

LOK SABHA DEBATES



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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 30, 1968/Bhadra 8,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FARMS ATTACHED TO SCHOOLS

*782. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the information which Government have about the scheme of farms attached to schools;

(b) if their progress has been poor, whether Government would consider giving the produce to teachers and students who have worked substantially, after deduction of cost to Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue directions that teachers may select the vacant land available, which the authorities will assign without avoidable loss of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The exact information is not readily available.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, before I take up the Minister and the Ministry, may I, on behalf of the House, felicitate you on taking up the chair of the Speaker today? May I, personally, say that you have held the balance equally between both the sides and more favourably to the Opposition side?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the question now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I suggest this portion should not be replied to by the Minister.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The reply given to this Question is, perhaps, classic that there is no information in this Ministry which is doing so much for education about the work experience in agriculture. The hon. Minister who was a Member of the Education Commission strongly recommended the work experience as a base for our primary education. The hon. Minister is aware or should be aware that the existing work experience related to the craft of spinning. I may say that the yarn spinning occupation is of only Congressmen today. That is not related to the life of the people. It is not of much use. Agriculture relates to the life of 66 per cent of our people.

My first question is whether the Government will think in terms of turning over from spinning to agriculture which is, if not the most important, the predominant craft base for education and whether they will issue textbooks for the whole of India so that we may have our rising generation properly oriented in agriculture.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): The Question refers to the information which Government have about the scheme of farms attached to schools. What my hon. friend says is correct. Work experience has generally meant spinning and weaving. We studied the whole problem. Coming to the first question as to how many schools have got farms attached to them, we enquired of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the State Governments and the Union Territories to let us know if there are farms attached to the schools. The reply given by my colleague was that we have not yet

received the replies from the States or from different organisations. I think that is correct.

Now, I agree with my hon. friend that in the Education Commission which studied the whole problem, we thought it necessary to vocationalise secondary education and introduce work experience in schools in particular we wanted to have farms in schools which are located in the villages and to introduce other forms of work experience available in the circumstances or crafts practised in the locality. We are preparing to include this programme in the Fourth Plan in consultation with all the State Governments. I think, that should satisfy the Hon. Member.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not satisfied. But I go to the next question. As one very much interested in education—I am a Member of the Central Advisory Board and I was the Secretary for Education—I have made some enquiries myself about the failure of farms attached to schools. One reason is that agriculture is a very exacting occupation which requires finance, irrigation, wells, power and so many other things which the teacher cannot furnish. In that connection, I would like to suggest that the Ministry may examine whether they should not go in partnership with a good farmer and adopt his farm for demonstration purposes to teach the pupils.

I would also add that you should also make the teacher and the students interested in the output of these farms. After all, human nature being what it is, some self-interest must be generated. In this connection, I would like to mention that in West Africa, almost all schools have farms and they are all self-supporting. I would, therefore, suggest to the Hon. Minister and would like him to concur that these ideas will be put to the different States with the natural reproach that so far they have done nothing to attach farms to schools.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I fully agree with the hon. Member. He is a Mem-

ber of the Central Advisory Board. We are meeting sometime in October and will be considering this aspect. We have discussed it among ourselves. It is not possible to have farms for all schools because not enough land is available for the playgrounds, school buildings etc. The Hon. Member has suggested that we should insist upon the students and the staff to work in the adjoining fields. We are discussing this item also. I fully agree with his suggestion.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Is the Government aware that in Mysore State, this very scheme had been conceived and implemented in 1953 and 1954 under the name of vidyadan and bhoodan movement?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Yes, Sir, I am aware of it. I enquired of it. But the question is whether farms can be attached to all schools. It is not possible to do so. It has been taken as a pilot project in some States.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Is it an idea of the Hon. Minister and of Mr. Lobo Prabhu to decide the fate of the young pupils to be always agriculturists in this country? May I know whether agriculture is a suitable thing to be taught to the pupils who are scarcely 13 or 14 or 15 years old? I want to know whether it is not a fact that in these basic schools, even where spinning has been introduced, the basic training was more in cooking and in washing vessels rather than in spinning.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: This question has been answered by my hon. friend Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: This is what is happening.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: We know it. We want to change that.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि आपके कृषि विद्यालयों से निकले हुए विद्यार्थी तथा स्नातक गाँवों में खेती नहीं करते हैं और वे भी नौकरी करना चाहते हैं? यदि आपने इसका पता लगाया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा में कौन सी कमी है जिस से विद्यार्थी खेती पर

काम करने में लालायित नहीं होते हैं और नौकरी करना चाहते हैं? उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं या कौन से कदम आप उठाने वाले हैं?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Firstly, the Hon. Member should know that agricultural education is being handled by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As a Member of the Education Commission, I visited the Agricultural Colleges, particularly, in U.P. where there are more than 40 colleges and these colleges turn out graduates who do not like to work in the fields but want cushy jobs in the offices. We discussed these things at great length and we brought it to the notice of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with a view to reconstructing the whole system of agricultural education in agricultural universities and agricultural colleges.

SHRI SONAVANE: What are the suggestions of this Ministry?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I refer to suggestions not of the Ministry but of the Education Commission. There is a separate chapter on agricultural education in its report. I draw his attention to that.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: To give an agricultural bias to education in the schools, especially in the mofussil schools, some extra expenditure will be necessary. Since the fourth Plan has been in the process of formation, have the Ministry moved the Planning Commission for allotment of extra funds in the fourth Plan to give education an agricultural bias?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: It is not a question of education being given an agricultural bias; it is a question of giving work experience to the students at the secondary stage. Agricultural bias will be given to the students who are studying in the schools located mostly in the villages, and they will be given other crafts suitable to the locality where the school is situated.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: I think the Minister is aware of the fact that those who are taking education in agricul-

tural institutions, most of them, do not go back to the land. On the lowest estimate, 99 per cent of them do not go back to the land. Now, at the same time, in the last 10 years, the experience of the U.P. Agricultural University at Pantnagar and of the Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana is very encouraging, if you make the students work for the farms from the very beginning. Having known the success of these institutions, what prevents the Government from introducing the same thing in all the agricultural institutions in our country, and would they put a time-limit for such introduction so that the most urgent task of our economy will be fulfilled as early as possible?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The question of my hon. friend does not relate to school education. Anyway, I can answer the question. (*Interruption*) The main question relates to agricultural education at the school stage. But the question raised by my hon. friend Shri Amin relates to agricultural education at the graduate or post-graduate stages. This problem is dealt with in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which, as I said, deals with agricultural education. They have got a plan to establish an agricultural university in each State, to have extension services to the farmers. This plan is being worked by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Would a time-limit be introduced so that it can be done urgently?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: He will have to refer to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: A very good question has been brought forward by my friend Shri Lobo Prabhu. My question is this. In view of the fact that quite a big chunk of the common land of the village people and of the panchayats is available with each village unit and each panchayat unit, will the Government consider the question, for the country as a whole, that a certain percentage of the land of the village panchayats say, 25

to 30 per cent, should be taken over by the Government and developed with the village as a unit, so that the most modern and up-to-date agricultural methods could be applied in order that the farmers could have a sort of educative value in agriculture, especially in view of the fact that there is a broad and clear bias in favour of agriculture since a number of educated students, graduates, etc., are turning to agriculture and farming? In order to have a further breakthrough in agricultural production and agricultural produce, will he consider the incorporation of a definite scheme in this regard with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, so that there could be more and more food production in our country and, further, the unemployment could be reduced and the students and educated people in general could take to agriculture as their first profession?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether it is within the knowledge of the Education Minister that almost 90 per cent of our educational institutions—schools and colleges—in rural and urban areas have no playgrounds or recreational rooms? The Ministry have many programmes, but this is one of the basic reasons for student indiscipline. Unless students are provided with a playground and recreational room, naturally they will roam in the veranda and this leads to indiscipline. I want to know whether within 3 years, it will be made compulsory for each educational institution to have a playground and recreational room?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: A room can be built for recreational purposes for students, but I cannot give the assurance that land will be available for playgrounds for all the students in the country.

राजनैतिक दलों के लिए चन्दे

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों/नेताओं को, विशेषतया चुनौतियों के दौरान, चन्दे के रूप में बड़ी-बड़ी धनराशियां दी जाती हैं और न तो इन धन-राशियों का कोई लेखा रखा जाता है और न ही चन्दा देने वाले व्यक्तियों के नामों का कोई रिकार्ड रखा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि चन्दे के रूप में दिया जाने वाला धन मुख्यतया काला धन अथवा विदेशी धन होता है ; और

(ग) उक्त चन्दों पर रोक लगाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Government have no means under law of verifying either all donations given to political parties or the accounts maintained in respect thereof. The report of the Intelligence Bureau regarding the use of foreign money in the last general elections and for other purposes is still under examination.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : हमारे देश के इलैक्शन में रुपया जो खेल खेलता है, उस का जो रोल है, उस को देख कर देश के समझदार आदमी कभी कभी यह महसूस करते हैं कि आज हमारे जनतंत्र का अस्तित्व ही खतरे में पड़ रहा है। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह राजनैतिक क्षेत्र की एक बुराई डिफ्रेक्शन को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने सभी राजनैतिक दलों के नेताओं और देश के अन्य बड़े बड़े लोगों की एक कमेटी बनाई है, जो उस समस्या पर विचार कर रही है, क्या उसी तरह राजनैतिक दलों को विशेषकर इलैक्शन में मिलने वाले पैसे की बुराई को रोकने के लिए पार्लियामेंट में सब राजनैतिक दलों के लीडर्ज और देश के बड़े बड़े लोगों की

एक उच्च-स्तरीय कमेटी बनाई जायेगी, जो इस बुराई को रोकने के ठोस उपायों पर विचार करे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह सजेशन फ़ार एक्शन है। असल में इस सम्बन्ध में अब कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अगर वह यह अनुभव नहीं करते हैं, तो दूसरी बात है।

क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसा उपाय करेगी कि सब राजनैतिक दल चन्दे आदि के रूप में जो रुपया प्राप्त करते हैं, उस के एकाउंट्स के आडिटिंग का सुन्दर और संतोषजनक प्रबन्ध किया जाये और उस की रिपोर्ट बाकायदा प्रकाशित हुआ करे, जिस से पता चले कि किस राजनैतिक दल ने कहाँ से कितना रुपया लिया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have said that at the present moment there is no legal provision under which we can do these things. This is the present legal position.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: In spite of the fact that the question of foreign money has been raised in this House on several occasions in the past and assurances were given that active measures are being taken to check the flow of foreign money into the hands of political parties, even now foreign money is flowing into the hands of political parties continuously and it is unabating. Recently the Kerala Chief Minister made the shocking disclosure that the Kerala Congress Party Deputy Leader, Mr. George Thomas, has received an amount worth 50,000 dollars from an American organisation called the Christian Anti-communist Crusade. It was also disclosed that the same Mr. George Thomas... (Interruption). That has not been contradicted by anybody. Even Mr. George Thomas has not contra-

dicted it. It was also disclosed that the very same Mr. George Thomas, the Congress Party leader, was receiving since 1960 an annual amount of 6,000 dollars from another organisation in America. This is the reason why this Government is not taking active steps to check the flow of foreign money into the hands of political parties in India because the Congress Party is the major beneficiary of this foreign money. Lastly, I would like to know from the Minister, because about a year back the Home Minister assured the House that the CBI is investigating about the role of foreign money, especially of the PL. 480 counterpart funds, what investigations have been made and which are the parties that are the beneficiaries of these funds?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the Hon. Member has referred to certain allegations.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: They are not allegations, they are facts. It has been proved in the Kerala Assembly. Even Mr. George Thomas did not contradict it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The Government is aware of allegations against many political parties. (Interruptions) As a matter of fact, in these matters, if the allegations are to be believed—I do not believe them—practically every party is living in a glass house and it is better not to throw stones at anybody.

SHRI NAMBIAR: That is not the correct approach. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order order. He has stated a fact, what is in his knowledge, that all parties are living in glass houses. (Interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not made allegations against any political party.

SHRI RAJARAM: He said that every political party is living in a glass house. His party may be living in a glass house. Their party may be liv-

ing in a glass house. But we are not living in a glass house.

SHRI RANGA: He did not say "every party". He said "almost every party".

SHRI RAJARAM: Even Indian industrialists are not giving us money what to talk of foreign industrialists.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If announcements on behalf of parties are to be made, I can also make an announcement on behalf of my party that we are not living in a glass house. It is absolutely wrong to say that merely the Congress Party is doing it and other parties are not doing it. I am not going into the allegations. This is not the time when I can express my views also. I am here to give information in answer to a question asked. I said that we are aware of the allegations. Allegations against each other are also made. I think it is very much better not to go by these allegations. (*Interruption*). If at all the hon. Member has got any information any specific information about any specific person, he may pass it on to me and we will look into it. Nothing more than that can I say at this moment.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He may investigate this case and say whether it is a fact or not.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am prepared to investigate if the hon. Member is prepared to take responsibility for the allegation made. Allegations can be investigated only when people take responsibility for making those allegations, otherwise allegations cannot be investigated. The hon. Member has made mention of a certain case about some CBI inquiry. There again I think there is some confusion in the minds of some of the hon. Members. CBI and IB are two different organisations. CBI is an investigating police organisation. IB is an intelligence organisation. Whatever the implications may be these are two agencies; please understand that. Secondly, whatever inquiry has been made by the IB is

under the examination of the government. I would like to say that some time next session I will be in a position to make a statement about it.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: In view of the established fact that in a large majority of cases the finances available to the political parties in India are from sources other than those contributed by the companies registered in India, may I know whether the government considers it prudent and advisable to take steps to get compulsory audit of accounts of all political parties in India, including trade unions and co-operatives with which politicians are associated and the various friendship organisations that we have in this country?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, it is an academic suggestion. I think I am bound to give my opinion here, if you permit me. Such audit or organised political parties can be done only if the political parties are compelled to register themselves under some Act. I personally think that it would not be a very advisable or wise step to take.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: What about trade unions and co-operatives?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Minister has said that it is under the investigation of IB and examination of the hon. Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Not investigation by IB; but examination by me.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I want to ask him how this foreign money is received either by the political parties or political personalities. There are various ways of receiving foreign money. It may be received in cash; or it may be giving support to some of those newspapers or periodicals that support their policy in this country; or it may be by way of cultural relationship by dumping all their literature and the amount collected going into the coffers of the political party. How is this investigation being carried on? May I know

whether all these aspects have been covered by the IB or whatever agency the hon. Minister has employed for this purpose?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He is anticipating my statement on the report. I cannot do that.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि जो रपट उन के पास है वह इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो का है और सी० बी० आई० का नहीं है। आपने यह भी फरमाया कि वह बहुत दिनों से उस की जांच कर रहे हैं। मैं इन सब चीजों को मानता हूँ, ठीक है, देर लगेगी, उस के ऊपर उनका जो फैसला है, उसके लिए भी देर लग सकती है। मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम वह जो इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो का रपट है उस से माननीय मंत्री जी इतना तो बता सकते हैं, किस पार्टी को दिया यह भी हम नहीं पूछ रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी राजनीति में बाहर से कितना पैसा आया है, कितनी उस की मात्रा आ गई है, इस का हमें कुछ पता दे सकते हैं? वह तो रपट में होगा।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir; not at this stage. I cannot give this information at this stage.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहता हूँ यह कोई एग्जामिनेशन की बात नहीं है? मैं पूछता हूँ फैक्ट कि कितना पैसा आया ताकि हम लोगों को उस की गंभीरता मालूम हो कि ग्लास हाउसेज में हम लोग रहते हैं तो पता तो चले कि ग्लास कितना बड़ा है या छोटा है।

श्री यशबन्त राव चव्हाण : वह फैंट्स ही हम एग्जामिन कर रहे हैं। जब तक एग्जामिन न कर लें तब तक कैसे बताएंगे?

I cannot say that

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is he prepared to give it in the lobby?

SHRI NAMBIAR: What is it worth?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No lobbying at this hour.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: The constant rumours and also various questions which have come up in Parliament have only helped to spread the atmosphere of mistrust among the people. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he would make available to Parliament at least the names of the agencies through which this sort of money is being made available. Because, whatever may be the difficulty to determine the quantum—it may also be difficult to determine to which party it goes—surely, with the agency which the government has the agencies can be detected. So, will the hon. Minister make this available to us at the shortest possible time?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot make any comment because that would be going into the examination of that report. Therefore, I would request hon. Members not to press me to answer that question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: It is a well known fact that huge literature from some countries is dumped into our country and that is converted into hard cash in the name of certain political parties. In the next session when you are going to make a statement on this subject, will this specific point be clarified as to what quantity of literature came into our country and how much money was converted by which party?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Hon. Members are raising questions and want me to make statements on those points. I cannot promise that. I can make a statement only on the examination of the report.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR: Assuming that the Hon. Minister is content to live in a glasshouse, I would like to ask whether he would make a distinction between a glasshouse of foreign

manufacture and a glasshouse of indigenous manufacture. Would he at least take steps to see that donations from foreign sources are made impossible because they are destined to alter the political pattern of this country and to interfere with the independence of the political parties? Assuming that he takes no steps to prevent donations from indigenous sources, I would like to know whether he is prepared to take steps to prevent money from foreign sources coming to pervert the political parties of this country.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is exactly our purpose and aim. I quite agree with the purpose and aim. The inquiry was undertaken with a view to finding out the role of foreign money. Whether we can remove this corroding influence in our political life and how to do it is the main question. I entirely agree that this should be done.

REVOLVING TOWER OF ASHOKA HOTEL

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*784. **SHRI D. N. DEB:**

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign experts will be consulted about the further construction of the Revolving Tower at the Ashoka Hotel;

(b) if so, the reasons why necessity for such consultation has arisen; and

(c) the extra cost on such consultation and on further extension of construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI-MATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The revolving mechanism which is being purchased from Japan is proposed to be installed

with the help of Engineers of the Supplying firm.

(c) Does not arise, as this is part of the contract with the Japanese firm.

SHRI D. N. DEB: It was indicated before the last economic conference of Asia and the Far East in New Delhi that the revolving tower would be completed much before the conference but it could not be completed. There was a lot of criticism inside and outside the House about the enormous cost involved and the way the decision had been taken to construct the tower. May I know as to what impelled the Government of India to consult foreign experts at this stage and why this could not be anticipated when the plans for the revolving tower were finalised?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): As has been stated in the reply, no new foreign experts are being consulted. The Japanese firm which is going to supply the revolving mechanism will send their engineers when we are ready to instal it here. No new consultation with any foreign firm has been undertaken.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: We are having a revolving tower of Babel.

SHRI D. N. DEB: What is the total amount which will be involved in having these consultants from Japan and this new construction?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The total foreign exchange component of the revolving tower is Rs. 2.27 lakhs and that will include the expenditure upon the Japanese experts who will come here because the order has been placed with them. The equipment, in fact, has been built by them and it is now to be brought to India and installed.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: When this idea of providing a Revolving Tower to Ashoka Hotel was conceived, was it investigated as to what would be the total capital required for constructing this Tower and whether

it would attract more foreign visitors, what would be its potential and what would be the return that it would bring to this concern?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As the House will recall, this Revolving Tower was a part of the new Ashoka Annexe project before the UNCTAD Conference which was held here last year. It was considered that the accommodation was very inadequate and therefore, a new Annexe was built at a cost of over Rs. 2 crores and this Revolving Tower was conceived as a part of this new project. As you all know, the Annexe has 150 rooms; it has a very large Convention Hall which can seat 2,500 people and which I think, is the largest in India. The Revolving Tower was also conceived at that time as part of this new project. The idea was this. In many foreign countries they have these Revolving Towers and we thought that this being a public sector hotel, it would be a good thing if a Revolving Tower was also built.

