the Government saying that you should use this particular soap which contains tallow. Nobody is forcing you to purchase this..

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह घोखा है पब्लिक के साथ। उसको आप क्यों नहीं बतलाते ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the Minister wants to reply, he may; otherwise, he may continue his speech.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The article of the Constitution, to which he drew the attention of the House, does not say that the people of the country should purchase a particular type of soap. There are other

kinds of soaps which are manufactured out of vegetable oil and on the wrappers it has been mentioned that the particular soap is manufactured out of vegetable oil. It is there on the label. Therefore, every man is free to make his own choice. I am not asking my hon. friends to purchase the soap which contains tallow. They can go and find out from the wrapper the soap which contains not tallow but vegetable oil....

श्री श्रीमत् प्रकाश स्वामी : अग्नर वह भी न लिखें तो ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is being mentioned.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : May I say for the information of the Minister that, in France, soaps are made from human waste, from sewage, and there nobody objects to it ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : He made a reference to a letter written by the Ministry to the Soap and Toilet Makers' Association. Soaps are of different kinds--there are laundry soaps and toilet soaps. I believe, my hon. friend is referring to toilet soap. As a matter of fact, a reply to that letter has been received in the Ministry. My hon. friend said that there was some *gol mal* concerning the reply. I will read out the reply which has been received in the Ministry. There is no *gol mal* or anything of that kind. The letter says :

"...I have written to Mr. Ramakrishnaiah giving the various steps that Tata Oil Mills and other members of ISTMA have taken in this matter. In this letter I have clarified that Tata Oil Mills have long since decided to market their 'Moti' soap as a vegetable oil based soap with proper markings on the package. This vegetable oil based soap is already available in the market. Hindustan Levers have also decided to make one of their toilet soaps from vegetable oils and this is expected to be in the market shortly."

It has come in the market; it is called 'Maharani' soap. On wrapper it is men-

tioned that it does not contain tallow but it contains vegetable oil. The letter said :

"I have also mentioned in my letter of 9th November that Tata Oil Mills are considering marketing of a detergent tablet under the name of Bonus which is free from animal fat and which can be freely used for all washing purposes".

I am mentioning only the relevant portions. It is not that this matter was not taken up. In certain supplementaries this issue was raised by hon. Members and an assurance was given on the floor of the House that the matter will be taken to the Manufacturers' Association concerning this point. Now the question is this. About the soap that is produced, the total quantity is 2,20,000 tons. That is manufactured. A small quantity of soap of about 35,000 tons is used for toilet purposes. The soap that is produced by two major companies, Tata Oil and Lever Brothers is produced in large quantities; on that soap it has been mentioned that this soap does not contain any animal fat in it. Therefore it is not a question of saying that the religious rights or feelings of the people are affected. There is no question of any interference with the religious feelings of the people at all.

Therefore, Article 25 says that each man is free to profess, propagate his religion. Similarly each man is free to purchase a soap which contains animal tallow or a soap which contains vegetable oil. He made a reference to the name of Shri Ashoka Mehta and what he stated on the floor of the House. He said that the Government is thinking of manufacturing synthetic detergents. Now, synthetic detergents, as the House is well aware, do not contain either vegetable fat or animal fat. May I mention the total quantity of synthetic detergents that are produced in the Country ? I will give the figures on the basis of the capacity likely to be sanctioned during the Fourth Five-year Plan and the total quantity likely to be produced by 1973-74 when the licensed capacity goes into production. Now, Sir, in respect of synthetic detergents, the production figures are follows :

[Shri D.-R. Chavan]

1964- 7,224  
 1965- 8,300  
 1966-11,704  
 1967-16,547  
 1968-17,104

New, additional capacity is likely to be sanctioned and I may mention for the information of the hon. Member that by 1973-74 by the end of the fourth five-year plan production of synthetic detergents will be between 80,000 to 100,000 tons in the country. If this is produced, naturally to that extent it is available to the people of the country for washing purposes and the import of animal tallow will be stopped and to that extent it will go down. Nobody is interested in getting that animal tallow from foreign country at the cost of foreign exchange. But the difficulty was created on account of shortfall in production of groundnut oil and soaring prices which were there and there were complaints that the prices of groundnut oil were soaring sky-high. As I mentioned, from Rs 2,000 per ton, the price shot up to Rs. 5,575 per ton. This was the position. It was under economic consideration that that was done. About synthetic detergents, the hon. Member must have seen how it is increasing. Actually in 1968 it was near about 17,000 to 18,000 tons. By the end of the Fourth plan when the capacity comes to be installed the production will be between 80,000 and 100,000 tons. To that extent animal tallow for which we are spending our foreign exchange will be reduced completely. It is not good for any country to depend on import from some foreign country for an essential commodity like soap and nobody likes it. I personally do not like it. I also respect the sentiments of the hon. Member. But, under the circumstances, when two different varieties of soap are available, one containing tallow and the other not containing tallow, you are free to purchase according to your choice. Freedom is yours. Nobody is compelling. Government is not compelling. Even those producers do not compel you. Nobody compels anybody to purchase a particular type of soap which contains tallow. I personally feel that with this the Hon. Member will be satisfied and

if he is not satisfied. I cannot help it. But I hope he will be satisfied.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अगर टैलो के बने साबुन पर लिख दिया जाय कि इस में चर्बी है, तो क्या हर्ज है।

SHRI D R. CHAVAN : It is not a question of money. When there are two different varieties available, it is for the people of the country to make their choice. Why are you insisting like this ? There are people in this country who prefer soap with animal tallow.

श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रवाले (चान्दनी चौक) : समापति महोदय, मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये, जिससे कि आपको बाहर से चर्बी न मंगानी पड़े, आपने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

दूसरे-कितनी तादाद में चर्बी बाहर में आती है-दो साल पहले कितनी आती थी और आज कितनी आती है ? यदि आप साबुन के लेबल पर लिखवा दें कि इस में चर्बी पड़ी है- तो इस में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ?

जैमे अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम किसी को मजबूर नहीं करते कि वह चरबीवाला साबुन बरते, लेकिन जिसको पता ही नहीं कि इस साबुन में चर्बी है, वह क्या करे ? आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते कि साबुन विक्रेता को लिखें कि वह अपने साबुन के लेबल पर लिखें कि इस में चर्बी है।

श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : श्रीम मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि टैलो यानी चरबी सब देशों में साबुन बनाने में इस्तेमाल होती है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय दूसरे देशों में गऊ या सूअर की चर्बी के मामले में राष्ट्रीय भावनायें नहीं हैं, यह केवल हमारे देश में है। हमारे संविधान ने भी कहा है कि गऊ हत्या बन्द होनी चाहिये, हमारे डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स में भी इसका उल्लेख है। सरकार ने इस सबन्ध में एक

समिति भी बनाई हुई है जो विचार कर रही है कि किस प्रकार से इस देश में गऊ हत्या का नान बन्द हो। वह समिति अभी भी काम कर रही है। आप नमक पर ड्यूटी नहीं लगाते। क्यों नहीं लगाते—इस लिये कि देश की भावना नमक के साथ है, गांधी जी ने नमक सत्याग्रह किया था, इस लिये उस भावना को कद्र होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है—चाहे साबुन मंहगा हो या सस्ता हो - इस सरकार को राष्ट्रीय भावना के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहिये—यह सरकार गऊ और सूअर की चर्बी किसी भी चीज में इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे—ऐसा ब्लैकट-बैन क्यों नहीं लगाती ?

अगर सरकार ब्लैकट-बैन पूरी तरह से नहीं लगा सकती तो क्या आप कोई काम बना कर मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स को मजबूर करेंगे कि वे अपने साबुन पर लिखें कि इस में चर्बी इस्तेमाल की गई है। जिनमें इस्तेमाल नहीं की गई उनमें कुछ न लिखा जाय। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आपकी पालिसी एन्टी-सैब्यूलरिज्म की है, क्योंकि सैब्यूलरिज्म का मतलब है - हर एक घर्म की रक्षा करना सरकार का फर्ज है, घर्म के खिलाफ काम करना सैब्यूलरिज्म का मतलब नहीं है।