The Hon. Member has raised the question of profitability also. It is difficult to work out the profitability on each separate item—on the Convention Hall, on the Tower and so on; but the overall picture of profitability was certainly kept in mind when this project was undertaken.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU: May I ask the Hon. Minister: (a) whether he has any suggestion or proposal under consideration to hand over the management of the Ashoka Hotel to foreign operators in the United States; and (b) how much money has been spent to construct this new Conference Hall and what is the return that has been received out of it so far?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is no question, whatsoever, of handing over the management to any foreign company or foreign collaborator. As I had mentioned last time, we are exploring the possibility of getting some foreign consultancy not only for this Hotel but for the other hotels also in

the public sector because, as the Hon. Member knows, several important private sector hotels have had the facility of getting foreign experts, not as a collaboration, not as management contract but purely as management consultancy, and we felt why should the public sector be deprived of a facility which is available to the private sector because our whole intention is that the public sector should really do as well as, if not better than, the private sector. We are examining the possibility of foreign consultancy. That is still at a very embryonic stage. But there is no question, whatsoever, of handing over the management of this Hotel to any foreign firm or any foreign company.

As I have mentioned, the total cost of the new Annexe, including the Convention Hall, was over Rs. 2 crores. I think, it is too early for us to say how much specifically we have got back from that.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU: How much have you got so far? How many times you have let it out?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not have the information. There was a *kavali* programme the other night. I do not know whether the Hon. Member was there or not. So, it is very popular.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Is the Government aware that, in U.K., they were able to recover the money spent on the Revolving Tower in London within a span of a year? I would like to know whether the Government is in a position to assess precisely how much is going to be spent on the Revolving Tower at Ashoka Hotel and in what span of time we would be in a position to recover that amount.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The tragedy is that the Revolving Tower has not yet begun to revolve. It is only when the Tower revolves that the question of recovery or profitability will arise.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH: The Hon. Minister combines in himself both the Hotel side and the Civil Aviation side. Has he from the Civil Aviation side complained to the Hotel side that the Revolving Tower is in direct line with the runway of Palam Airport and, therefore, will be a hazard to civil aviation and civil aircraft? What action has been taken in this regard? (*Interruptions*).

DR. KARAN SINGH: This Tower project was first conceived when it was in a different Ministry, and they did consult the Civil Aviation Department. In fact, that was one of the reasons why the whole thing got delayed because originally they had planned the Tower. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: That was on account of the contractors.

DR. KARAN SINGH: This is a valuable point that the Hon. Member, Shri Girraj Saran Singh, has raised. Originally the height was about 150 ft. Then when the plans were given, it was felt that it was rather stumpy, and from the architectural point of view there would be some advantage in raising it higher and also when the thing at 150 ft. revolves we would see only the chimney of the Ashoka Hotel. Therefore, it was thought that it should be a little higher so that we can have a better view. When the question of height arose, the problem of Safdarjang also arose because this was a hazard. There was some prolonged correspondence between the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Department of Civil Aviation. Finally, in agreement it was decided to put it up to 227 feet. So, whatever plans have now been prepared have been done with the full approval of the Civil Aviation Department.

SHRI P. G. SEN: The Hon. Minister has said that the revolving tower has not begun to revolve yet. Can he tell us when the work will be undertaken and the tower will start revolving?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am very anxious that the tower should revolve as early as possible. But there is a little background about this also. As the House would recall, the Public Undertakings Committee had made some comments about the new annexe project and as a result of those comments, inquiry committee has been set up; that report is due on the 11th September. Meanwhile we are getting this whole tower project also looked into afresh and when those two reports are with us, we should then be in a position to take a decision. I am hopeful that it will begin to revolve in 1969.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Would the Hon. Minister ensure that no payment is made to the Japanese technicians and the technical people till the tower actually begins to revolve and the project proves to be a success, for normally what we find is that payments are made first and then the machinery does not work satisfactorily?

DR. KARAN SINGH: It would be extremely unfair to the Japanese firm. After all, we asked them to prepare this mechanism for us. The profitability is our responsibility and not of the Japanese.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I am talking about the technical feasibility.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Certainly, but they have got to manufacture the equipment they have got to fabricate it; they have got to send it. We can hardly withhold payment and expect them to make all these equipment worth lakhs and lakhs of rupees at their own cost and then send it here, and then have our contractors get ready to build it; at that rate it would take many years for the thing to revolve. So withholding payments is absolutely impossible.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What we find is that most of the agreements which are made are faulty agreements, and after the payment is made, the machinery does not work properly.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Already, Government have spent lakhs or rupees in constructing the revolving tower. If they delay I think that this amount will be wasted. Instead of that let them take some technical assistance from Indian engineers so that they can build it soon. The other thing is in regard to taking foreign technical assistance. When it is completed and when the tower goes revolving, I hope it might not go on revolving in the Russian way as the communist people are doing here.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Have Government taken into consideration the possibility or probability of hastening the process of bringing in a revolution after the revolving tower begins to function? What is the purpose for which it is intended, whether it is mainly intended to attract foreign visitors or whether to attract a revolution in the near future?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The Hon. Member is an expert in revolution and therefore he should really be able to advise us on this matter. But the real thing is that the revolving tower is supposed to be a sort of tourist attraction not only for foreigners but for our own people also. I am sure many of my hon. friends would like to revolve with me over a cup of tea after the thing is ready.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us come down to the earth from the tower now. Next question.

SALES TAX STRUCTURE IN DELHI

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*785. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:**
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has proposed a change in the present system of sales tax in the Union Territory at the ultimate point of sale, to replace it with a new system of im-

posing such tax at the first point of sale;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the scheme; and

(c) whether Government propose to evolve a uniform sales tax system on the said lines for enforcement throughout the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Under Section 5A of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, the Lt. Governor is empowered to specify the point at which the sale of goods may be subjected to sales tax. The Delhi Administration have reported that they are making a detailed study of the impact of shifting sales tax to the first point, on the revenue receipts of the Union Territory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sales Tax is a State subject of taxation. The question of evolving a uniform sales tax system throughout the country by the Central Government, therefore, does not arise.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: It has been felt by taxation experts and economists that if we have sales tax imposed at the first point it is easy procedurally and it also gives a chance for better collection and the chances for avoidance of tax are reduced considerably. As the hon. Minister has said, the Lt. Governor has the powers to do so and the Delhi Administration has been considering this. Since the area here is small, possibly an experiment can be made in the Delhi Administration area and if it works well it can possibly be extended. Can the Hon. Minister give us an idea as to the time by which the Delhi Administration might take a decision or whether Government can help in making them come to a decision quickly?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The Delhi Administration ac-

tually made an experiment of charging sales tax at the first point on seven commodities and their experience was not very happy because there was a lot of loss of revenue because of that, and they have calculated the loss of revenue item-wise. Still, as the hon-Member has said, there is a very strong opinion about charging sales tax at the first point. That is why the Delhi Administration is now considering at present how to avoid the loop-holes and other factors which cause loss of revenue when sales tax is charged at the first point, and that matter is under their consideration. It is very difficult for me to indicate the time by which the consideration will be over and they will be ready to adopt this new system.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि सेल्स टैक्स स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और यह बात ठीक भी है लेकिन सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में, जैसा अभी कहा गया, कलेक्शन में बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है, इसमें करप्शन भी है और टैक्स का इवेजन भी बहुत होता है और यह बात सभी स्टेट्स में है। पहले जब कपड़े पर सेल्स टैक्स लगा तो उसके बाद सभी स्टेट्स की रजामन्दी से सेंटर ने उत्पादन कर लगा दिया और सेल्स टैक्स सभी जगह से हटा दिया गया, उससे काफी लाभ भी हुआ, कपड़ा बेचने वालों को भी/ खरीदने वालों को भी और सरकार को भी। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उसी प्रकार से कुछ और आइटम्स पर भी सेल्स टैक्स को हटाकर उत्पादन कर लगायगी ताकि इसमें जो रिश्कत चलती है या जो और तकलीफें हैं वह दूर हो सकें ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में जब भी कोई मुझाव मिलेंगे तो उनपर हम सहानुभूति से विचार करेंगे।

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद्

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* 787. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री अटल बिहार वाजपेयी :

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

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् के मुझावों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कोई निदेश दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार किया गया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने उप-प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मन्त्रियों तथा योजना आयोग के अध्यक्ष की राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की पहली बैठक के तुरन्त बाद परिषद् की सिफारिशों की ओर ध्यान आकषिप्त करते हुए जिनसे इनका संबंध था अनुरोध करते हुए यह लिखा था कि वे उनके कार्योंन्वय को उच्च प्राथमिकता दें।

(ख) तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 131 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में 26 जुलाई, 1968 को सदन के सभा पटल पर रखे गये एक विवरण के क्रम में सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही की वर्तमान स्थिति बताने वाला एक संशोधित विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1979/68।]

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला आक्षेप तो यह है कि विवरण-पत्र केवल इंग्लिश में ही दिया

गया है, वह हिन्दी में भी दिया जाना चाहिए था।

दूसरे, इसमें नं० 2 में लिखा है कि राज्यों को लिखा गया है इस की सिफारिशों के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में आपको राज्य सरकारों की कोई राय प्राप्त हुई है और क्या उन्होंने इन सिफारिशों को असली रूप देने में कोई कठिनाइयाँ बतलाई हैं?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया है उसको अभी बहुत देर नहीं हुई, न अभी यह प्रश्न जरा जल्दी का है। अगर अगले अधिवेशन में इसके बारे में पूछा जाए या कुछ महीनों के बाद पूछा जाए तो सम्भवतः ठोस रूप में हम बता सकेंगे, उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है और क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : कम्युनलिज्म, सम्प्रदायवाद के बारे में अभी तक कोई भी परिभाषा पर हम नहीं पहुँचे हैं और इसलिए पिछले वक्त मंत्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर कहा था कि उस की परिभाषा के लिए कोई एक नई डिक्शनरी हमें बनानी पड़ेगी। इसलिए जब तक सम्प्रदायवाद, कम्युनलिज्म के बारे में परिभाषा स्पष्ट नहीं होती है तब तक यह कमेटीज बनाने के बारे में जो सिफारिशें हैं कि यह किस तरीके से फंक्शन करेंगी, जैसा मैं ने कहा जब तक कि यह उस की परिभाषा न हो जाय तब तक यह कमेटियाँ बनाना व्यर्थ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर मंत्री महोदय की क्या राय है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : किसी भी कमेटी को इसलिए नहीं बनाया जा रहा है कि वह सम्प्रदायवाद की परिभाषा करेंगी। यह तो विवरण में साफ़ बतलाया हुआ

है कि विभिन्न मुद्दे जो उस समिति में पेश थे उन के बारे में विचार विमर्श हुआ था। उस के सम्बन्ध में सब राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया है, यहाँ के मंत्रालयों को लिखा गया है और योजना आयोग को लिखा गया है। एक खास सुझाव जोकि उस समिति की तरफ़ से आया था वह यह था कि कानून में संशोधन किया जाय और उस कानून का संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को कल ही इस माननीय सदन के सामने पेश किया गया था और इस माननीय सदन ने उसे प्रवर समिति के सामने भेजा है। वह सम्प्रदायवाद इत्यादि से किस तरह बचेंगे उस विषले वातावरण को कैसे कम करेंगे उस के बारे में प्राविधान किया गया है। इसलिए अभी न तो समिति के सामने और न हाउस के सामने सवाल है कि इस सम्प्रदायवाद की परिभाषा की जाय।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल की मीटिंग में यह तय पाया गया था :

It was decided to set up a sub-committee on communalism to review the communal situation.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस सब कमेटी को कौन्स्टीच्यूट कर लिया गया है, अगर नहीं तो कब तक कर लिया जायगा?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी नहीं अभी यह कौन्स्टीच्यूट होने वाला है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : One of the major hurdles from our point of view is the question of language. This was taken up at the National Integration Council by our spokesman who attended the conference. Though the Constitution has forbidden any discrimination on the basis of birth, race, religion and caste, unfortunately it has

not forbidden discrimination on the basis of language now committed. Discrimination on the basis of language on a large scale is writ large in every central administration. So I would like to know what concrete approaches have Government made to see that people do not suffer because of discrimination on the basis of language which they speak by the accident of their birth, not wantonly.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is no discrimination as far as the Government of India are concerned on the basis of language, and only last session or the one before that, we had passed a Resolution in this House as well as got through an amending Act to put beyond doubt any possibility of any discrimination or any disadvantage to any section of the people of India. There was a small point on which doubts were raised, as to whether it would cause any discrimination or difficulty. That is under examination and we hope to solve it as quickly as possible.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: As has been explained here, the communal problem has not been solved and the language problem also has not been solved. On the question of regionalism the Council decided to constitute a committee or body to settle border disputes. But the Mysore Chief Minister openly stated that he was opposed to the suggestion. If this is the attitude of a Chief Minister with regard to regional disputes, may I know how they are going to tackle this problem?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as we know, the Mysore Chief Minister did not oppose the recommendation of the National Integration Council. He only expressed a certain doubt or misgiving about it. He did not oppose it.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Indirectly, he was certainly opposed to it. He wanted the Mahajan Commission report to be implemented.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि भाषा का प्रश्न भी उस परिषद में सोचा गया या और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आधुनिक भारत में लगभग 100 वर्ष से यह माना गया है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए एक भाषा की आवश्यकता है जिसके अनुसार हमारे संविधान में संविधान सभा ने सर्वमत से हिन्दी को वह स्थान दिया है....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The whole thing is misleading; we never accepted it.

डा० गोविन्द दास : हिन्दी के साथ साथ और भी सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की उन्नति करने के लिए क्या कोई एक निश्चित योजना बन रही है और उस एकता को लाने के लिए भाषा का जो प्रधान स्थान है उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल पर राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद में कोई खास चर्चा नहीं हुई लेकिन जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने राष्ट्रीय विचारों का सवाल उठाया है जितने भी राष्ट्रीय विचार थे वह सब हमारे संविधान में जुड़े हुए हैं। उन्हीं राष्ट्रीय विचारों के ऊपर हमारा यह संविधान आधारित है। संविधान में जो भाषा की स्थिति है वह माननीय सदस्यों के सामने साफ है और भारत सरकार पूरे तौर से उस संवैधानिक स्थिति के अनुसार आगे चलना चाहती है।

श्री रवि राय : नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल का यह जो फैसला है मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि उस पर कोई अमल नहीं होगा लेकिन फिर भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा बिल के चलते श्री कन्डप्पन ने जो सवाल पूछा कि कुछ लोगों को यह महसूस हुआ था

कि डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है तो उस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन के हटाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या सोच रहे हैं? दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि पबलिक स्कूलों के सिलसिले में शिक्षा मंत्रीजी की जो राय थी कि पबलिक स्कूलों को हटा देना चाहिए और कौमन स्कूलों में सारे बच्चों को भेजना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी शायद शिक्षा मंत्री जी उस के बारे में पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि पबलिक स्कूलों के स्टैण्डर्ड को बढ़ाना चाहिए लेकिन जब तक यह पबलिक स्कूलों को खत्म नहीं किया जाता है तो साधारण बच्चों में कोई एकता, राष्ट्रीयता और सिटीजनशिप की भावना नहीं आयेगी। सरकार की इस बारे में क्या राय है और यह पबलिक स्कूलों को बंद करने या अनुदान देने का क्या कोई फैसला है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : भाषा के प्रश्न के लिए मैंने पहले ही बताया कि उस में कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन का सवाल नहीं है। कुछ लोगों के सामने कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हो सकती हैं। उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का जो प्रश्न है उस के ऊपर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और उस के लिए हम पूरा पूरा प्रयत्न करेंगे। जहाँ तक पबलिक स्कूलों का सवाल है माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री उस के बारे में उत्तर दे सकते हैं।

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कह कर छूट्टी पा ली कि उस के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री जवाब दे सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार, का इन पबलिक स्कूलों को बंद करने और उन्हें अनुदान देने के बारे में क्या फैसला है?

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने आश्वासन दिया था कि मुझे

बाद में प्रश्न करने के लिए बलाया जायगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत ही चुका हैं। प्रश्न संख्या 788।

काश्मीर के पाकिस्तान अधिभूत क्षेत्र को वापिस लेना

* 788. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीर के पाकिस्तान द्वारा बलपूर्वक अधिभूत क्षेत्र को वापिस लेने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार से अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करके सभी प्रयोजनों के लिये उसे भारत का भाग बनाने के बारे में बातचीत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) It is Government's policy to use peaceful means to recover that part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir which has been forcibly and illegally occupied by Pakistan.

(b) and (c). The State of Jammu and Kashmir is already part and parcel of the Indian Union. By the Presidential Orders made under Article 370, after securing the concurrence of the State Govt., more and more provisions of the Constitution of India have been applied to Jammu and Kashmir. There is no proposal to repeal this article.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जब से पाकिस्तान ने हमारे जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य के करीब आधे भाग पर अवैध

अधिकार किया है उस के बाद से भारत सरकार ने उस अपने भाग की पुनः प्राप्ति के लिए लिखित प्रोटैस्ट या इस के अतिरिक्त यू एन ओ में कोई प्रश्न किया है या नहीं और दूसरे क्या यह सच है कि भारतवर्ष की सरकार ने कई बार गुप्त रूप से पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करने के लिए आधा काश्मीर पाकिस्तान को देने का कभी कोई प्रस्ताव किया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The latter part—No. There is no such proposal made at any time by anybody.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: भारत सरकार ने लिखित रूप में बा डाइरेक्ट कभी यू एन ओ से ऐप्रीशन को वेंकेट कराने के लिये प्रार्थना की या नहीं? अगर नहीं की तो क्यों ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has replied.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He asked whether there has been a proposal of giving half part of Kashmir to Pakistan. I said, 'No'. There was no proposal made at any time. Then, he wanted to know what is the Government's approach in this matter. This is the Government's approach. This can be done only by peaceful means.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या यह सच है कि इस सभा के अध्यक्ष श्री संजीव रेड्डी जब रूस के दौरे पर गये थे तब वहाँ के लोगों ने उन से यह शिकायत की कि भारतवर्ष की आजादी के बाद रूस वालों ने काश्मीर को भारतवर्ष का अंग माना, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने अपने आप ही उस को इंटर्रेट नहीं किया, धारा 370 को तोड़ कर उस को भारत का अंग नहीं बनाया, तब काश्मीर की हम क्या सहायता कर सकते हैं? इस सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई समय निर्धारित

किया है कि कब तक वह काश्मीर को भारत का पूर्ण अंग बना लेंगे? क्या इस तरह की कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Question Hour is over now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all. I have already given 2 minutes more.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

बलिया में पुलिस का गोली चलाना
+

SNQ 16. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री ओंकार लाल बॅरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने 8 अगस्त, 1968 को बलिया में महावीर जी के शान्तिपूर्ण झंडा जलूस पर गोली चलाई थी ;

(ख) किन कारणों से पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त गली चलाये जाने से घायल तथा मृतकों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)
(क) से (घ) : एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया है।

विवरण

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 8 अगस्त, 1968 को दोपहर के लगभग 2 बजे प्रयागत एक महावीर झण्डा जलूस निकाला गया। विधि और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पुलिस और मजिस्ट्रेटी प्रबन्ध पर्याप्त रूप में किये गये। जब जलूस विशनीपुर मस्जिद पहुंचा तो जलूस वाले हिंसा पर उत्तर आये और उन्होंने ड्यूटी पर पुलिस और मजिस्ट्रेटों पर अन्धधुन्ध ईंटें फेंकीं। सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट, पुलिस के डिप्टी-सुपरिन्टेंडेंट तथा कई पुलिस कर्मचारी घायल हो गये। जब बार-बार चेतावनी देना और लाठी प्रहार करना प्रभावहीन हो गया तो सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट ने जमाव को जो गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया था, चेतावनी देने के पश्चात् गोली चलाने के आदेश दिये। 3 गोलियां चलाई गईं। 3 व्यक्ति घायल हुए जिनमें से एक लगभग आधी रात को घायल होने के परिणामस्वरूप मर गया। लाठी चार्ज में 13 व्यक्ति घायल हुये।

राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि घटना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर राजस्व बोर्ड के एक सदस्य से जांच कराई जाये।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : इस गोली काण्ड में एक बहुत गरीब पान बेचने वाला मरा है। उन के एक बच्चा और स्त्री परिवार में हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन के जीवन यापन के साधनों पर कोई विचार किया गया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, as far as giving help, etc., is concerned, I think, we will have to find out from the local authorities. I have not got any specific information on it.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : इस गोली काण्ड में क्या एक पर्चा हिन्दू मुसलमान तनाव बढ़ाने के लिये बांटा गया था ? अगर बांटा गया था तो वह पर्चा कहां छपा गया था और उस के बांटने में किन लोगों का हाथ था ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is asking me to go into facts, etc. He himself has come and met me and asked for some enquiry at a little high level in this matter. I have written to the Governor to ask a senior Member of the Revenue Board to make enquiries in this matter. Before I can answer all these questions of detail, I must wait for the report.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : इस विवरण में दिया गया है कि राजस्व बोर्ड के एक सदस्य को राज्य सरकार द्वारा जांच करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। राजस्व बोर्ड का सदस्य पुलिस और मजिस्ट्रेट के मामले में क्या जांच करेगा यह आप खुद ही सोच सकते हैं। इस काण्ड को ले कर 26 अगस्त के पूर्वी सन्देश के 47 अंक में शीर्षक छपा है कि :

“सन 30 के जुलम की पुरानी याद—
एस० पी० के उतावलेपन से गोली चली”।

इसी साप्ताहिक के पृष्ठ 4 पर एक और काण्ड के बारे में छपा है :

“हल्दी थानान्तर्गत हरिहरपुर गांव के श्री० राम केवल दुबे ग्राम प्रधान की गत 15-66 अगस्त की रात्रि को किसी समय थाने के समीप ही निर्मम हत्या कर दी गई”।

यह जन्म अष्टमी के अवसर पर हल्दी थाने के अन्तर्गत हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश के

सभी जगहों पर ऐसा होता है कि थाना अध्यक्ष सारे इलाके के लोगों को इस तरह से एकत्रित कर के चन्दा वसूल करते हैं। सारे पुलिस के दलाल वहां पर आते हैं और उन को सहायता से पुलिस वाले काफी रुपया ऐंठते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इन दोनों घटनाओं की न्यायिक जांच करवाने का आश्वासन देंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस का राज हो गया है और वहां की स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ चुकी है। सोमवार, 8 जुलाई, 1968 के साप्ताहिक 'बिस्मिल' में इस तरह से छपा है :

“डी० आई० जी० स्तर का पुलिस कुकर्म—पुलिस तबके में चिल्ल-मो मच गया।”

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ा सा इस अखबार से पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

“आजादी के बीस वर्षों बाद गोरखपुर की अदालतों में जो सबसे बड़ी घटना घटी वह है स्टेट बनाम श्री एस० एन० शर्मा ए० डी० एम० जे० का मुकदमा। इस मुकदमे को कायम कराकर वहां के कुख्यात पुलिस अधिकारियों ने अपनी नाक को कितना लम्बा-चौड़ा कर लिया है यह बात इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के आदेश से जांच करने वाले विद्वान न्यायिक अधिकारी श्री आर० के० गुप्त द्वारा जांच में मिले तथ्यों से साफ जाहिर है।”

आगे लिखा है :

“गोरखपुर के कमीने पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जिला जज और जिला-धीश की गवाही”।

जब से पुलिस और मजिस्ट्रेसी में यह काण्ड फैला है तब से गोरखपुर जिले में पुलिस एकदम निरंकुश हो गई है और

वह बर्बरता का व्यवहार कर रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस की भी मंत्री महोदय न्यायिक जांच करवायें ताकि मामला दुरुस्त हो सके और पुलिस की निरंकुशता समाप्त हो सके। एक ए० डी० एम० जे० गोरखपुर ने जब इन्स्पेक्टर को 6 महीने की सजा कर दी एक मामले में, तो मामला इतना बिगड़ गया कि मजिस्ट्रेट को सिपाही द्वारा बुलवाया गया और जे० एन० शर्मा को जान के लाले पड़ गये और उन को घुटने टेकने पड़े पुलिस के सामने। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मामले की न्यायिक जांच करवायेंगे ताकि गोरखपुर और बलिया जिलों की जनता को राहत मिल सके ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The question is about Ballia firing incident.

As I said, I have asked to senior Member of Revenue Board to enquire into the matter. He has brought in some other incidents also. I can only plead.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय न्यायिक जांच करवाने का आदेश दे दें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Unless I get facts how can I merely say,

जांच करवायेंगे। यह आश्वासन मैं कैसे दूँ, क्योंकि आश्वासन देने के बाद कुछ करना पड़ता है ?

श्री कंबरलास गुप्त : जब से उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ है, इस पुलिस की ज्यादतियों की घटनायें एक नहीं अनेक सदन के सामने भी आई हैं और समाचारपत्रों में भी निकली हैं और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वहां पुलिस राज हो गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि उन की नोटिस में भी बहुत सी चीजें आई हैं, कि क्या उन्होंने कोई सूचना गवर्नर को पुलिस के व्यवहार को ठीक करने के बारे में

भेजी है? अगर भेजी है तो क्या भेजी है, और आगे यह चीज न हो, इस के लिये वह क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have specifically written to the Governors of both Bihar and U.P. I have heard the complaints in the last few weeks from Bihar and U.P. So, I have written to the Governor of U.P. to make his suggestion about this particular aspect and to take steps about it.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जो प्रश्न सदन के सामने है वह बड़ा गम्भीर है। यह प्रश्न कोई जातीयता के या साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर नहीं है, बल्कि शांति व्यवस्था के आधार पर है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आई० जी०, डी० आई० जी०, एस० पी०, डी० एस० पी०, इन्स्पेक्टर, सब-इन्स्पेक्टर और कांस्टेबल आदि बहुत बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, लेकिन शांति और व्यवस्था बिगड़ती चली जा रही है, जिस का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण बलिया का गोली काण्ड है। इस के सन्दर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि (क) जिन अधिकारियों ने इस जलूस को नियन्त्रित करने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ली थी, यानी शहर कोतवाल और डी० एस० पी०, बलिया, क्या अति शीघ्र उन का तबदला वहाँ से किया जायेगा जिस से जो न्यायिक जांच बिठलाई गई है वह उत्तम तरीके से हो सके और उन लोगों का उस पर किसी तरह का असर न हो, तथा (ख) क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जो गोली चली है उस को डी० एस० पी० ने चलवाया है या कोतवाल ने चलवाया है अथवा जनता के बीच में से किसी ने चलाया है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, unless I get the enquiry report I cannot answer it.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैंने ट्रांसफर के बारे में भी पूछा था। कोतवाल और

डी० एस० पी० जिन्होंने जलूस का नियंत्रण किया और जिन की वजह से सारा कांड हुआ क्या उनको वहाँ से ट्रांसफर किया जाएगा? अब तो वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन है। उनके रहते उत्तम तरीके से जांच नहीं हो सकती है। वे जांच पर अपने असर से काम लेंगे। क्या आप उनका वहाँ से तबादला करेंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What transfer is to be made? Well, I cannot promise about the transfer.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसको पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि उस में से कुछ लिखना रह गया है। इस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

“Adequate police and magisterial arrangements had been made to ensure maintenance of law and order. When the processionists reached the Bishunipur mosque, the processionists grew violent and resorted to indiscriminate brickbattling at the police and the magistrates on duty.”

वहाँ पहुंचते ही लोग वायोलेंट हो गए और एकाएक पुलिस और मैजिस्ट्रेट की तरफ ब्रिकबैटिंग करने लग गए। ऐसा करने का उनका क्या उद्देश्य था, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। एकाएक वे पुलिस पर क्यों नाराज हो गए, मैजिस्ट्रेट पर क्यों नाराज हो गए और क्यों उन्होंने पुलिस पर पत्थर बरसाने शुरू कर दिये। जब तक इस चीज को साफ नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक कुछ भी समझ में नहीं आ सकता है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member must understand one thing: that I cannot afford myself to be a witness in regard to all the facts that took place. But one thing is certain: that I can give a statement only on the facts that are available with me. But about the further facts, if at all I have to make any responsible statement, I

must wait. And when I have asked the Governor to send some senior official to go and enquire into it, unless I get that report, I would not be able to answer that question. But I can very well imagine why the whole thing started.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS
rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. He is ascertaining the facts.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: As to why they threw brickbats, at least he must have the information for that thing. Did they do it all of a sudden? Something must have happened which he should tell the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Why I am not giving any definite answer to this is because these are the vital aspects of the enquiry. If I form an opinion about it now, what is the point of your asking me to have an enquiry?

श्री विभूति मिश्र: गृह-मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट के किसी बड़े आफसर को जांच का काम सौंपा गया है। आप देखें कि रेवेन्यू विभाग के आफसर पुलिस के खिलफ रिपोर्ट देने से डरते हैं क्योंकि पुलिस से उनका काम पड़ता है। सदन के दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों को उन पर भरोसा नहीं है। जज पुलिस से डरता नहीं है। क्या किसी जज को इस इनक्वायरी का काम सौंपा जाएगा ताकि इंडिपेंडेंट इनक्वायरी भी हो और लोगों को संतोष भी हो जाए और आपको एक इम्पार्शल रिपोर्ट भी मिल जाए?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I can understand the hon. Member's feeling in this matter. But I would plead with him on one point. I would like to make a distinction between the different types of law and order incidents that take place. One is the communal incidents and the other the non-communal incidents. In communal incidents we want the authorities to act firmly. And, therefore, I would not

straightway jump into accepting a judicial enquiry in an incident of a communal nature. Therefore, I think that it is much better that a very senior officer—he is not merely a revenue official or one of that type that he has in mind at the district level, since many times they depend upon the police authority—goes into it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: वह आपके प्रशासन की एक इकाई है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Everybody is part of the *shasan*. Even a judge becomes a part of the *shasan* in that sense. Please do not mislead yourself. Therefore, I would like to be very cautious and careful in this matter. Our present policy is to get the police to act firmly in a communal incident, and this is also a national problem. In this matter, I do not wish to rush into having a judicial enquiry in that formal manner.

श्री शिव धरण लाल: ग्रंजेजी राज्य काल में पुलिस द्वारा इतनी गोलियां नहीं चलाई गई हैं जितनी इस राज्य में चलाई गई हैं। गोंडा, बलिया, गोरखपुर, बाराबंकी, आगरा, फैजाबाद आदि में गोलियां चली हैं। पुलिस की जो ज्यादतियां हैं वे हद को पार कर गई हैं। ग्राम सोफीपुर, तोतलपुर में पुलिस ने घोर श्रत्याचार किये हैं। पुलिस ने डकैत बन कर वहां लूट मचाई है। उसके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से भी मिला था। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि जो एस० पी० हैं या जो कलक्टर हैं उनको हटा करके क्या इन घटनाओं की खुली जांच आप करवायेंगे? उनके रहते जांच सही नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि उन अधिकारियों को हटाया जाए जिन की देखरेख में ये जुर्म हुए हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir; I would not go to that length.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस घटना के दो तीन दिन बाद मैं वहां गया था। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि जिस मस्जिद के सामने से जलूस पास करता है वहां कई बार झगड़े हो चुके हैं। मैंने वहां डी० एम० से भी बात की है। हमें मालूम हुआ है कि घटना की जांच खुद डी० एम० बलिया कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि कोई रेवेन्यू डिपार्ट-मेंट का अफसर इनकी जांच कर रहा है। जहां भी इस तरह से गोली चलती है वहां पहले से ही कुछ न कुछ चलाता है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पहले भी पत्ते बांटे गये थे इस जगह पर कई बार इस तरह के वाक्यात होते रहे हैं, झगड़े होते रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि पूरी छानबीन इसकी तभी हो सकती है जब इसकी जांच गुप्तचर विभाग से कराई जाए। तभी इसका सही मूल्यांकन हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस पूरी घटना की जांच गुप्तचर विभाग से कराई जाएगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have answered this question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have spent 15 minutes on this. I have given more opportunities to members coming from U.P.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

APPOINTMENTS TO A COURT OF SESSIONS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has suggested that appointments to a Court of Sessions be made by the High Court of the State instead of State Government as at present;

(b) whether Government have considered the suggestion; and

(c) if so, when suitable amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure will be introduced?

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

(b) and (c). Government's views will be formulated after examination of the report in consultation with State Governments.

EROSION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 31

*786. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the fast erosion by Ganga, one mile from National Highway No. 31 near Rahimpur in Khogana sub-Division;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for the safety of the National Highway No. 31; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Protective works in the form of spurs have already been constructed by the North Eastern Railway at Mansi near Rahimpur to arrest further erosion of its North bank by the river Ganga. This project is being jointly financed by the Railway, the Ministry of Transport and Shipping and the Bihar Government. Some damage has been caused to the spurs during the recent floods this year and necessary repairs are being carried out by the Railway.

FINANCE COMMISSION

*789 ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of making financial provisions for the development of the areas falling under the jurisdiction of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is being entrusted to the Finance Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri R. R. Morarka is the Chairman of the said Commission;

(c) whether it is further a fact that Shri Morarka and his brother Shri G. C. Morarka have bought bungalows on the Barakhamba Road, New Delhi, for the construction of Cinema and hotel;

(d) if so, whether there is scope for favouritism while making financial provision for the development of this area;

(e) whether it is a fact that ordinarily a person is not made a head of a body wherein he has personal interests; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to consider the question of appointing somebody else as Chairman of the said Finance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, was appointed on 29th March, 1965. The Commission has been asked *inter alia* to enquire into the financial resources of Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee, and if the financial resources of the local bodies are inadequate the Commission has to recommend whether the inadequacy should be made up by increased grants from the Central Government or by placing further resources at the disposal of the local authority concerned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f). Shri R. R. Morarka has not purchased any property on the Barakhamba Road. Unconfirmed reports are there to the effect that Shri G. C. Morarka has purchased some property in New Delhi; but with the reported dissolution of joint family in 1946 the two have no common interest, financial or otherwise. In view of this, parts (d) to (f) of the question do not arise.

INDEPENDENT TAMILNAD STATE

*790. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.M.K. Madras Ministry is considering the formation of an independent Tamilnad State; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के महासंघ का ज्ञापन

*791. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी संघ ने अपने वेतन तथा महंगाई भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग)० प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

APPOINTMENT OF MORE JUDGES IN HIGH COURTS

*792. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the States to have more judges appointed to the High Courts to dispose of the mounting arrears of cases, on a permanent basis;

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the State Governments in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Central Government had advised the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Madras to review the strength of Judges in the High Courts and send proposals for augmenting the strength, where necessary.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have reviewed the strength of the High Court Judges in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts and as a result 25 more Judges have been appointed from 1-1-1968 to date in the High Courts of these States.

न्यायालयों में हिन्दी में कार्य

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

(क) हिन्दी को पूर्ण रूपेण राष्ट्रीय भाषा का स्थान दिलाने और अंग्रेजी न समझने वाले साधारण लोगों की सुविधा

के लिये न्यायालयों, उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में बहस, निर्णय तथा आवेदनों के काम हिन्दी में करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) इस दिशा में किस हद तक सफलता मिली है और कब तक यह उद्देश्य पूरा हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) देश का न्यायिक प्रशासन एक समान बनाए रखने के उद्देश्य से यह आवश्यक है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय की एक ही भाषा हो। चूंकि इस समय सभी उच्च न्यायालयों में अंग्रेजी प्रयोग में लाई जा रही है यह आवश्यक है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में भी अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग जारी रहे। जहां तक उच्च न्यायालयों का सम्बन्ध है, राज भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 348 (2) के अधीन किसी राज्य के राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व अनुमति से, हिन्दी अथवा उस राज्य में उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाही में राज्य की राजभाषा के प्रयोग की स्वीकृति दे सकते हैं। किसी राज्य में जिला तथा अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली भाषा का मामला पूर्णतया संबंधित राज्य सरकार तथा उच्च न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

(ख) केवल इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में, दीवानी तथा फौजदारी अभियोगों में बहस के लिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी गई है। बिहार, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में जिला, सेशन तथा अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में कार्यवाही के लिये हिन्दी का बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग हो रहा है। निर्णयों इत्यादि के लिये हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग होता है।

**NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS
PROGRAMME**

***794. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:**

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven thousand Instructors, including two thousand women, are facing an immediate danger of being retrenched following the Union Government's decision to disband the 13-year old National Fitness Corps Programme;

(b) if so, the States which have not reacted favourably to the Centre's proposals to decentralise the programme; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter to save the Programme and the Instructors from retrenchment?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):**
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter about the absorption of instructors in States is under examination.

**DEVELOPMENT OF SOME PLACES AS
TOURIST CENTRES IN DODA DISTRICT**

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

(a) whether during his visit to Jammu and Kashmir recently, he said that some places in the Doda District of Jammu would be developed as Tourist Centres with an idea of making the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway popular;

(b) whether Government are aware that this scheme involves the construction of a costly 150-mile long road through the mountains from Jammu to Doda;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent for developing the Doda district for tourist spots; and

(d) the reasons why Government do not improve the existing facilities and build more dak bungalows and rest-houses on the Jammu-Srinagar route?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KA-
RAN SINGH):** (a) to (d). During a recent visit to the Doda District of Jammu, the Minister said that the scenic areas in that district would be developed as tourist centres. For this purpose it was essential that a road be constructed linking Baderwah in Doda District with Himachal Pradesh. This road is entirely separate from the national highway from Jammu to Srinagar, and covers a different part of the country. On the national highway, steps are in any case, being taken to improve existing facilities including dak bungalows. The question of the construction of the Baderwah-Chamba road is at present being considered in the Ministry of Transport & Shipping, and the financial provisions have not yet been fully worked out.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the leaders and workers of political parties are not treated as political prisoners in jails;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has been brought to the notice of Government by several political parties; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). The Jail rules of most of the States do not provide for a separate classification as political prisoners. All prisoners are normally classified into two or three

groups for purposes of treatment in the jail on the recommendation of the court convicting them.

(c) Central Government have not received any reference recently from political parties.

(d) Does not arise.

GIVING OF SPECIAL PAY POSTS TO STATE CIVIL SERVICE OFFICERS ACCORDING TO SENIORITY

*797. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special pay posts like the posts of Deputy Secretary, Director and others are given in the Indian Administrative Service according to seniority;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of applying the same system to the State Civil Service; 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) and (c). The State Services are under the administrative control of the State Governments. Government of India cannot decide as to what criteria should be applied in the posting of members of the State Civil Services on various higher posts under the State Governments.

EXCHANGE OF CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

*798. SHRI BAL RAJ MĀDHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has agreements for cultural exchanges;

(b) the countries which sent cultural delegations to India in the year ending the 31st July, 1968, and the countries to which cultural delegations were sent from India; and

(c) the criteria for selecting members of the cultural delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Turkey, Iraq, Romania, Japan, Indonesia, Iran, Poland, U.A.R., Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Norway, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Afghanistan and France.

(b) Delegations were received from Afghanistan, Bhutan, Czechoslovakia, France; Federal Republic of Germany, G.D.R., Greece, Hungary, Laos, Madagascar, Nepal, Poland, Sikkim, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia. Delegations were sent to Afghanistan, Bhutan, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Libya, Mongolia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Sikkim, U.A.R., and U.S.S.R.

(c) In the field of the performing, plastic and literary arts, the selections are made, on the recommendations of the National Akademies, from amongst artists, writers etc. of established standing and reputation.