मेरा आखरी सवाल यह है—आपने बताया है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस का मंगाना बन्द हो जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कब तक इसको बिल्कुल बन्द कर देंगे? आज यह भी शिकायत आ रही है कि इस को भी के अन्दर इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है—आपने कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं होता है। क्या सरकार इस चीज की दोबारा जांच करायेंगी - क्योंकि जितना टैलो इम्पोर्ट होता है, उस के मुकाबले में साबुन कम बनता है और इस का उपयोग कहीं और होता है। क्या सरकार इस बात की एन्वयरी करायेंगी कि इस टैलो का इस्तेमाल कहीं भी में तो नहीं होता है ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी): मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि जो लेबिल लगाने की बात है कि इस साबुन में चर्बी है, मान लीजिए थोड़ी देर के लिए कि सरकार यह रास्ता अपनाती है और जहाँ साबुन बनते हैं उन पर लेबिल लग गया तो फिर जैसी लोगों की भावनायें हैं उसकी वजह से उस साबुन की खपत भी कम हो जायेगी, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह हिसाब लगाया है कि उसके कारण साबुन का कितना कन्जम्शन कम हो जायेगा ? अभी जो साबुन बनता है उसका कन्जम्शन लेबिल लगाने से कितना कम हो जाएगा, क्या इस बात का हिसाब सरकार ने लगाया है ?

19 hrs.

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप अगल बगल के देशों में भी साबुन एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं ? यदि करते हैं तो फिर लेबिल लगाने से साबुन के एक्सपोर्ट पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ? एक्सपोर्ट घटेगा या बढ़ेगा ? कितना घटेगा या बढ़ेगा ? इस का अगर कोई हिसाब आप के पास हो तो बतायें ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि आप ने कहा है कि टैलो के अलावा भी कुछ तरह के साबुन बनने लगे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कितनी वॉरायटीज हैं साबुन की जो कि टैलो से नहीं बल्कि आउन्ड नट प्रायल वर्गरह से बनती हैं ? वह कितने तरह के साबुन हैं और कितनी क्वान्टिटी में इयरवाइज पिछले सालों में बने हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मुझे दो सवाल आपके सामने रखने हैं। अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर बतलाया कि हिन्दुस्तान सीबर्स और टाटा प्रायल कम्पनी ने एक एक साबुन ऐसे बनाये हैं जिनमें चरबी का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता, जैसे महारानी है या मोती। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो उस पर लिख रहे हैं कि इस में चरबी नहीं है वह सही लिख रहे हैं

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

या गलत लिख रहे हैं, उसकी जांच करने के लिये आप के पास क्या मशीनरी है ?

दूसरी बात आपने कही कि हम को बाहर से चरबी मंगवानी पड़नी है। परन्तु मेरा स्थान है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी कुछ चरबी का उत्पादन होता है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी चरबी का उत्पादन होता है और उस का इस्तेमाल आप कहां कहां किस काम में करते हैं ?

श्री शांश भूवरण ( खारगोन ) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टैलो की चर्चा है, हमारे देश में पाकिस्तान में और अफ्रीकन देशों में ही सूअर और गाय को मानने वाले या न मानने वाले लोग हैं, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इन्हीं देशों में इतने अर्से से जो टैलो का इस्तेमाल होता है, जो इसके कारखानेदार हैं, वही लोग सबसे ज्यादा शोर भी करते हैं। आजादी के पड़ले अग्रजों फौज की गाय का मांस गोविन्द एण्ड कम्पनी की ओर से ऐसे ही लोग सप्लाय करते थे जो कि आज भी शोर अथिक् करते हैं। ( व्यवधान ) मैं डालमिया साहब की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि, क्या साबुन पर लेबिल लगना सम्भव हो सकता है, लेकिन जो सिन्थेटिक डेटरजेंट वर्ग रह हैं उनको ही आप टैलो की जगह पर बाहर आयात करें तो उस में क्या नुकसान होगा। पी० एल० 480 के जरिये टैलो को मंगा सकते थे।

Shri D. R. Chavan : The first point raised was regarding the steps being taken to increase the production of groundnut. The Agriculture Departments not only here but in the States are taking steps to increase not only production of groundnut, and from it the oil, but are making efforts in various other directions to see that the country becomes self-sufficient in a period of time. My hon. friend knows that ultimately production depends on one factor. So long we have not been able to make provision for

irrigation facilities at least to 60 percent of the total land under crop, we have to depend on the vagaries of the monsoon. Therefore, there are bound to be fluctuations. This is my answer as regards the steps taken to increase production.

Then it was asked, what harm is there if an indication is given in the wrapper ? In present circumstances, the matter could be taken to the manufacturers and they could be persuaded to give an indication in the wrapper that the soap inside contains tallow. But they say that there are other soaps which do not contain tallow but vegetable oil and people could purchase the ones containing vegetable oil. For the time being, we have no legal powers to compel the manufacturers making soap which contain tallow to state that fact on the wrapper.