‘लिक’ तथा ‘पेट्रियट’ को विदेशी सहायता

* 799. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि “लिक” तथा “पेट्रियट” को विदेशों से सहायता मिल रही है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने भी इस तथ्य की पुष्टि की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) से (ग) ० पिछले ग्राम चुनावों में तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों में विदेशी धन के प्रयोग के बारे में गुप्त वार्ता विभाग के प्रतिवेदन की परीक्षा की जा रही है।

INDIAN SCIENTIST TURNED OUT FROM A SECURITY ZONE BECAUSE OF RELIGION

*800. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the column 'Corridor Talk' in the 'Link' issue dated the 4th August, 1968, to the effect that a top Indian Scientist armed with official papers including a certificate of nationality and the sanction of the State Government concerned led a team of researchers to an area within a particular security zone;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was turned out because of his religion and all others in his team were permitted to enter;

(c) if so, the name of the scientist involved in the incident; and

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

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

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

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर पुल

* 801. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुना नदी के पार की बस्तियों में रहने वाले लाखों लोगों को यमुना नदी के पुल पर भारी यातायात होने के कारण उमें पार करने में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है तथा आम लोगों को वहां पर यातायात रुक जाने के कारण बहुत समय बर्बाद करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) क्या इस महत्वपूर्ण पुल के साथ दो खुले पुल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि लाखों लोगों के लिये यातायात की व्यवस्था की जा सके तथा किसी विदेशी आक्रमण के समय सुरक्षा उपायों में गतिरोध की किसी संभावना को दूर किया जा सके ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बरॉन) : (क) जी हां। यह सत्य है कि मौजूदा रेल तथा सड़क पुल पर से भारी यातायात गुजर नहीं सकता है और उस पर कभी कभी यातायात रुक जाता है।

(ख) दोनों सड़क पुल अर्थात् एक 'सी' पावर स्टेशन के निकट और दूसरा हुमायूं के मकबरे के पीछे निर्माणाधीन हैं। पहला पुल पूरा हो चुका है सिवाय कुछ छोटे कर्मों के जैसे पैदल मार्ग इत्यादि के लिये पूर्वनिर्मित खंडों का लगाया जाना। दूसरा पुल भी लगभग पूरा हो चुका है केवल ऊपरी तह (वियरिंग कोट), रेलिंग पहुंच पट्ट, आदि कुछ आखरी कार्य ही शेष हैं। दोनों पुलों के निर्माण कार्य के इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूर्णरूप से पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

* 802. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा हिन्दी में दी जा रही शिक्षा को अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया के स्नातकों को

एम० ए० हिन्दी कक्षाओं में दाखिला नहीं मिलता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा भाजाब): (क) एम० ए० पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले के लिए अभी तक 30 भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों (समझे जाने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों समेत) ने बिना किसी शर्त के बी० ए० डिग्री को मान्यता प्रदान की है। इसके अलावा, तीन विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा इस डिग्री को कुछ विशिष्ट विषयों में एम० ए० पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए मान्यता प्रदान की गई है।

(ख) यह विश्वविद्यालयों पर निर्भर करता है, जो स्वायत्त संस्थाएं हैं, कि वे डिग्रियों को पारस्परिक आधार पर अपनी संस्थाओं में भरती के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करें।

BUILDING OF SHIPS FOR INDIA IN JAPAN
ON DEFERED PAYMENT

*803. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secretary in his Ministry and his Financial Adviser had recently visited Tokyo for discussing with the Japanese Ship-builders the possibility of building ships for India on deferred payment and on barter against iron ore; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their talks in Tokyo?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). An official team headed by Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Shipping recently visited Tokyo for discussions with M/s.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan, in regard to the preparation of the Revised Project Report for the Cochin Shipyard and for the technical collaboration of the said firm in the Project. The team concluded two agreements with the firm for these purposes.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या

*804. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, बिहार सरकार, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार तथा उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और लोक सेवा आयोगों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार, विभाग-वार तथा मंत्रालय-वार संख्या कितनी कितनी है; और

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 1961 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60 इस्टेब्लिशमेंट (डी) के उपबन्धों से कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को जून, 1968 तक लाभ पहुंचा है तथा उनके नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों और तीन राज्यों में श्रेणीवार, विभागवार और मंत्रालयवार यह सूचना एकत्रित करना एक श्रमसाध्य कार्य होगा और इस सामग्री को एकत्रित करने में लगने वाला श्रम तथा समय सार्वजनिक हित के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60-सिब्बन्दी (घ) दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 1961 में समाविष्ट अनुदेश राज्य सरकारों के अधीन कर्मचारियों पर, उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा राज्य

लोकसेवा आयोगों पर लागू नहीं होते हैं। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार और केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के अधीन कार्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ यह कार्यालय ज्ञापन लागू होता है, उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित सूचना, जिन्हें इस कार्यालय ज्ञापन से लाभ हुआ है, एकत्रित की जायेगी और सदन के सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

*805. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:

SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:

SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps being taken by Government to achieve a common educational policy throughout the country; and

(b) whether a policy is also being laid for the uniform pay-scales for different categories of teaching staff in all the States keeping in view the demands made from time to time?

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

(a) The Government has adopted a Resolution on the National Policy on Education and has further decided that this should form the basis of the Fourth Five Year Plan, which will begin next year.

(b) The National Policy has laid down that the emoluments of teachers should be adequate and satisfactory having regard to their qualifications and responsibilities.

SABOTAGE OF TELECOMMUNICATION LINK IN ASSAM

*806. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telecommunication links in Shillong have been disrupted twice within ten days by saboteurs recently;

(b) if so, whether it is connected with the proposal for the re-organisation of the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents?

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

(a) to (c). Telecommunication links in Shillong were disrupted twice in July 1968 on account of cutting and stealing of copper-wire. This incident was not connected with the proposal for reorganisation of the State. Prompt action was taken by the Police and two persons have already been convicted in connection with these incidents of theft.

MERGER OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

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

(a) whether Government are aware of a move among the people of Jammu and Kashmir as well as of Himachal Pradesh for the merger of both areas;

(b) whether Government have seen the press reports wherein the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister is reported to have welcomed the move;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether the matter has come under consultation and consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such move has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has said that if the people of Jammu and Kashmir desired it, he could welcome the move.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिला

*808. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केवल उन्हीं विद्यार्थियों को जिन्होंने उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा में पास अंकों से अधिक अंक प्राप्त किये हैं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कला, विज्ञान तथा आनर्स पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला लेने की अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्य विश्व-विद्यालयों ने भी ऐसी शर्तें लगाई हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस विषयता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सारे देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में दाखिले की समान शर्तें लागू करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) ० न तो सरकार ने और न ही विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में दाखिले के लिए शर्तें का अध्ययन किया है । विश्वविद्यालय स्वायत्त संस्थाएं हैं और

शैक्षिक तथा अन्य आघारों पर दाखिले के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यताएं निर्धारित करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से स्वतन्त्र हैं । इसी वजह से दाखिले के मामले में एकरूपता लाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

देश में शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति

*809. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कानून तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है ;

(ख) सरकार ने उसके कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिये कोई विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) ० सरकार ऐसा अनिश्चय नहीं करती है कि देश में विधि तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है । फिर भी, सरकार आन्दोलनों तथा साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं में विधि तथा व्यवस्था के अनेक उल्लंघनों को चिन्ता की दृष्टि से देखती है । संविधान के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को लोक व्यवस्था, पुलिस तथा न्याय प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है । उनके द्वारा हिंसक आन्दोलनों को रोकने तथा हिंसा की किसी घटना से सख्ती से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक प्रशासनिक तथा कानूनी उपाय किये जाते हैं । फिर भी, भारत सरकार इन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए रखती है तथा उचित सहायता जब कभी मांगी जाती है, प्रदान करती है ।

**STRIKE IN INDIA ON LINES OF STRIKE
IN FRANCE**

***810. SHRI CHENGALRAYA-
NAIDU:**

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a definite information that some political parties are considering and are approaching certain organisations to have a complete hartal, as was witnessed in France recently, to paralyse the Union and the State Governments;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the capital witnessed a record number of demonstrations, protest meetings and strikes on the 5th August, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government have information that a call by sections of Central Government employees for a one day strike on September 19, 1968, is being supported by certain political parties and trade unions.

(b) Government have kept the door open for negotiations. In fact some talks have already been held on particular demands of the Central Government employees. It is hoped that the strike will not take place. However, if unfortunately, it does materialise, Government will deal with the situation effectively.

(c) According to information received from the Delhi Administration there were 5 demonstrations, 5 public meetings held in support of various demands and 4 strikes on August 5, 1968.

**करोली रोड, राजस्थान के लिए केन्द्रीय
सहायता**

6582. श्री मोठालाल भीना : क्या
परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ समय पहले सिरमुन्ना गंगपुर सिटी रोड अर्थात् करोली रोड (राजस्थान) के लिये कुछ वित्तीय सहायता देने का निश्चय किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता दी गई थी ;

(ग) यदि अब तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उसे अब देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जिस सड़क के बारे में प्रश्न किया गया है वह राज्य सड़क है और उसके विकास का दायित्व मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार का है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES'
CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE STORE, NEW
DELHI**

6583. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees' Consumer Co-operative Store, New Delhi, has been incurring losses from its very inception except for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) if so, the details of the financial position of the organisation from year to year;

(c) whether dividends were declared for the aforesaid two years only;

(d) whether the Audit has raised objections to the declaration of such dividends in view of the overall financial position of the organisation:

(e) if so, Governments reaction thereto and the proposals to improve the working of the organisation; and

(f) whether Government propose to

lay a copy of the Audit comments on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, except for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. Year-wise details of the financial position of the Society are as under:—

Year	Net Profit	Net Loss	Remarks
1963-64	1,30,301
1964-65	1,70,929
1965-66	..	2,44,394	..
1966-67	..	7,84,111	Provisional Accounts are under Audit.
1967-68	Accounts under compilation		

The Society was set up on 1-7-1963 and hence, it did not transact any business during the co-operative year 1962-63.

(c) Dividend at the rate of 6½% was declared for the years 1963-64 & 1964-65.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The affairs of the Society were looked into by three independent agencies whose reports were examined by a Committee of three senior officers drawn from the Ministry of Finance, Department of Co-operation and Ministry of Home Affairs. The recommendations of that Committee for improvement of the working of the Society and the Stores were accepted by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 30th July, 1968. Action is being taken to implement these recommendations.

(f) There is no such proposal at present.

APPOINTMENT OF RESEARCH OFFICERS IN U.P.S.C.'S OFFICE

6584. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission has

appointed in its office some Research Officers and other staff for work in connection with the introduction of regional languages for its examinations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these appointments were made without duly advertising the posts;

(c) whether any of the Universities or State Governments were consulted or requested to suggest suitable names for these appointments; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure selection of suitable and experienced persons to these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There are no posts of 'Research Officers'. Appointments have, however, been made against some of the sanctioned posts including those of senior Research Officer and Research Assistant.

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

(d) Selections were made by Interview Boards duly constituted by the Commission and the Boards included, among other persons, expert advisers in accordance with established procedure.

CONSTRUCTION OF BOUNDARY WALL
AROUND INDRA MARKET, DELHI

6585. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10495 on the 10th May, 1968, and state:

(a) whether the work relating to the construction of boundary wall on all sides of the Indra Market has been completed; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed on all sides with a height of the entrance gate 8 feet covered with iron-railing in order to check the entry of trucks in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A boundary wall is being provided on the front side facing G.T. Road of the Indra Market only. Three-fourth of the work has already been completed.

(b) The remaining work is expected to be completed in about one and a half month's time.

INDRA MARKET, DELHI

6586. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10499 on the 10th May, 1968, regarding Indra Market, Delhi and state:

(a) the number of times the Enforcement Directorate of the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Municipal Corporation have removed the mods from the road in Indra Market, Delhi during the period from 1st January to 30th July, 1968;

(b) the steps being taken in the matter as these goods on the road are causing great hardships to the residents; and

(c) whether all the tea stalls and reharies have since been removed from the said Market?

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

(b) and (c). Alternative sites for the licensed reharies have been selected and allotments are expected to be made in about a month's time. Whereafter action against unauthorised squatters who remain will be intensified.

INDRA MARKET, DELHI

6587. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10497 on the 10th May, 1968, regarding increase of anti-social elements in the Indra Market, Delhi and state:

(a) the number of times the Police have checked the shops at night to see that they are closed at 8.30 p.m. from the 11th May, 1968 to 31st July, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shops are used for cooking, washing and bathing purposes, causing great inconvenience to the residents and if so, what steps are being taken to see that these shops are used only for commercial purposes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some shops are being used by un-social elements instead of residence, causing great hardship to other residents of the area; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Delhi Administration have checked the shops 11 times during the period.

(b) Shops in Indra Market are used for commercial purposes only; some staff of the shops however stay in the premises of the shops. No reports about inconvenience caused to residents by cooking etc., is available with the Government.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Police received a complaint about goondaism in Indra Market. The complaint was enquired into and the allegations were found to be incorrect.

REMOVAL OF AN UNAUTHORISED DAIRY IN INDRAMARKET, ARYAPURA, DELHI

6588. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that an unauthorised dairy is being run in Indra Market, Aryapura, Subzimandi, Delhi, causing great hardships to the residents;

(b) whether the same has since been removed; and

(c) if not, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A complaint was received from the residents of Indra Market and Aryapura in June, 1968, against milching of cattle by Shri Boota Ram in the morning and evening near Indra Market in the presence of his customers. Milching of cattle on the road side is against section 323(2) of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, and according to information received from the Municipal Corporation he was prosecuted six times between 1-1-68 to 25-8-68. The latest prosecution is due for hearing in court on 12-9-1968.

जमियत-उल-उलेमा-ए-हिन्द

6589. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में जमियत-उल-उलेमा-ए-हिन्द का हाथ था और पुलिस ने जमियत-उल-उलेमा के सचिव तथा नगर पालिका

के सदस्य मुफ्ती अब्दुल गालिब तथा दिल्ली के समाचारपत्र अलजमियत के संवाददाता रेहमत नंजमी को फ्रेंज-ए-ग्राम कालेज में दंगे उकसाने तथा पुलिस के दस्ते पर हमला करने के आरोप पर गिरफ्तार किया गया है और यह गिरफ्तारियाँ सी०आई०डी० के प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जमियत-उल-उलेमा-ए-हिन्द को राष्ट्रीय संस्था समझा जाता है अथवा साम्प्रदायिक संस्था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास सूचना नहीं है कि 28 जनवरी, 1968 से मेरठ में आरम्भ हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में जमायत-उल-उलेमा-ए-हिन्द का हाथ था। श्री मुफ्ती अब्दुल गालेफ और श्री रहमत नाजमी मेरठ दंगों से संबंधित एक मामले के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं।

(ख) साम्प्रदायिक या राष्ट्रीय संगठनों की कोई विधायी परिभाषा न होने के कारण यह पूर्णतः दृष्टिकोण का प्रश्न है।

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDENS, LUCKNOW

6590. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Director, National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, before his appointment as Director, was working as Deputy Director in the Agriculture Department, U.P.;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the present Director appeared in the interview in 1968 for Joint Director and then for Additional Director in U.P. Agricultural Department and he was rejected;

(c) whether it is further a fact that he was rejected due to his disreputable record of service and there were charges of corruption against him; and

(d) if so, the criteria for appointing him as the Director, National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Dr. L. B. Singh is a permanent Officer of the U.P. Agriculture Service and was working as Regional Deputy Director (Horticulture), U.P. when he was deputed to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture as Joint Project Director in the Directorate of Extension, Department of Agriculture in February, 1965. He was holding the above post when he was appointed as Director, N.B.G. with effect from 10th August, 1965 on Foreign Service from the Government of U.P.

(b) Yes, Sir. He was not selected for any of the two posts.

(c) It is not usual for Public Service Commission, U.P. to communicate the grounds for rejecting a candidate.

(d) His appointment was made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee and he joined with effect from 10th August, 1965.

SCIENTISTS IN NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDENS, LUCKNOW

6591. **SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:**
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the classification given by the

Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research that post which happens to fall vacant should go to the officer, who is working against a supernumerary post, although he might be in a different division, and the post in lower category released by him, may be filled in the normal way and utilised in the division in which the higher post falls vacant;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that one Scientist 'C' in the National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow who is working against a supernumerary post of Scientist 'C' has since the 4th August, 1965 not been given permanent vacancy although some permanent vacancies have been created since then; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The C.S.I.R. issued a clarification in January, 1967, stating *inter alia* that the supernumerary post created "should be abolished as soon as a vacancy in the regular cadre occurs for the absorption of the officer concerned. The lower post is to be held in abeyance till such time the supernumerary post exists." It was further clarified in June, 1967 that ".....the post (regular) which happens to fall vacant should go to the officer who is working against a supernumerary post although he might be in a different division. The post in the lower category released by him may be filled in the normal way and utilised in the division in which the higher post falls vacant."

(b) Yes, Sir, with effect from 6th August, 1965.

(c) This matter was brought to the notice of the Headquarters of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research early this year and the Director, National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, was requested to regularise the case of the Scientist concerned in accordance with the clarification referred to under part (a) above. The

Director, National Botanic Gardens, had raised some points and the matter is under correspondence with him.

उत्तराखण्ड की सुरक्षा

6592. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र उत्तराखण्ड और कुमाऊँ डिवीजन की सुरक्षा के लिये राजस्व विभाग जिम्मेदार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या भविष्य में कुमाऊँ डिवीजन और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र उत्तराखण्ड की सुरक्षा का दायित्व गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). 19 अप्रैल, 1968 को लोक सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1336 को इसी विषय पर दिये गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE

6593. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of eight trade unions in Calcutta had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister demanding a high power probe into the affairs of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

6—8 LSD/68

(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No such memorandum had been received by the Prime Minister from trade unions. The Employees' Association of the institution and some Members of Parliament had asked for an enquiry committee to be set up.

(b) The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act and the Central Government cannot directly intervene in its affairs. Since the Government is giving a grant-in-aid to the Association, it has been decided to appoint a Reviewing Committee consisting of eminent scientists to study the working of the Association and recommend specific measures for its improvement.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF UNION TERRITORIES

6594. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8871 on the 29th April, 1967, and state:

(a) whether the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has completed the study of the financial requirements of the Union Territories and made its recommendations; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

तीस हजारी न्यायालय, दिल्ली

6595. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालम है कि तीस हजारी न्यायालय, दिल्ली में वकीलों

के लिये कार्यालयों की कोई व्यवस्था न होने के कारण, वकीलों तथा मुवकिलों आदि को गर्मी, सर्दी तथा बरसात में बड़ी असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन न्यायालयों के अहाते में वकीलों के अस्थायी कार्यालयों के लिये एक इमारत बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . वकीलों के लिये कई कमरे पहले ही निर्मित किये जा चुके हैं। अब तक मुश्किल से उनमें से आधों का वकीलों द्वारा प्रयोग किया गया है और उनके भी किराये की एक बड़ी राशि का भुगतान बाकी है। वकीलों के लिये कोई अतिरिक्त आवास निर्माण करने का प्रश्न तभी उठेगा जब वकीलों द्वारा शेष खाली कमरों का प्रयोग कर लिया जायेगा और उनके किराये का भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा।

LACK OF AMENITIES IN KATRAS IN DELHI

6596. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation is unable to provide basic civic amenities in all the Katras in Delhi on account of shortage of funds; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide these elementary amenities there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Funds have been regularly released for carrying out the improvements in a number of Bustees and Katras under the Slum Clearance Scheme. Further funds will be released as and when suitable schemes are furnished by the Corporation.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY, BANGALORE

6597. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an aeronautical laboratory has been set up in Bangalore at a cost of crores of rupees;

(b) whether it is a fact that in that laboratory research is being conducted on instrumentation, electronics and material sciences instead of aerodynamics;

(c) whether it is also a fact that five screens were destroyed as a result of an accident which occurred in that laboratory on 29th or 30th April and a loss of about Rs. 20 lakhs was suffered on this account;

(d) whether it is further a fact that it will cost lakhs of rupees and will take about one year to make up this loss;

(e) if so, whether the Directors of the said laboratory are responsible for the accident; and

(f) if so, the action being taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) An amount of Rs. 6.68 crores has been incurred on the National Aeronautical Laboratory till 1967-68.

(b) The scientific programme of the National Aeronautical Laboratory is laid down by its Executive Council from time to time. Top priority is

given to research work in aerodynamics and in particular to research associated with the 4-ft. Trisonic Wind Tunnel. Structures, materials, propulsion, instrumentation and controls, Data systems and Computer-technology and mathematical sciences are the other related fields in which programmes are approved by the Executive Council.

(c) and (d). The 4-ft. Tunnel is still under the custody of the contractors, M/s. Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal (Canada) and it is covered by an all risk insurance policy. The accident which damaged the screens occurred when the tunnel was being run under direct supervision of the Engineers of the contractors. M/s. Canadian Vickers have claimed from the Insurance Company compensation and the cost to rectify the damage which is estimated to be about \$25,000. The tunnel is expected to be ready in a few months time.

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

नेशनल एरोनाटिकल लैबोरेटरी, बंगलौर

6598. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगलौर नेशनल एरोनाटिकल लैबोरेटरी में किसी भी पद में नियुक्ति करने के लिये अर्हताओं पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर नियुक्त किये गये कुछ वैज्ञानिकों के पास विज्ञान की डिग्री भी नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि तकनीकी सहायक के लिये भी विज्ञान की डिग्री होना अनिवार्य है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त लैबोरेटरी में तकनीकी सहायक के पद पर एक वाणिज्य स्नातक को नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन सब मामलों की छानबीन करने और दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) उम्मीदवार के चुनाव के समय पर चुनाव समिति द्वारा योग्यताएं तथा काम दोनों की जरूरतों पर विचार किया गया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) हमेशा नहीं। कभी कभी विज्ञान के तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में काम की जरूरतों की तुलना में विशिष्ट अनुभव पर अधिक जोर दिया जाता है क्योंकि तकनीकी सहायकों को विज्ञान वेत्ताओं के कार्य अधिकतर मदद देने के लिए समझा जाता है।

(घ) जी, हां। जूनियर तकनीकी सहायक के रूप में।

(ङ) एक समिति की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है ताकि उन व्यक्तियों के मामलों का पुनरीक्षण हो जो वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी पदों पर नियुक्त किए जा चुके हैं परन्तु उनके पास वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी अर्हताएं नहीं हैं। मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

C.I.A. ACTIVITIES IN BIHAR INDUSTRIAL BELT

6599. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CIA agents have stopped up their activities in the Bihar industrial belt particularly in Ranchi;

(b) whether it is alleged that the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi is C.I.A.'s. main target;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they are quite active in a number of labour unions and Adivasi Organizations; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to protect the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Government have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर मिलिशिया के मुख्य कार्यालय के गुलाम रसूल की गतिविधियाँ

6600. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर मिलिशिया के मुख्य कार्यालय में "गुलाम रसूल की घातक गतिविधियाँ" विषयक एक फाइल है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री गुलाम रसूल ए० ए० ओ० आई० सी० मिलिशिया में एकाउन्ट्स आफिस के श्री नूर अहम्मद नायक कर्मचारी के साथ जो पाकिस्तान को गुप्त जानकारी देने के आरोप पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था, कार्यालय में देर तक बैठा रहता था और कार्यालय से बाहर भी उसके साथ रहता था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या श्री गुलाम रसूल के संदिग्ध कार्यों के बारे में व्यापक जांच कराने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) श्री गुलाम रसूल के विरुद्ध कुछ गुमनाम शिकायतें आई थीं। जांच करने पर वह बेबुनियाद पायी गयी।

(ख) प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार श्री नूर गोहम्मद नाम के किसी व्यक्ति के साथ श्री गुलाम रसूल का संपर्क नहीं देखा गया।

(ग) उपस्थित नहीं होता।

रेडियो पीकिंग द्वारा प्रसारण

6601. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "वीर अर्जुन" के 27 जुलाई, 1968 के अंक में छपा यह समाचार सही है कि रेडियो पीकिंग ने यह घोषणा की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में क्रान्तिकारी किसानों ने बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों की भूमि पर बलात कब्जा कर लिया है और वे किसान मात्रों के समर्थक हैं ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 15 जुलाई, 1968 को पीकिंग रेडियो प्रसारण में बताया गया कि "उत्तर प्रदेश के भारतीय प्रान्त में कुछ स्थानों पर क्रान्तिकारी किसानों ने प्रतिक्रियावादी सत्तारूढ़ दल के विरुद्ध भूमि पर बलात कब्जा करने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है"।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पीकिंग रेडियो ने भारतीय साम्यवादी दल द्वारा अभी हाल में चलाये गये भूमि आन्दोलन के बारे में बहुत बड़ा चढ़ा कर लेखा दिया है। फिर भी 'परती' 'बन्जर' ग्राम समाज और वन भूमि पर बलात कब्जा करने के

लिए भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को उकसाने के लिए उग्रवादी नजर में आए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों पर सावधानी से नजर रखी जा रही है।

ATTACK BY UNDERGROUND NAGA
HOSTILES

6602. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of underground Naga hostiles attacked and over-ran a village voluntary force post at Thangam on the 22nd July, 1968, in the cease-fire bound area of Tamenglong Sub-Division of Manipur;

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

(c) how many Security Forces personnel were killed; and

(d) whether an arrest of Naga hostiles has been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The VVF post at Thangal in Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur was fired upon by a gang of hostiles, suspected to be Nagas, on the 24th July 1968. After an exchange of fire, the VVF personnel withdrew with some arms and ammunition and the post was overrun by the hostiles and set on fire. There were no casualties. A police party rushed to the spot from the nearest post and tried to intercept the hostiles.

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

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN NAGAS IN MAO
SUB-DIVISION OF MANIPUR

6603. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six men including a so-called Army Officer belonging to the camp of the breakaway underground Naga leader "General" Kaito were killed by pro-Peking underground Nagas in an encounter at Tadubi in Mao sub-division of Manipur on the 22nd June, 1968;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is reported that, on the night of 22nd/23rd June, 1968, in the course of a clash between the followers of the late Kaito and the so called Nagaland Federal Government, 5 persons of Kaito group were killed and 1 was injured.

(c) A Police force was rushed to the spot to investigate and to keep the situation under control.

USE OF FOREIGN MONEY IN GENERAL
ELECTIONS

6604. SHRI YAJNA DATTA SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the Report on the use of foreign money in General Elections has been completed; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Report of the Intelligence Bureau is still under examination.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

6605. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission in one of its reports recommended that a certain percentage of judges in a State should come from outside the State and if so, the precise recommendation made in this connection;

(b) whether some Members of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly have requested Government to ensure strict implementation of the said recommendation in view of the fact that numerous appointments to the Rajasthan judiciary are being made from out of active politicians in that State; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to these requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. However, this recommendation is contained in para 861 of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission.

(b) and (c). Appointment of the judges from outside a State is a wider question which requires consideration from various angles. Persons recommended by the Chief Justice of the High Court and the other State authorities are considered in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, and appointments are made on the basis of the legal abilities and character, without any inquiry into, or regard for the 'political affiliations'.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहृत भारतीय नागरिक

6606. श्री बृजमूषण लाल :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सीमा क्षेत्रों से पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों तथा पाकिस्तानी सशस्त्र सेनाओं के व्यक्तियों द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय नागरिकों का अपहरण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत चार वर्षों में कितने भारतीय नागरिकों का अपहरण किया गया तथा उनमें कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ग) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध अब तक की जानकारी के अनुसार उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान की जेलों में हैं ; और

(घ) उनको लौटवाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मे (ग) . जनवरी, 1964 से अब तक पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा कुल 368 व्यक्तियों का पश्चिम बंगाल, आसाम, त्रिपुरा तथा राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से अपहरण किया गया है। अपहरण किये गये व्यक्तियों में से, जिनमें 22 सरकारी कर्मचारी थे, 296 भारत लौट आये हैं तथा 63 पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों की हिरासत में बताये जाते हैं। बताया जाता है कि 9 व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान में मर गये। जम्मू व काश्मीर के बारे में सूचना की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) ऐसे सभी मामलों में, भारतीय अधिकारियों द्वारा पाकिस्तानी समकक्ष अधिकारियों से विरोध प्रकट किया जाता है तथा संबंधित व्यक्तियों की वापसी की मांग की जाती है। जब कमी आवश्यक होता है मामला राजनयिक स्तर पर भी लिया जाता है।

पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की गिरफ्तारी

6607. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

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

(क) भारतीय जल प्रांगण, थल सीमा तथा वायु सीमा के उल्लंघन करने के सम्बन्ध में जनवरी, 1966 से अब तक कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा उक्त अवधि में पाकिस्तानियों ने कितनी बार हमारे जल प्रांगण, थल सीमा तथा वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया ;

(ख) उन में कितने पाकिस्तानी सैनिक अधिकारी हैं ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शक्ल) : (क) थल सीमा के उल्लंघनों की संख्या 257 तथा वायु सीमा के उल्लंघनों की संख्या 89 है। उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने हमारे जल प्रांगण व सीमा का उल्लंघन करने के लिये गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

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

HARIJAN BOY'S DEATH IN BANASKANTHA (GUJARAT)

6608. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Harijan boy was done to death in Village Kodri in Banaskantha District Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the action which has been taken to bring the offender to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A Harijan boy of 23 years was found dead on June 7, 1968, at Village Kodrum. The death is suspected to have been caused by serious injuries inflicted on the boy by his employer.

(b) A case u/s 302/34 IPC was registered by the police. 3 persons have been arrested and the case is under investigation.

मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन जिले में खुदाई में पाई गई वस्तुएं

6609. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 10 मई, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1787 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विन्नाम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन और दक्षिण कालेज स्नातकोत्तर तथा अनुसंधान संस्था, पूना द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में जिला उज्जैन में संयुक्त रूप से की गई खुदाई के दौरान पाई गई वस्तुओं के बारे में सरकार को इस बीच प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। रिपोर्ट का संक्षेप प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) संक्षिप्त नोट सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—1980/68].

राजधानी में पकड़ी गई जाली फाइलें.

6610. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में लगभग 20 हजार जाली फाइलें पाई गई हैं जैसा कि 26 अप्रैल, 1968 को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उच्चाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कितने मामलों का पता लगा है और इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के नई दिल्ली दक्षिण क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में फाइलों का एक ढेर मिला है जिन पर कार्यवाही लम्बित है। तथापि यह फाइलें जाली नहीं हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि क्षेत्र के कुछ विभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा इन मामलों के बारे में कुछ अनियमिततायें/असंगतियां बढ़ती गई थी और यह भी, कि आयुक्त, दिल्ली नगर निगम इस मामले में जांच कर रहे हैं।

PROMOTION OF FAILED STUDENTS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

6611. SHRI K. M. Koushik:

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI CHITTY BABU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that the University of Delhi has decided to promote nearly 2,500 students who failed in Part I of B.A. classes to the next higher class;

(b) whether the decision is unacademic; and

(c) whether in pursuance of this policy, the standard of education would not degenerate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):

(a) According to a recent amendment in the University Ordinances, candidates who failed or failed to appear in the Part I Examination held in 1968, May, at their option, proceed to the next higher class and appear in the papers prescribed for the Part I and Part II Examinations simultaneously, in 1969, if otherwise eligible. The number of such students is likely to be about 2,500.

(b) The decision has been taken by the Academic Council of the University, which consists of eminent educationists, and has been confirmed by the Executive Council of the University.

(c) No, Sir; in view of the position stated in reply to part (a) of the question.

सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अनुदान

6612. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के डाकुओं के आतंक से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में डाकुओं के आतंक

से सुरक्षित सड़कों बनाने के उद्देश्य से गत 10 वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी धन राशि दी गयी है; और

(ख) उक्त राशि से अब तक कितने मील लम्बी सड़कें बनाई गई हैं और धन के अभाव के कारण कितने मील लम्बी सड़कों का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सका ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्रॉन): (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार के परामर्श में एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे यथा संभव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

FERRY BOAT DISASTER IN COOCH-BEHAR

6613. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether 28 persons were drowned in a ferry boat disaster on the river Torsa in Cooch-Behar district on the 22nd July 1968;

(b) if so, the result of the investigations made; and

(c) the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES SCHOLARS

6614. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the scholars from amongst the Scheduled Tribes who have been granted foreign scholarships so far;

(b) the States which granted the scholarships and the years of grants;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on each and whether they returned back duly qualified on the subjects for which such scholarships were granted; and

(d) the names of such scholars who got both Central and State aid for studies abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1981/68.]

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL SERVICE AND INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS

6615. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the State Reorganisation Commission for the formation of an All-India Medical Service and an Indian Service of Engineers has been opposed by some State Governments; and

(b) whether Government propose to form these Services?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

भारत में चीन-समर्थक प्रसारण

6616. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय का समाचार मिला है कि कुछ चीन-समर्थक तत्व भारत में ही पीकिंग रेडियो के नाम से प्रसारण करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

HALDIA PORT .

6617. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any firm target date has been fixed to complete the Haldia Port project ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the work so as to complete the project within the scheduled time ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Haldia Dock Project is scheduled for completion by January, 1971.

(b) The work is proceeding according to schedule. The oil jetty was commissioned on the 11th August, 1968. The construction of berths inside the Haldia Dock System for food-grains, coal, ore, rock phosphate, heavy lifts, general cargo etc., is in progress. Orders for the supply of locomotives and coal and ore loading plants have already been placed.

पादरी फेरर

6618 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटौबिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि पादरी फेरर को पुनः भारत आने तथा गुजरात या आंध्र प्रदेश में धर्म-प्रचार (मिशनरी) कार्य आरम्भ करने की अनुमति दी जायें ; और

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

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

(ख) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से प्रार्थना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

TRESPASSING OF PAKISTANIS IN COOCH-BEHAR

6619. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20 armed Pakistanis trespassed into the village of Bhotban under Mekaliganj police station of Cooch-Behar District on the 31st July, 1968 and raided a house ; and

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

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

(b) A protest has been lodged by the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Behar with his counterpart in Pakistan.

Patrolling by the BSF has been intensified in this sector of the border.

CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

6620. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Conference of Chief Ministers of various States is likely to take place in the near future;

(b) if so, the purposes for which this conference is being convened ; and

(c) whether the question of development of the various languages and publication of suitable books is also likely to be discussed at this Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Committee of the National Development Council which includes all State Chief Ministers as Members, has been called on September 13, 1968 to discuss the principles for the distribution of Central assistance and patterns of Central assistance. The meeting will also consider the question of imbalances as between the States in the light of the resolution of the National Integration Council.

(c) There is no such proposal.

KERALA PRIVATE FORESTS ACQUISITION BILL

6621. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Kerala Private Forests Acquisition Bill for consideration and approval ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given its approval to the Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Bill was received for approval of the Government of India, prior to its introduction in the State Legislature and approval was accorded to the Bill. The Bill as passed by the State Legislature has, however, not yet been received.

न्यायाधीशों के अन्तर्राज्यीय स्थानान्तरण

6622. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा किये गये उस प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें न्यायाधीशों के अन्तर्राज्यीय स्थानान्तरणों के लिये एक सुझाव दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सुझाव दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) . राज्य पुनगठन आयोग द्वारा दिये गये इसी तरह के एक सुझाव पर भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश से परामर्श किया गया था, और उन्का

राय थी कि आरम्भिक नियुक्ति के समय किसी न्यायाधीश को बाहर से लाना अधिक अच्छा होगा। यह विचाराधीन है।

HONORARY MAGISTRATES

6623. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Union Territories and States under the President's Rule, which have abolished the institution of Honorary Magistrates ; and

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration for the abolition of this institution in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There are no Honorary Magistrates in eight Union Territories and three States.

(b) The proposal is not under consideration in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan. The proposal is, however, under consideration in the State of Madras. For the remaining States information is not available and decision on the subject rests entirely with the State Governments concerned.

BILL TO AMEND CRIMINAL LAWS

6624. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has approached the Law Ministry to prepare a Bill to amend criminal laws to check communal, lingual, regional, caste and class clashes ; and

(b) if so, whether Law Ministry have considered their request and drafted the amendment Bill ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Criminal and Election Laws Amendment Bill, 1968 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 27, 1968.

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH OF SOFIA

6625. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were some differences between Communist and non-Communist Youth Organisations on who exactly should go to Sofia for the 10-days Festival held there from the 28th July, 1968 organized by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students—both arms of a world communist movement ;

(b) whether some attempt was made to pacify the youth organization by the Minister of Commerce ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There were several requests for inclusion in the Indian Delegation to the Sofia Festival but it was decided that only those organisations which could produce an invitation from the International Preparatory Committee at Sofia will be permitted to go. Only one organisation could produce such an invitation.

(b) and (c). Representatives of some Youth Organisations met the Commerce Minister in this connection. The Commerce Minister did not make any proposal.

BRIDGE OVER GANGA NEAR PATNA

6626. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government have approved the site for a road

bridge over Ganga near Patna a few miles downstream from the town proper near Sabbalpur;

(b) whether the Bihar Government have requested the Centre to provide funds for the scheme; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) It is understood from the State Government that in June, 1968 the then Government of Bihar approved a site for the bridge in question in the Sabbalpur—Bankaghat area.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Government have asked for an *ad hoc* grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 crores for the proposed bridge.

(c) This request is being examined.

JAWAHAR JYOTI

6627. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawahar Jyoti design has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

PRIVY PURSES

6628. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:

SHRI, P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held with the Concord of Princes recently

to discuss the question of abolition of privy purses;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The last meeting held with the representatives of the Rulers of former Indian States was on 29th May, 1968.

(b) It was represented on behalf of the Rulers that they would urge Government to reconsider their decision to abolish the privy purses and privileges and they said that they would send a further note to Government. As the Rulers' point of view was already known and it was not clear when the further note would be sent, Government did not make any commitment to wait for the note.

(c) Some proposals for legislation and transitional arrangements are under examination.

COMPULSORY SPORTS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

6629. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal by the Society for Administration of the Central Institutes in Physical Education and Sports to make sports a compulsory subject in schools and colleges and to consider achievement in sports while awarding university degrees;

(b) the total number of playgrounds existing at present in the schools and colleges for students;

(c) how Government propose to introduce sports in schools and colleges without playgrounds; and

(d) the total amount that will be needed to build more playgrounds in case the proposal is passed ?

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

(a) The erstwhile Board governing the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, at its meeting held in July, 1965, had recommended to Government to provide for sports a suitable

place in schools and colleges curricula.

(b) For schools no survey on all India basis has been undertaken so far. For universities and colleges a sample survey as undertaken by the University Grants Commission and according to the information contained in the report of the Committee set up by U.G.C. on Physical Education the position is as under :—

Game	Percentage of universities having grounds/courts	Percentage of colleges having grounds/courts
Hockey	83	66
Foot-ball	74	65
Cricket	70	55
Basket-ball	78	68
Volley-ball	87	90
Tennis	65	66
Badminton	78	85
Squash	9	12

(c) Alternative programme of Physical training are available for schools and colleges without playgrounds. However, under the National Sports Programme, being introduced in universities and colleges from this year, financial assistance may be available to universities and colleges for providing facilities for games and sports.