Then the honourable Member asked me about the total quantity of tallow that was imported during the last three years I think that when I answered a supplementary question on that day, I mentioned the figure and I repeat them again now for the information of the honourable Member. The figures for 1966-67 are 19552 tons compared to 1,27,395 tons for 1967-68. For 1968-69 the figures are 50,007 tons. In 1967-68 we had to import about 1.27 lakh tons because at that time particularly the production of ground nut was so low that the prices of ground nut oil shot up from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5,575. Had this quantity not been imported, and the manufacturers of soap would have been permitted to use vegetable oils and the price of both the soap and vegetable oils would have become so high that the consumers of soap would have had to pay nearly Rs. 25-35 crores by way of enhanced prices. So the economic aspect also had to be considered ; it is no use bringing in the religious feeling as no point will be served by creating this controversy about religious feeling. The honourable Member is as much a Hindu as I am. He was referring to article 25 of the Constitution. Government is not taking any step which will hurt the feelings of the people. Therefore let us leave the matter at that and see that the synthetic detergents are produced in larger quantities.

My honourable friend asked me why they should not be imported. The economics

of it will have to be worked out. If we do so, we will find that it will be costlier to import them. So it is better to produce them in the country. At the moment we are producing 17,000 tons of detergents and with the establishment of the petro chemical complex and that of wax-crackers near about Barauni for which a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan, we shall be producing the basic raw-material for the manufacture of synthetic detergent which will be cheaper for the people to purchase and gradually tallow will go away. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta asked what time it would take and I replied giving the time as the end of 1973-74. We shall then be producing 80,000-1,00,000 tons of synthetic detergents. At that time the population of the country will also have increased. It increases at the rate 2.6 percent and some demographer has said that it was likely to stabilise between 2.6 and 2.9 percent. If we take into account the explosive rate of population growth the demand is likely to grow and I shall be happy if synthetic detergents are manufactured in such quantities that it is not necessary for the country to import them.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** There are two more points complete ban because of national sentiment and enacting a law forcing the manufacturers to put a label.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** We can impose a complete ban on the import of tallow provided we can find a substitute for it in the shape of synthetic detergents. When they are produced in sufficient quantities to cater to the needs of the people of this country. I do not think that there will be any necessity to import tallow spending foreign exchange. No country likes to spend foreign exchange. We are trying to find out a substitute for imports. By the end of the Fourth Plan at least 80 to 90 percent of our need would be met by synthetic detergent.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** *Kanoon.*

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** About *Kanoon*, I said there is no point in creating unnecessary work. I may point out that the

total quantity of soap which is produced in the country is 2,12,000 tonnes. We have not got any figures as to what is the total quantity of soap which is produced in the unorganised sector, that is, the small scale sector. That may be the same quantity. Therefore, it is better to point out to the people of the country saying that a particular soap and a particular brand does not contain tallow and therefore the person is free to purchase it.

**SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister tell us what is the production of tallow?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** About the production of tallow there is no organised production of tallow in the country. Therefore, we have not got any figures available with us concerning the production of tallow in the country. I hope the House will bear with me for a few more minutes. My hon. friend over there said that tallow is likely to be used or is being used as an adulterant in ghee. That question was answered on that day very elaborately and all the supplementaries on the point were also answered on that day. At that time I mentioned that the import of tallow is regulated and channelised through the State Trading Corporation (STC) this tallow is allotted on the recommendations made by the Director General of Technical Development with whom all these units are registered. On the recommendations of the Director-General of Technical Development, the allocation of tallow is made by the State Trading Corporation.

Secondly, the question was about the guarantee or check that it is not being used and so on, I may mention for the information of the hon. Member that a tonne of laundry soap contains about 0.37 tonne of tallow, and a tonne of toilet soap contains about 0.52 tonne. This is the equation. Therefore, the Director-General knows what allocations have been made and then by applying this formula he will know whether in proportion to the allocation of tallow, the production of soap is there or not. That acts as a sort of check. He gets an annual return of tallow used and therefore that

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

rant in ghee.

acts as a sort of check on the utilisation of tallow, its use or misuse. Therefore, it is a sound check on which we can reasonably rely. (*Interruption*)

I think that with these remarks my hon. friends will be satisfied.

19.14 hrs.

I gave an assurance on that day to the House that, on the basis of the information I have, tallow is not misused as an adulte-

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 31, 1969 Chaitra 10, 1891 (Saka).*

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