(d) For universities and colleges alone the University Grants Commission's committee on Physical Education has estimated an expenditure of Rs. 5,746 lakhs for providing adequate facilities in the form of Swimming pools, Gymnasias, Sports pavilions, Cinder tracks. For schools the amount required will be still higher.

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस ने दिल्ली पुलिस की सहायता से हाल ही में डकैती के आरोप में दिल्ली से तीन पुलिसमैनो को गिरफ्तार किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) पुलिस विभाग के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इस प्रकार जनता को लूटने से रोकने तथा उनमें अनुशासन कायम रखने तथा उन्हें अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति कर्तव्यनिष्ठ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिसमैनो द्वारा दिल्ली में पुलिसमैनो की गिरफ्तारी

6630. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय 'में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस ने दिल्ली पुलिस के चार कान्स्टबलो

की भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धाराओं 392/394/395/397 के अन्तर्गत अपराधों के लिये गिरफ्तार किया।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दर्ज किये गये मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। आगे जांच होने तक, इन चारों व्यक्तियों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।

GRANT OF EXTENSION TO THE FORMER
D.G.C.A.

6631. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Director General of Civil Aviation has been granted further extension for a job in foreign country;

(b) if so, the reasons for granting this extension and allowing him to go abroad; and

(c) whether no other competent officers were available in the Department?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Shri B. M. Gupta, Director General of Civil Aviation, who retired from Government service on superannuation on 18th March 1968, was granted Refused Leave for 120 days with effect from 19th March 1968. He has not been granted any extension. He is, however, being considered for re-employment as India's representative on the Council of I.C.A.O. In view of the heavier responsibilities devolving on I.C.A.O. arising out of unprecedented developments in Civil Aviation, it is proposed to raise the level of India's representation to the level of a Director General. A senior retired officer like Shri Gupta is, therefore, being considered for the post.

JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY

6632. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Sub-Committee met some representatives of the Joint Consultative Machinery belonging to I.N.T.U.C. on the 27th July, 1968, to discuss the reasons leading to the dead-lock in the Joint Consultative Machinery; and

(b) if so, whether the Sub-Committee has expressed inability to refer any question namely merger of dearness allowance and minimum wage, to arbitration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Some representatives of the employees' organisations represented in the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government employees had discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister, Home Minister and Labour Minister on 27th July, 1968.

(b) At the meeting the stand of the Government was explained and it was pointed out that the demand for minimum wage was not arbitrable. On the issue of merger of dearness allowance with pay, the representatives were informed that the matter could be negotiated and that pending negotiation, arbitration was premature, but it was not being ruled out.

THREE-LANGUAGE FORMULA

6633. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three language formula has been accepted by all the States;

(b) if not, the States which have raised objections;

(c) the nature of objections; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have unanimity in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The three-language formula has been accepted in principle by all States except now by Madras.

(c) The Madras State Government does not favour the idea of teaching Hindi at the school stage.

(d) The Government propose to explore every possible avenue to reach unanimity on the subject.

SUSPENSION ORDERS ISSUED ON EMPLOYEES OF WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT

6634. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suspension orders issued on West Bengal State Government employees in connection with their strike on the 16th May, 1968 have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the decision on the question of break of service of those employees who joined the strike of the 16th May;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps, if any, which have been taken by Government to meet the other demands of the West Bengal State Government employees placed before the Governor by the Co-ordination Committee of the State Government Employees' Associations?

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

(b) It has been decided to convert the period of break in service on account of absence on 16th May, 1968 last into extraordinary leave.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State Government's decision in the matter was announced in a press statement and communicated to the Co-ordination Committee of

the State Government's Employees' Association. In this connection attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1035 by Shri Mohammad Ismail and 4 others in the Lok Sabha on the 26th July, 1968.

LEAVE BENEFIT TO WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

6635. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, except for the Food Department, West Bengal State Government employees working in all other departments were being denied benefits of leave accumulated prior to the 16th May, 1968, the day the State Government employees struck work; 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) Does not arise.

AMERICAN PENETRATION IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

6636. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in Patriot of the 4th August, 1968, that "Teachers from Delhi University Colleges will meet on Monday in New Delhi to discuss methods to check American penetration in Delhi University";

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

(c) whether there is any penetration of U.S.A. in Delhi University and if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) the steps, if any, which are proposed to be taken to check this foreign penetration in our academic institutions?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Nothing has come to the notice either of the Government or of the University to indicate U.S. interference in the affairs of the University of Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

ADMISSION IN DELHI UNIVERSITY
(M.Sc. COURSES)

6637. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of students are unable to get admission in M.Sc. courses of Delhi University;

(b) whether it is also a fact that seats for M.Sc. degree have been increased in all subjects, except M.Sc. Chemistry, to meet the increasing requirements of students; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not increasing the seats in M.Sc. Chemistry?

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

JHUGGI-JHOPRI SCHEME

6638. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jhuggi-Jhopri Scheme has remained in abeyance for the last three months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he had convened a meeting of the representatives of Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation and Members of Parliament from Delhi in the second week of August, 1968, to review the Jhuggi-Jhopri Scheme and lay down guide-lines for further action; and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at and the steps taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No large scale operations have been undertaken during the last three months but smaller operations have been carried out and Jhuggis and Jhopris particularly the new ones have been removed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the minutes of the meeting (Annexure) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1982/68.]

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में कामकाज

6639. श्री शारदानन्द: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3869 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या शेष आठ राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी की शिक्षा दे दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन आठों अधिकारियों ने अपना काम हिन्दी में करना शुरू कर दिया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अधिकारियों—विशेष रूप से प्रशासन विभाग के अधिकारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी सीखने के लिये नहीं भेजा जाता है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार गैर तकनीकी विभाग में हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों को हिन्दी न जानने वाले अधिकारियों के स्थान पर नियुक्त करने

का है जिससे सरकार का काम गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसरण में यथोचित रूप से किया जा सके ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी, अभी तक नहीं। आठ अधिकारियों में से, तीन का प्रशासन प्रभाग से तबादला हो गया है, एक सेवानिवृत्त हो गया है और एक, एक वर्ष से अधिक से लम्बी छुट्टी पर है।

(ख) और (ग) . इस समय प्रशासन प्रभाग में केवल चार अधिकारी ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें हिन्दी का काम-चलाऊ ज्ञान प्राप्त करना है। इनमें से तीन को श्रायु के विचार से छूट दे दी है।

(घ) और (ङ) . जी नहीं। हिन्दी न जानने वाले अधिकारियों को हिन्दी सीखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के प्रयत्न जारी हैं।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी में सरकारी कामकाज

6640. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 के पूर्वाह्न में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित कितने आदेश, परिपत्र नोटिस आदि जारी किये गये और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी में जारी किये गये थे ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन कर्मचारियों से हिन्दी में कितने आवेदनपत्र, याचिकाएं आदि प्राप्त हुईं और उन्हें कितने निर्णय हिन्दी में सूचित किये गये ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए ;

(घ) उनमें से कितनों के उत्तर पृथक पृथक (1) हिन्दी में और (2) अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये ; और

(ङ) हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए अधिकांश पत्रों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिये जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ङ) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

पब्लिक स्कूलों को सहायता

6641. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 12 जुलाई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1093 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने भरण-अनुदान के प्रतिरिक्त पब्लिक स्कूलों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इंडियन पब्लिक स्कूल हेडमास्टर्स कान्फ़ेंस नामक संस्था को मान्यता दे रखी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में दाखिला योग्यता के आधार पर होने लगे ; और

(घ) सीनियर कैम्ब्रिज परीक्षा को हायर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा के समकक्ष मानने के क्या कारण हैं जो कि दोनों परीक्षाओं के पाठ्यक्रमों में भारी अन्तर है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ) . अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF SPORTS

6642. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the All India Council of Sports since its inception;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to improve its functioning?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are satisfied that the All India Council of Sports has been making useful contribution to the development of Sports and Games since its formation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

OCEAN FREIGHT

6643. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of Transport & Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that our export trade is hit by rising ocean freight; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to get the freight reduced?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Government are aware of the problems arising from the increases in freight rates. Ocean freight is one of the several factors having a bearing on our exports. There are other factors like production, surplus for export, demand in the external markets and the export prices offered, which also have a bearing on our export trade.

(b) A Freight Investigation Bureau has been set up by the Government to deal with shipping freight problems. The Freight Investigation Bureau keeps a constant and vigilant watch

over freight rate structure in India's overseas trade and has prescribed the procedures for securing reductions/revisions in freight rates. The Freight Investigation Bureau on its own as well as on receipt of complaints regarding specific instances of high freight rates, takes up the matter with the Conferences concerned. Its efforts have proved successful in securing reduction in a number of cases in the past.

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर

6644. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में दस वर्ष से भी अधिक अवधि से सेवा कर रहे हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर अब भी असुखी हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफरों को, जिन्होंने दस वर्ष की सेवा अवधि पूरी की है, स्थायी घोषित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों को अभी तक स्थायी नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). अंग्रेजी प्राथमिक (केन्द्रीय सचिवालय प्राथमिक सेवा के ग्रेड II के) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा

भर्ती किये जाते हैं और अपने परिवीक्षा काल समाप्त होने पर स्थायी कर लिये जाते हैं बशर्ते कि वे उपयुक्त हों और स्थायी रिक्तियां उपलब्ध हो। द्वितीय वर्ग के कई आशुलिपिक ऐसे हैं जो 10 वर्ष की सेवा-अवधि पूरी करने पर भी अभी तक स्थायी नहीं हुए हैं। हिन्दी आशुलिपिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा तदर्थ-आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये हैं और उनका स्थायीकरण आयोग द्वारा होने वाली योग्यता परीक्षा पास करने पर होता है। कुछ हिन्दी आशुलिपिक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा पास न करने अथवा स्थायी रिक्तियां उपलब्ध न होने के कारण अभी तक अस्थायी हैं।

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में सरकारी प्रकाशन

6645. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने इस आशय का आदेश जारी किया है कि भारत सरकार के सभी प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किया जाना चाहिये।

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों ने कौन-कौन सी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं ;

(ग) उन में से कौन-कौन सी पुस्तकें हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की गई हैं ; और

(घ) शेष पुस्तकों का हिन्दी संस्करण कब तक प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) . पिछले कई वर्षों के इन आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करने में जो समय तथा श्रम लगेगा वह प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के तुल्य नहीं होगा।

(घ) अनुदेश अभी जारी किये गये हैं कि संशोधित राज्यभाषा अधिनियम के अनुच्छेद 3(3) में निर्दिष्ट समस्त सरकारी प्रकाशन हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में होने चाहियें।

केरल में माओ के इशतहार

6646. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में कन्नानूर जिले में माओ और जनयुक्ति मोर्चे की प्रशंसा में इशतहार लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह एक आम बात बन गई है कि कुछ साम्यवादी लोग खुलेआम माओ की प्रशंसा करते हैं और उस जिले में सार्वजनिक रूप से उसके प्रति सम्मान प्रदर्शित करते हैं ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कन्नानूर जिले में कुछ स्थानों पर माओ प्रौर नक्सलवाड़ी की सराहना में दीवार पर लगाने के इशतहार नजर में आए हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्य-वाही नहीं की गई है।

पश्चिमी एशियाई देशों को भारतीय लड़कियों को बेचने का व्यापार करने वाला गिरोह

6647. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :

श्री यश बत्त शर्मा :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री सुरज भानु :

श्री महन्त बिग्विजय नाथ :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 13 जुलाई, 1968 के "नेशनल हेराल्ड" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गत तीन वर्षों से तीन हजार भारतीय लड़कियां अर्नेतिक पण्य के लिये बम्बई से अरब देशों तथा पश्चिम एशिया के अन्य भागों को भेजी जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) . महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके पास कई भारतीय लड़कियों के पश्चिम एशियाई देशों को अर्नेतिक उद्देश्यों के लिये भेजे जाने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। फिर भी महाराष्ट्र सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार बम्बई में एक लड़की बेची गई थी और एक अरब को ब्याही गई थी। उन्होंने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 363/365/366-क /368/372/ 373/ 327/419 और 120-ख के अन्तर्गत 9 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है। उस मामले में जांच जारी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चल रहे औद्योगिक उपक्रम

6648. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के परिवहन विभाग के नियंत्रण में चल रहे औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के बारे में 26 अप्रैल 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8648 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री भक्त बरॉन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [एस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-1983/68] ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

तेलंगाना में सशस्त्र संघर्ष का पुनः शरू किया जाना

6649. श्री एस० आर० हाम्पानी :

श्री रा० क० सिंह :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कृशाबाहू :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्री नागी रेड्डी की हाल ही की उन उद्घोषणाओं पर ध्यान दिया है जिन में आंध्र प्रदेश के तेलंगाना में सशस्त्र संघर्ष पुनः शरू किये जाने के संकेत मिलते हैं ;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी किसी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-बाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री, (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश में साम्यवादी क्रान्तिकारियों की राज्य समन्वय समिति द्वारा किये गये निर्णयों की प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है । निर्णयों

में अन्य वालों के साथ-साथ तेलंगाना आन्दोलन की रक्षा के लिये आह्वान भी शामिल है ।

(ख) उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियाँ उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में ध्यान में आई हैं ।

(ग) उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों पर सावधानी से निगरानी रखी जा रही है ।

भारतीय सिविल सेवा (आई० सी० एस०) के अधिकारी

6650. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1967 में केन्द्रीय तथा विभिन्न राज्यों की सरकारों की सेवा में भारतीय सिविल सेवा के कुल कितने अधिकारी थे ;

(ख) उनके नाम तथा पदनाम क्या थे और वे किस-किस विभाग में काम करते थे तथा प्रत्येक अधिकारी किस-किस तारीख को सेवा निवृत्त होने वाला है ;

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1967 तक सेवा निवृत्त हुए भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(घ) उनके नाम, पदनाम तथा विभागों आदि के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य-मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 131 (भारतीय विदेश सेवा में स्थायी रूप से लिये गये 14 आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों को मिला कर) ।

(ख) उनके पदनाम तथा विभागों इत्यादि से सम्बन्धित सूचना आई० ए० एस०

अधिकारियों की 1-1-68 की सिविल लिस्ट में दी गई है। उनके सेवानिवृत्ति की तिथि, उनके भारत में घाने की तिथि जो उनके नाम के आगे सिविल लिस्ट के परिशिष्ट 2 में दी हुई है, 35 वर्ष जोड़ कर मालूम की जा सकती है। जहां पर घाने की तिथि नहीं दी गई है वहां उनके सेवा में प्रवेश करने की तिथि के आगे जो सिविल लिस्ट में दी गई है, 35 वर्ष जोड़े जा सकते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय सिविल सेवा 1861 में बनी थी। समस्त अधिकारी गण, जो 100 वर्षों की अवधि में अब तक सेवा निवृत्त हो चुके हैं, के पदों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करने में घन तथा श्रम का व्यय फल प्राप्ति के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा की गई जांच

6651. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 जुलाई, 1968 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" (हिन्दी) में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने 175 मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त 35 राजपत्रित अधिकारियों तथा 183 अन्य कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध मई, 1968 में खूली जांच की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई और क्या सजा दी गई ;

(ग) इस जांच के फलस्वरूप जुमाने के रूप में कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में निर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के विभाग-वार नाम, पदनाम और पते क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण मुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग). अभी तक 3 सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाया गया और 19 सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही करने की सिफारिश की गई है। उनमें से अभी तक किसी को भी दोषी नहीं ठहराया गया या विभागीय सजा नहीं दी गई है।

(घ) चूंकि अभी तक मामलों में जांच या विभागीय कार्यवाही अनिर्णित है अतः उनके नामों और पदों को प्रकट करना उचित नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश रोडवेज, गोरखपुर क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की जमानतें

6652. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या परिचहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोडवेज के महाप्रबन्धक के कार्यालय में रखी हुई जमानत पंजी से लगभग 40 पृष्ठ, जिनमें स्टैंट रोडवेज गोरखपुर क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की जमानत का विवरण दिया हुआ था, निकाल लिये गये हैं, और

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

परिचहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जगत दशान) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस मामले की पुलिस जांच कर रही है और उसकी रिपोर्ट मिलने पर आगे कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

6653. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such Organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, for how many terms a member can be re-nominated and duration of terms; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these Organisations during 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). Two Statements containing the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1984/68.*]

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

VISITS ABROAD BY DELEGATIONS, MINISTERS AND OFFICIALS SPONSORED BY MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

6654. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delegations, Ministers, Officials or other Experts who went abroad on Government account from the 1st April, 1967 to 31st July, 1968 at the instance of his Ministry;

(b) the countries which were visited in each case and the duration of the visits;

(c) the amount which was spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the nature of advantage that accrued to the Government as a result of each visit and whether any agreements were concluded and if so, the details thereof?

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

VISITS ABROAD BY DELEGATIONS SPONSORED BY MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

6655. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delegations, Ministers, Officials or other Experts who went abroad on Government account at the instance of his Ministry during this year;

(b) the countries visited in each case and the duration of the visits;

(c) the amount spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of each visit and whether any agreement were concluded and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1985/68.*]

बिल्सी में सड़कें

6656. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली की कौन-कौन सी मुख्य सड़कों का निर्माण अथवा मरम्मत का काम किया जाना था और इस काम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) आगामी दो वर्षों में दिल्ली की कौन-कौन सी सड़कों का निर्माण अथवा मरम्मत करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में इस प्रयोजन के लिये सरकार ने कितनी राशि नियत की थी ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली के सड़क अधिकारियों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN DELHI

6657. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the law and order situation in Delhi in the last three months;

(b) the number of Police Officials against whom action was taken in the last one year; and

(c) the number of policemen against whom action was taken for criminal offence, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The crime situation in Delhi is reviewed from time to time in the recent months, necessary preventive and administrative steps were taken to bring about improvements in the effectiveness of the police. A number of measures like improved patrolling, introduction of better equipment etc., have been taken towards this end.

(b) During the period from 16-8-67 to 15-8-1968, action was taken against 1221 Police Officials.

(c) Against 67 policemen, action was taken for criminal offences. This consisted of 2 sub-Inspectors, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Head Constables and 52 Constables.

विधेयकों का हिन्दी में पेश किया जाना

6658. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधेयकों को हिन्दी में पेश करने की दिशा में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) हिन्दी में विधेयक कब से पेश किये जाने लगे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक निर्णय न किये जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मामला अब भी विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) यह कहना अभी सम्भव नहीं है कि विधेयकों का हिन्दी में भी प्रस्तुत किया जाना किस तिथि से प्रारम्भ हो सकेगा ।

(ग) यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है तथा प्रस्ताव के विभिन्न पहलुओं की ध्यान-पूर्वक परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

गाजीपुर में पुलिस की ज्यादातियां

6659. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने मुहम्मदाबाद (जिला गाजीपुर), उत्तर प्रदेश में जुलाई, 1968 में एक व्यक्ति को इतनी बुरी तरह पीटा कि वह मर गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि गाजीपुर जिले के मुहम्मदाबाद पुलिस थाने की स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा दिनांक 17-7-68 को गिरफ्तार किया गया एक व्यक्ति पुलिस की हिरासत में मर गया। इस मामले की एक दण्डाधिकारीय जांच की जा रही है।

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN NEFA

6660. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state;

(a) whether any detailed survey has been undertaken in the NEFA area for the purpose of road development in that area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when it would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected from the NEFA Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

COMPLAINTS FROM TOURISTS

6661. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign as well as Indian tourists after getting cold treatment from officers of the Tourist Department made complaints to Government during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the action taken on these complaints by Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the contrary both foreign and Indian Tourists have appreciated the assistance rendered by the Tourist Department and its Officers, but some regret has been expressed that there are not more offices in main centres.

छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रह साम्यवादी

6662. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि साम्यवादी उग्रवादियों ने हाल में अम्बाला में हुई बैठक में देश में क्रान्ति लाने के लिए शुरू में छापामार युद्ध में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त 500 व्यक्तियों का एक मुक्ति मोर्चा बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT'S
CLAIM TO A VILLAGE IN ORISSA

6663. SHRI SRADHAKAR SU-PAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government are realising rent from the villagers of Kutia in Orissa and have recently established a Police Post therein; and

(b) whether Government have considered this claim and tried to solve the dispute amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). There is a dispute between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on the question of jurisdiction over the Kotiya group of villages which according to the Orissa Government forms part of the Koraput district and according to the Government of Andhra Pradesh forms part of Srikakulam district. There have been complaints from each side that the other State is exercising jurisdiction in its territory by collecting land revenue etc. Both the States have reported that they have established a police post in the Kotiya village. Efforts are being made to solve the dispute amicably.

कास्टेशिया

6664. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में हाल ही में एशिया के विकास के लिये विज्ञान तथा औद्योगिक का प्रयोग करने के बारे में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें भाग लेने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उसमें किन-किन मामलों पर चर्चा की गई ; और

(घ) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० विगुण सेन): (क) जी, हां। सम्मेलन 9 अगस्त से 20 अगस्त, 1968 तक विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली में हुआ था।

(ख) यूनेस्को के निम्नलिखित सदस्य राज्यों ने सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था :— अफगानिस्तान, आस्ट्रेलिया, बर्मा, कम्बोडिया, श्रीलंका, चीन गणराज्य, फ्रान्स, भारत, इन्डोनेशिया, ईरान, जापान, कोरिया गणराज्य, लाओस, मलयेशिया, मंगोलिया, नेपाल, नीदरलैण्ड्स, पाकिस्तान, फिलिपीन्स, सिंगापुर, थाइलैण्ड, सोवियत रूस, इंग्लैण्ड, अमरीका और वियतनाम गणराज्य।

(ग) सम्मेलन में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था :—

(1) एशिया में विज्ञान और टेक्नोलोजी का वर्तमान स्तर।

(2) विकास के लिए विज्ञान और टेक्नोलोजी के उपयोग के लिए पूर्वापेक्षिताएं।

(3) एशियाई देशों में विज्ञान शिक्षा में सुधार।

(4) विज्ञान नीति और राष्ट्रीय विकास योजना से उसका सम्बन्ध।

(5) वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी जनशक्ति के लिये एशियाई योजना का प्रारूप और अनुसंधान तथा विकास की लागत (1965—80)।

(घ) कास्टेशिया की एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि यह थी कि उसमें विज्ञान और टेक्नोलोजी के क्षेत्र में अन्तर-एशियाई सहयोग उत्पन्न करने पर जोर दिया गया था।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बंथला-चित्तौड़ी-रटाल सड़क

6665. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 68 फुट चौड़ी और 6 मील लम्बी बंथला-चित्तौड़ी-रटाल सड़क को पक्का बनाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पिछले 12 वर्ष से विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना विभाग ने इस सड़क के निर्माण विभाग को 90 हजार रुपये दिये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा परिव्यय के अनुमान में वृद्धि कर देने पर, जिला परिषद् भी 1966 में 18,000 रुपये देने को सहमत हो गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सड़क का निर्माण-कार्य हाथ में न लेने के क्या कारण हैं और निर्माण कार्य के कब तक आरंभ होने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षन) : (क) से (घ) . अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में प्रशिक्षक

6667. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न निकायों में इस में प्रशिक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त विश्वविद्यालय में प्रशिक्षकों को नियुक्त करने के बारे में कौन से नियम बनाये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे नियम अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में भी बने हुए हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उस सम्बन्ध में समान नियम बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में अध्यापकों की नियुक्तियां, विश्वविद्यालय के सांविधिकों के सांविधिक 20 के अनुसार गठित चुनाव समिति को सिफारिशों के आधार पर कार्यकारी परिषद द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ग) और (घ) . भारत का प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय अपने अधीन नियुक्तियां करने के मामले में स्वायत्त शासी है और अपने अधिनियम तथा सांविधिकों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार ऐसी नियुक्तियों से संबंधित नियम बनाने के लिए भी सक्षम है ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

(च) कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति से संबंधित नियम बनाने का कार्य पूर्णतया संबंधित विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रशासकीय क्षेत्र में आता है ।

पिछड़ी जातियों की लीग

6668. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कोई पिछड़ी जातियों की 'लीग' बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रमुख संस्थापकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनका पूर्व-पूत क्या है ; और

(ग) उसका उद्देश्य क्या है तथा उसने अब तक क्या कार्य किया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में एम० बी० बी० ए० का अल्पविधि पाठ्यक्रम

6669. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने विश्वविद्यालय अनु-संधान आयोग को ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के लिए जिन्होंने एम० बी० बी० ए० का पाठ्यक्रम पास कर लिया है, एम० बी० बी० ए० का अल्पविधि पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने के प्रयोजनार्थ आवश्यक अनुदान देने के लिये पत्र लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त विश्व-विद्यालय जो कितनी राशी मांगी है, इसके कब तक नियतन किये जाने की संभावना है और इसमें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भाग-वत झा आज़ाद) : (क) और (ख) . बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने एम० बी० ए० ए०, ए० एम० ए० अथवा उसके समकक्ष कोई परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण व्यक्तियों के लिए 12 मास का एक लाइसेंशियेट पाठ्यक्रम (एम० बी० बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम नहीं) शुरू करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और सरकार से 1,50,000 रुपये के अतिरिक्त अनुदान की मांग की थी । विश्वविद्यालय को सलाह दी गई थी कि वह उक्त प्रस्ताव का खर्च अपने विद्यमान स्रोतों से ही पूरा करे ।

पाठ्यक्रम शुरू न करने के अन्य कारण हैं :—

(i) विश्वविद्यालय का 12 मास का संक्षिप्त डी० एम० ए० पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव था, जब कि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद ने 18 मास के पाठ्यक्रम पर जोर दिया था ।

(ii) एम० एम० ए० और एम० बी० एम० ए० स्नातक संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिला लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ।

शिक्षा के बारे में दीर्घकालीन योजना

6670. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर शिक्षा के बारे में एक दीर्घकालीन योजना भेजने के लिये कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किन राज्यों ने अपनी योजनाएं भेजी हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद): (क) जी, हां। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अपने अपने राज्य में शैक्षिक विकास के लिए अगले 15—20 वर्ष की अवधि तक चलने वाली दीर्घकालीन दृष्ट्याधार योजनाओं का निर्माण करें।

(ख) और (ग). आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर और पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे बहुतसे राज्यों ने ऐसी दीर्घकालीन योजनाओं का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और शीघ्र ही उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दे देंगे। आशा है कि अन्य राज्य भी उनका अनुकरण करेंगे।

शौलमारी आश्रम

6671. **श्री झारखण्डे राय:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को देश में शौलमारी आश्रम के सम्बन्ध में फैली गलत धारणाओं का पता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को संगठित रूप से देश में कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा शौलमारी आश्रम के महात्माजी को नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस बताने के बारे में फैलाई गई गलत धारणाओं का भी पता है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). शौलमारी

आश्रम या उस आश्रम के साधु के बारे में कोई गलतफहमी की गुंजाइश नहीं है। इन दोनों बंधियों पर पहले ही संसद और प्रेस को विस्तृत सूचना दी जा चुकी हैं। इस संबंध में 25 अप्रैल, 1962 को बंगाल सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये एक प्रेस नोट की एक प्रतिलिपि सुदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। **दखिय संख्या LT 1986/68**)।

PLAN FOR A MARTYRS' GATE IN NEW DELHI

6672. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to make any Martyrs' Gate in New Delhi in the memory of those who fought and died for India's freedom;

(b) if so, the time by which this plan will be implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

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

GANDHI CENTENARY CELEBRATION

6673. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans for the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations next year have run into heavy weather because of the resignation of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Chairman, Sub-Committee on Prohibition and Harijan Uplift, due to the lukewarm or relaxing prohibition attitude of several State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MAITHILI IN EIGHTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION

6674. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain representations and memoranda from certain social organisations and individuals in India for getting Maithili recognised in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Government to those representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). From time to time Government have received representations and memoranda from social organizations and individuals for the inclusion of Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

(c) It is the considered judgement of the Government of India that in the wider national interest the Eighth Schedule should not be enlarged further.

CENTRAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

6675. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Road Transport Corporation has been running on heavy losses during the period of its existence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any inquiry is proposed to be held into the allegations of

wide-spread corruption in this organisation including theft of tyres, petrol, spare parts, specially in the Calcutta area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) According to the audited accounts of the Corporation, there was a profit of Rs. 1,43,556 during the period from 6-3-64 (date of the inception of the Corporation) to 31-3-65 and of Rs. 67,529 in 1965-66. But the Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 16,52,330 during 1966-67. The audited accounts of the Corporation for 1967-68 are not yet ready.

(b) The reasons for the loss suffered by the Corporation are mainly the following:

- (i) Increasing cost of fuel and tyres.
- (ii) Increasing motor vehicle tax and permit fees.
- (iii) Restriction on laden weight imposed on certain long distance routes, on which the Corporation operated during the period e.g., Calcutta-Delhi, thereby preventing its vehicles from carrying their full payload.
- (iv) Losses due to floods in Assam, Bihar, U.P. and Kutch (Gujarat) areas in 1966-67.
- (v) Trade recession, which made it difficult to get traffic.
- (vi) unduly long detentions at the ferry crossing at Farakka and also at octroi checkpoints on inter-State routes.
- (vii) Strike and go-slow methods, to which a section of the employees, specially drivers, resorted.

(c) There have been certain allegations of corruption in the corporation and these are under investigation. Suitable action will be taken after the investigations are completed.

NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS

6676. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of any Class III posts in the National Fitness Corps are lower than the pay scales prescribed for this class by the Second Pay Commission;

(b) whether pay scales of Daftries in the National Fitness Corps are lower than the prevailing scales in other offices; and

(c) if so, how these anomalies arose and when they will be rectified?

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

(a) No, Sir. There are lower scales for class III staff elsewhere.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scale of pay for the post of Daftry was *ab-initio* lower and hence the corresponding revised scale is also lower.

NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS CERTIFICATES

6677. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of State Education Secretaries and Directors held in 1965 had recommended that diplomas and certificates awarded by the National Fitness Corps C.T.I's should be recognised by Boards of Education, Universities and Governments;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation has been implemented; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments etc., have been informed about Central Governments' recognition to the Diploma and Certificate of Physical Education awarded by the National Fitness Corps Directorate's Central Training Institutes. They have also been requested to treat the persons holding this Diploma/Certificate at par with those holding a recognised Diploma/Certificate from the other Physical Education Training Institutions. Six States viz., Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and U.P. and three Union Territories, viz., A & N Islands, Manipur and Pondicherry have conveyed their acceptance of the recommendation.

(c) The question does not arise.

BURGLARIES IN THE CAPITAL

6678. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI ANBUCHIZIAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that burglaries in the Capital are being committed mostly by anti-social elements from U.P. and petty thefts by those externed from Bombay;

(b) if so, whether these conclusions were arrived at by Police detectives after an intensive survey of the worsening of crime situation in the Capital; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the authorities concerned in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

SILVER JUBILEE AWARD GIVEN BY
C.S.I.R.

6679. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-
ment have decided to give Silver Ju-
bilee Service award to those persons
who have completed 25 years service
in the Council of Scientific and Indus-
trial Research;

(b) if so, how many persons have
been given this award;

(c) the criteria for selecting the per-
sons for award; and

(d) the purpose of the award?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCA-
TION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a)
The awards have been given by the
C.S.I.R.

(b) Twenty-seven.

(c) and (d). The awards have been
given as a token memento to those
who had completed 25 years in the
service of C.S.I.R. on 1-4-1967.

CRIME ON INDIA-EAST PAK BORDERS

6680. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meet-
ing of Indo-Pak. Officials was held
on the 20th August, 1968 to discuss
the question of prevention of border
crimes in Assam;

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

(c) whether it has also been decided
to hold talks with Pakistan covering

10-8 LSD/68

all the border crimes and thefts on all
international borders which have been
increasing for some time?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no specific proposal for
holding talks with Pakistan in this
connection. The Ground Rules pro-
vide for meetings, at appropriate levels,
between the authorities of the two
countries to deal with border occurren-
ces. Such meetings are held from
time to time

LATHI CHARGE AT RANCHI AND PATNA

6681. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in
his Ministry had assured the House on
the 7th August, 1968 that Government
would make further enquiry into the
fact whether and what action was taken
on the letter of Shri Jogeshwar Gope,
General Secretary, Bihar Non-Gazetted
Employee's Association addressed to
the Chief Secretary, Government of
Bihar and also about the lathi-charges
at Ranchi and Patna;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has
since been made and it is proved that
there was a lathi-charge; and

(c) whether responsibility has been
fixed as to the false reporting denying
the lathi-charge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN
SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Further inqui-
ries have been made from the Bihar
Government, and their report is
awaited.

AMBALA JAN SANGH UNIT'S COMPLAINT
AGAINST R.S.S.

6682. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Ambala Cantonment Unit of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh has urged the Central Government to order an enquiry into the "undemocratic and highhanded underhand activities of the R.S.S. aimed at undermining and muzzling free democratic processes"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No representation in this regard has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

PURCHASE OF SHIPS ON CREDIT

6683. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Ministry have turned down the request of his Ministry to purchase ships on credit of less than eight year's duration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). In view of the difficult foreign exchange position ships are normally acquired from foreign countries on self-financing basis, taking into account the foreign exchange earnings of such ships from out of which the liabilities relating to interest and principal have to be serviced. The period acceptable for the repayment of foreign exchange liabilities would therefore depend upon the foreign exchange earnings of the particular ship proposed to be acquired. While by and large a period of eight years is considered as the minimum period required to service the foreign exchange liabilities of a new ship, there have been cases where even periods shorter than eight years have been accepted for purposes of repayment. In such cases the urgent needs of particular routes, the terms and

conditions on which foreign credits are made available would be the most relevant considerations in judging the merit.

FOREIGN TOURISTS

6684. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of foreign tourists visiting India has fallen; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No sir, on the contrary there has been an increase of about 8% in the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the first half of 1968 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

STANDARD OF INDIAN FOOTBALL

6685. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of Indian football is far below the international standard ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the standard has remained static for the last several years ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to raise the standard in the country ?

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

(b) As a matter of fact, it has declined in the recent years.

(c) It is primarily for the All India Football Federation to take steps to raise the standard of football in the country. However, requests for financial assistance from Government received from the Federation are given due

consideration. The Federation has accepted the advice given by the All India Council of Sports to introduce 90 minutes game in all major football Tournaments and this is expected to yield good results.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी

6686. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी का पद तदर्थ आघार पर भरा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे पदों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरा जाना अपेक्षित है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा इसका विज्ञापन कब दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । किन्तु यह नियुक्तिसंघ लोक सेवा आयोग के ध्यान में उनसे परामर्श से सम्बन्धित विनियमों के अनुसार लायी गई थी और वह उनकी सहमति से अब भी जारी है ।

(ख) 31-12-1966 को ।

(ग) भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार जैसा कि वे 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 को लागू थे नियुक्ति केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के अधीन समान पद संभाले हुए उपयुक्त अधिकारी की प्रतिनियुक्ति द्वारा स्थानांतरण से अन्यथा सीधी भर्ती से की जा सकती थी । एक उपयुक्त अधिकारी की प्रति-

नियुक्ति द्वारा स्थानांतरण से नियुक्ति करने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श करना आवश्यक नहीं था । यदि नियुक्ति सीधी भर्ती द्वारा करनी पड़ती तो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श आवश्यक था ।

अब 7 अगस्त, 1968 से भर्ती-नियम संशोधित कर दिया गया है । उसमें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में केवल हिन्दी कार्य के लिये निर्मित पदों पर आरूढ़ अधिष्ठत 530 रु० के वेतनमान में तथा आवश्यक योग्यताएं और अनुभव रखने वाले उपयुक्त अधिकारियों में से चयन द्वारा अन्यथा सीधी भर्ती से नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था है ।

(घ) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श में संशोधित नियमों के अनुसार पद को भरने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है । जब तक पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नहीं भरा जाता है संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के लिये पद को विज्ञापित करना आवश्यक नहीं है ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

6687. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को प्रशासनिक काम पर लगाया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किन पदों का काम करने के लिये कहा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या प्रशासनिक काम पर तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की बजाय गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को लगाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह):

(क) और (ख). आयोग के एक वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी को प्रशासनिक कार्य सौंपा गया है। वे अपने पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं, किसी प्रशासनिक पद पर नहीं। स्थिति का शीघ्र पुनरीक्षण किया जाने वाला है।

(ग) और (घ). चूंकि आयोग में प्रशासनिक पदों के लिये भर्ती सामान्य-तया निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार पहले से ही की जा रही है, अतः प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में नियुक्तियां

6688. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरे जाने वाले पद अनियमित तरीके से भरे जाते हैं और ये दो संस्थायें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को इन पदों को भरने के लिये बहुत समय बाद लिखती हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या भविष्य में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूर्वोपाय किये जायेंगे कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधे भरे जाने वाले पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियां किये बिना ही संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से ही भरे जाने चाहियें ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह):

(क) और (ख). संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिए भर्ती होने तक, सीधी भर्ती वाले कुछ पदों को कार्य की अपरिहार्यता को देखते हुए तदर्थ आधार पर भरा गया है क्योंकि आयोग के जरिए भर्ती में आम तौर से काफी समय लगता है। तथापि, इन पदों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिए नियमित ढंग से भरने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी हां। मामले में यथासंभव सावधानी बरती जा रही है।

तकनीकी सहायकों के पद

6689. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में रिसर्व असिस्टेंटों के पद रिक्त हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे कब से रिक्त हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियों की गई हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन पदों पर नियमित ढंग से संघ लोक आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्तियां नहीं करने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ङ) इन पदों पर नियुक्त करने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से कब तक कहा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह):

(क) और (ख). वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में अनुसंधान

सहायकों के 10 पद और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुसंधान सहायकों के दो पद क्रमशः 1-3-1968 और 1-4-1968 से खाली पड़े हैं।

(ग) और (घ) . केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुसंधान सहायकों के केवल दो पदों पर तदर्थ आघार पर नियुक्ति की गई थी, क्योंकि इन पदों को केवल 4 मास के लिए मंजूर किया गया था।

(ङ) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अनुसंधान सहायकों के 10 पदों पर भरती की मांग, संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग को पहले ही से दी गई है। केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिए भरती केवल तब की जायेगी, यदि इन पदों को लम्बी अवधि के लिये मंजूर किया जाए।

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में मैट्रिकल तथा इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रमों में विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला

6690. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू शिक्षा वर्ष में अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में एम०बी०बी०एस० तथा इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रमों में पृथक-पृथक कितने विद्यार्थियों को दाखिला दिया गया;

(ख) उक्त पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त नियमों का उल्लंघन किये जाने के समाचार मिले हैं; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत जहा आज़ाद) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

CONSTITUTION OF REWA UNIVERSITY

6691. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government is competent to constitute a new University without consulting or getting approval of the University Grants Commission or any other authority under the Central Government;

(b) if not, whether the Rewa University in Madhya Pradesh will enjoy the same status and privilege as other Universities in India; and

(c) the reasons for the constitution of this University in a great hurry?

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

(b) As the University has been set up against the advice of the Ministry of Education and the University Grant Commission, it will not receive development grant from the Commission.

(c) This is primarily the concern of the State Government.

DEMAND FOR GRANTING FULL-FLEDGED STATEHOOD TO CERTAIN UNION TERRITORIES

6692. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Union Territories which are Centrally administered

and are demanding full-fledged Statehood and the reaction of Government thereon ;

(b) the grounds on which Himachal Pradesh whose administration is progressive and efficient is being denied full-fledged Statehood ; and

(c) the plans for merging the small Centrally administered areas into the neighbouring States and the period within which this is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. Government do not propose to make any change at present in the existing status of these two Union territories.

(b) Himachal Pradesh is still dependent on Central assistance to a large extent even in respect of its non-plan revenue expenditure. The question of granting Statehood to the Union territory would be considered as and when it attains financial viability.

(c) Government have no such proposals under consideration at present.

SMUGGLING IN INDIAN-MADE AND FOREIGN LIQUOR FROM PONDICHERRY

6693. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from the Union Territory of Pondicherry, large stocks of Indian-made foreign liquor are being smuggled into the adjoining dry areas of Madras State ;

(b) what is the amount of annual import and whether the import is in quantities far in excess of the actual requirements of the Territory and this gives an impetus to such stocks being smuggled out ; and

(c) if so, the effective steps in the context of gradual introduction of prohibition suggested to the Government

of the Territory to prevent such smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). There are complaints of large-scale smuggling of Indian-made foreign liquor from Pondicherry to Madras. The annual import during financial years was as follows :--

1965-66 82.988 cases.

1966-67 45.826 cases.

1967-68 31.658 cases.

which seem to be in excess of the normal requirements of the territory. As statistics show, the import of liquor has gradually been reduced. Other steps such as restricting import quota of wholesalers have also been taken. Pondicherry Government is also considering the formation of a special police squad for checking smuggling.

CRIME SITUATION IN DELHI

6694. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime situation in Delhi has deteriorated because of the non-cooperation between Gazetted and the Non-Gazetted ranks of the Delhi Police ;

(b) whether this is due to the dismissal of police personnel for taking part in the 1967 strike ;

(c) if so, the number of persons dismissed ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to restore the normal situation?

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF MANAGING DIRECTOR OF JANPATH HOTEL, NEW DELHI

6695. SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-GUN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the selection of the present Managing Director of Hotel Janpath was made after inviting applications through an advertisement in the newspapers;

(b) if so, the number of applications received in response to the advertisement and the qualifications and experience of the persons who applied for the said post;

(c) the number of candidates called for interview;

(d) whether any Selection Committee was appointed for the purpose;

(e) if so, whether the person recommended by the Committee was not approved but some other person was appointed in his place; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not appointing the person recommended by the Selection Committee?

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

(b) 90.

(c) 19.

(d) Yes.

(e) and (f). The Selection Committee recommended three persons in order of preference stating that the first had a slight edge over the 2nd. Government however preferred the second person recommended and appointed him to the post.

DEPARTMENTAL PROMOTION OF SECTION OFFICERS

6696. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the matter of promotion as Section Officers through Departmental examinations Government formed a panel for protecting the interests of qualified general candidates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the qualified Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates of February, 1964 examination were denied even their due right; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PROMOTION AS SECTION OFFICERS

6697. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates promoted as Section Officers through the Departmental examination held in 1960;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officials promoted in 1961 against reserved vacancies available (i) under carry forward rule; (ii) out of vacancies of 1960 examination alongwith the minimum selection marks;

(c) the unfilled reserved vacancies carried forward to subsequent recruitment in 1964;

(d) whether it is a fact that in 1964 out of 49 candidates promoted for having qualified in the departmental examination only 4 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes although many more of them qualified even with more than 45 per cent marks; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not promoting qualified Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against

all the reserved vacancies and for not forming panel of their leftover candidates like that of non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 121.

(b) 23 against reserved vacancies available under carry forward rule. 4 against reserved vacancies out of the vacancies of 1960 examination.

The last Scheduled Caste candidate who was promoted had obtained 35% marks.

(c) There was no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in appointments made by promotion to a Class II or a higher service or post whether on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, selection or competitive examination limited to departmental candidates, with effect from 8-11-63. The question of carrying forward any reserved vacancies to recruitment in 1964 does not, therefore, arise.

(d) Only 16 officers were to be included in the Select List of Section Officers for 1963, on the basis of the Section Officers Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (held in February, 1964). The Union Public Service Commission accordingly recommended 16 successful candidates including 4 Scheduled Castes candidates.

(e) Does not arise.

बिहार में दंगे

6698. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1964 से 30 अप्रैल, 1968 की अवधि में बिहार में कितनी बार साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए ;

(ख) इन दंगों में पृथक पृथक कितने व्यक्ति मरे और घायल हुए ;

(ग) दंगों में नष्ट हुई सम्पत्ति का मूल्य सहित व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या दंगों के सम्बन्ध में किन्हीं सरकारी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ०) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उन अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य, मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ङ.) : राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

कर्मचारियों के आचरण के नियम

6699. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के लिये सेवा के आचरण नियम बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये नियम ब्रिटिश शासन काल में बनाये गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वे देश के लोकतन्त्रात्मक ढांचे से मेल खाते हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उनमें संशोधन करना चाहती है ; और

(ङ.) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग). जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है आचरण नियम जो 15-8-1947 से पूर्व लागू थे, समय समय पर संशोधित होते रहे हैं और विद्यमान नियम नामतः केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियम 1964 अष्टाचार निरोध समिति (सन्धानम समिति) की सिफारिशों पर आधारित हैं। जहाँ तक राज्य सरकार कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है राज्य सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये आचरण के नियम बनाने के लिये पूर्णतः सक्षम है और केन्द्रीय सरकार सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ.) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिहार में जेलर तथा सहायक जेलर

6700. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में जेलरों तथा सहायक जेलरों की संख्या क्रमशः कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जेलरों के काम के घंटे पुलिस के सार्जेंट मेजरों के काम के घंटों से दुगुने हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इतने कठिन काम के बावजूद उस का वेतन पुलिस के सार्जेंट मेजर के वेतन के बराबर नहीं है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस का कारण क्या है ; और

(ङ.) क्या जेलर के भारी कार्यभार को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उस के वेतन में वृद्धि करने तथा इस पद के राजपत्रित घोषित करने का है ; और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :-

(i) जेलरों की संख्या—25.

(ii) असिस्टेंट जेलरों की संख्या—116.

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) और (घ) : जेलरों के वेतनमान पुलिस के सार्जेंट मेजरों के वेतनमानों से कम है। उनके वेतनमान 1964 में वेतन संशोधन समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्धारित किये गये थे।

(ङ.) प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के विचारार्थ है।

जेल नियमावलि

6701. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू विभिन्न जेल नियमावलियां अंग्रेजी शासन काल में बनाई गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश की लोकतन्त्रात्मक शासन प्रणाली के अनुरूप उनमें आवश्यक संशोधन करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत जेलों में नजर-बन्द व्यक्तियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के बारे में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई एक समान नियम नहीं है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे नियम बनाने का है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उनकी मोटी-मोटी बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग) "जेल" पूर्णतः राज्यों के कार्यक्षेत्र में हैं। फिर भी राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अखिल भारतीय जेल नियमावली समिति द्वारा एक मार्ग-दर्शक पुस्तक के रूप में तैयार की गई आदर्श जेल नियमावली को स्वीकार करते हुए अपनी वर्तमान जेल नियमावली को संशोधित करें। इसके परिणामस्वरूप गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, केरल, मद्रास, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल की जेल नियम पुस्तिकाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संशोधित कर दी गई हैं। शेष राज्यों में जेल नियमावलियों को संशोधित करने का प्रश्न सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन है।

(घ) से (च)० राज्य सरकारों से नजर बन्दों के प्रस्तावों तथा इस मंत्रालय द्वारा पहले सुझाये गये निर्देशन पर विचार करने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया था ताकि नजरबन्दों के लिये, चाहे वे किसी भी राज्य में हों, जेलों के अन्दर सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में एक समान विस्तृत ढांचा हो सके। फिर भी अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कोई एक जैसे नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं। अब चूंकि भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियम लागू नहीं है, अतः भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियम के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्दी का प्रश्न और नजरबन्दों को सुविधाएं देने के लिए एक जैसे नियम बनाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिहार में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाया जाना

6702. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1964 से 31 जुलाई, 1968 तक की अवधि में बिहार राज्य में पुलिस द्वारा कितनी बार गोली चलाई गई ;

(ख) गोली चलने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुए ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में पुलिस ने कितनी बार आसू गैस का प्रयोग किया तथा लाठी प्रहार किया और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और घायल हुए ;

(घ) 21 जुलाई, 1968 को अराज-पत्रित कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में रांची के मानसिक रोग अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों पर किये गये लाठी प्रहार के कारण कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

(ङ) गोली चलाने, लाठी प्रहार करने तथा आसू गैस का प्रयोग करने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(च) जनवरी से 31 जुलाई, 1968 तक की अवधि में बिहार में निवारक निरोध अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्ति जेल गये ?

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

(च) 1 जनवरी से 31 जुलाई, 1968 तक की अवधि में बिहार में निवारक निरोध अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 16 है।

शांति द्वीप

6703. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता पादरी डी० पायर तमिलनाडु में नेवेली जिले में एक "शांति द्वीप" स्थापित करने की योजना बना रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें उसको क्रियान्वित करने की अनुमति दे दी है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि श्री और श्रीमती वेंकनफोर्ट, जो इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में भारत आए हैं, भारत में आने से पहले पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में थे और वहाँ से निकाले गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) और (ख) . पादरी डी० पायर ने स्वावलंबन और सहयोग के सिद्धान्त पर ग्रामीण विकास के लिए "शान्ति द्वीप परियोजना" के नाम से सन् 1966 में एक परियोजना प्रस्तुत की थी। परियोजना के लिए तिरुनेलवली जिले के कलाक्काद ब्लाक में एक क्षेत्र चुना गया है।

(ग) मद्रास सरकार ने योजना के लिए अपनी मोटे तौर पर सहमति भेजी है जिसकी खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

ADMISSION TO GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE COURSE IN U.P.

6704. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from candidates for admission to Government Secondary Technical Certificate Courses in various institutions in U.P. in 1966-67, 1967-68 and up to July, 1968;

(b) the number of those who got admission and the number of those who were successful;

(c) the number of those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Castes; and

(d) the details of management of these institutions, the courses of study, places of admission, entrance qualifications and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). A statement based on the information available in respect of Secondary Technical Schools in U.P. is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1987/68.]

Details regarding the number of applicants, and castewise distribution of applicants, those who were admitted and of those candidates who completed their studies are not available.

कानपुर तथा लखनऊ स्थित तकनीकी संस्थाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों का प्रवेश

6705. श्री रामजी राम: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67, 1967-68 और जुलाई, 1968 तक अंशकालिक डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम की परीक्षा आयोजित करने वाली हीवेट बहुप्रयोजनीय संस्था, लखनऊ

तथा सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त संस्था बहुप्रयोजनीय संस्था, कानपुर में कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों ने दाखिले के लिए आवेदन दिया, कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को दाखिला मिला तथा इन संस्थाओं द्वारा ली गई परीक्षा में कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी उत्तीर्ण हुए ;

(ख) उनमें से क्रमशः अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अन्य वर्गों के कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी थे ; और

(ग) इन संस्थाओं में प्रवेश की शर्तों तथा प्रवेश के लिए ग्रहणित शर्तों तथा उपलब्ध सीटों पाठ्यक्रमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) से (ग) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या L T—1988/68] पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए आवेदकों की संख्या आवेदकों का जाति-वार वितरण, जिनको दाखिला मिल गया था या उन उम्मीदवारों की संख्या जिन्होंने अपना अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है, इन सब से संबंधित विवरण तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

SECOND SHIPYARD AT COCHIN

6707. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently approved the re-

commendations of a team of officials on the terms of Japanese collaboration for the setting up of a second shipyard at Cochin;

(b) if so, the terms approved; and

(c) when the work on the shipyard is likely to start?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The team of officials which visited Tokyo for discussions with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., signed on 24th July, 1968 a formal Contract for the preparation of a Revised Project Report for the Cochin Shipyard and a Memorandum on Heads of Agreement regarding technical collaboration, consultancy and assistance to be rendered by them in the design and construction of the Shipyard. Both of these have been approved by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). According to the Contract, the Revised Project Report is expected to be completed within a period of six months from the effective date of the contract. After the Revised Project Report is approved, it is proposed to conclude an official contract with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries for technical collaboration in Shipyard construction based on the Memorandum on Heads of Agreement, covering two categories of assistance namely preparation of designs, drawings and specifications as necessary for the shipyard and consultancy during the construction of the Shipyard. On this basis, it is expected that the designs and drawings for the construction of building dock and one quay will be received and tender formalities completed so that the work could start within one year of the conclusion of this contract. In the meantime, it is proposed to complete action in regard to soil surveys, land acquisition, provision of power and water supply etc., for purposes of commencing construction. Preparatory works relevant to construction stage will also be started.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

6708. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the educational workers of the National Council of Educational Research and Training were not given an opportunity to place their grievances and views before the Review Committee:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether they would be given an opportunity to present their grievances and views before the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. The employees of the National Council were specifically informed that they were free to meet the Chairman of the Reviewing Committee to present their views on any aspect of the work of the Committee, and, in fact, a number of employees did meet the Chairman.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has finalised its report and submitted it to Government.

ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF SPORTS

6709. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Sports has urged Government to raise its status to a statutory body; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The recommendation made was that the status of the All India Council of Sports should be changed to that of an autonomous body;

(b) Government are not in favour of making the All India Council of Sports an autonomous body. It is felt that the Council has been playing a useful role in the development of Sports and Games as an advisory body.

DEATH OF FORD FOUNDATION ADVISER
IN A NEW DELHI HOTEL

6710. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been held into the mysterious circumstances under which the Ford Foundation Adviser was found dead in a New Delhi Hotel recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that medical aid was not given to him in time; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN
SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Though no report was lodged with the Police, an inquiry into the sudden death of a representative of Ford Foundation on 3-8-68 was taken up by the Police.

The deceased was a heart patient who while swimming in the Pool of the New Delhi hotel on the afternoon of 3-8-68, suddenly felt pain in the chest and before the Hotel Doctor and the family Doctor, both of whom were summoned immediately, could arrive, expired. The wife and children were with him when he went for the swim.

LOSS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DUE TO
CUT PRICE BUSINESS IN AIRLINES
TICKETS

6711. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 124 on the 26th July, 1968, regarding 'Cut Price' business in Airlines Tickets and state:

(a) whether any inquiry has since been held to find out the places from

where the huge losses have been reported;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the officials responsible for the irregularities and losses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The enquiries are still in progress. If as a result of the enquiries, violations of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act are noticed, the persons concerned will be proceeded against according to law.

As regards the places from where the losses have been reported, the cut-price business mostly relates to emigrant traffic which emanates from Punjab and Gujarat. Since the tickets in respect of this traffic are mainly issued by the Airline offices at Delhi and Bombay, the losses could be said to occur at these places.

**M.LITT. EXAMINATION IN HINDI OF
DELHI UNIVERSITY**

6712. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University students have resorted to an agitation demanding the abolition of M.Litt. Examination in Hindi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There was no agitation as such by the students against M.Litt. Examination in Hindi. The abolition of the M.Litt. Course of the University was, however, one of the demands of a group of students who had resorted to demonstration a few weeks back.

(b) The institution of the M.Litt. Course in Hindi is an academic decision of the University which is fully

competent to take a decision on such matter. Government do not come in the picture.

INSTITUTES FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

6713. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Centres of advanced studies have been discontinued and recognition withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**STUDY OF LANGUAGES OF BORDER
AREAS**

6714. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the details of steps taken by his Ministry to study the languages in the border regions of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): A study of the languages of the border regions of India on the basis of language returns of 1961 Census is being undertaken by the Registrar General of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A note indicating the progress made in this study is attached.

Statement

A Language Unit in the office of the Registrar General, India, was created in 1961 for a scientific scrutiny of the language returns of 1961 Census and for presenting an organised language picture of the country.

The Unit has completed field investigations in the following border areas:—

(1) Pahari language areas of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab;

(2) Himalayan language areas of Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal along the Himalayan belt;

(3) Kuki language areas of Manipur;

(4) Meithei language areas of Manipur and Tripura.

A report on Himalayan language areas is ready for the press. Considerable progress in the finalisation of reports of Kuki language area of Manipur and Meithei language area of Manipur and Tripura have also been made.

The Language Unit proposes to initiate two types of profile in its studies:—

(1) Linguistic classification profile, which would provide the picture of linguistic diversity in the country including the border areas in respect of major languages major dialects, lesser known languages.

(2) Linguistic situation profile which would tell about (a) dominant languages, (b) position of languages spread, (c) type of language used, (d) type of language standardisation, (e) type of language choice of the language users and (f) attitude of speakers regarding primary or subsidiary languages in situations of multilingual areas.

While the first profile would give information about the diversity and affinity of languages, the second profile would give a good deal of insight about language dynamics in the border areas. It is tentatively proposed to take up the studies relating to the second profile, as ancillary to 1971 Census Operations.

बंगलौर तथा मद्रास की फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा जांच

6715. श्री जि० ब० सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय

जांच विभाग ने बंगलौर तथा मद्रास की कुछ फर्मों और कम्पनियों द्वारा जाली दस्तावेज तैयार किए जाने, दोहरे बही-खाते रखे जाने, गलत बीजक तैयार किये जाने और विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों तथा निर्यात-आयात नियमों का उल्लंघन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा बंगलौर तथा मद्रास में कितनी फर्मों और कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) इस जांच के परिणामस्वरूप पता लगाये गये गबन के मामलों में कितनी धन राशि अन्तर्गत है तथा कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

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

(ख) 47 फर्म ।

(ग) 34 फर्मों के विरुद्ध मामले जिस में 90 व्यक्ति ग्रस्त हैं न्यायालयों में भेज दिये हैं । 21 फर्मों और 63 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामलों में निर्णय किया जा चुका है और उन्हें दोषी सिद्ध किया गया है । अभी तक दोषी सिद्ध की गई फर्मों/व्यक्तियों पर जांच न्यायालयों द्वारा 4,79,000 रुपये का जुर्माना लगाया गया है ।

EXPORT OF COPRA FROM NICOBAR ISLANDS

6716. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8551 on the 26th April, 1968 and state:

(a) the total amount of royalty levied and collected, yearwise, on exports of copra and betelnuts from Nicobar Islands during the last five years (except 1966-67), and the amount of royalty paid by the Car Nicobar Trading Company during the above period year-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwet and Co. still control and/or handle the trade of Car Nicobar Islands in the

guise of agents of the Nicobarese Commercial Co.; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that the benefit of non-payment of royalty by the Nicobarese Commercial Co. will accrue to this tribal trading concern and it will not be usurped by the previous monopolist partners by manipulation and malpractices in selling their copra and betelnuts in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement is attached.

Statement

Year	Total Amount of Royalty levied by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration	Amount paid by Car Nicobar Trading Co.	Amount paid by Nancowrie Trading Co.
	(in rupees)	(in rupees)	(in rupees)
1963-64	3,23,539.48	1,23,887.10	1,99,652.38
1964-65	2,86,424.85	1,27,003.05	1,59,421.80
1965-66	3,31,934.85	1,77,117.60	1,54,817.25
1967-68	2,47,974.80	68,701.00	1,03,518.40**

**Nancowrie Trading Co. have stopped paying royalty since the 28th October 1967.

(b) and (c). The Nicobarese Commercial Company is a purely tribal company and therefore do not need any licence to trade in the Islands. They are free to appoint their own agents and have appointed M/s. Jadwet Trading Co., as one of their agents. Government are conscious of the need to protect tribal interests and will take whatever action is possible under the law.

विदेशी राष्ट्रजनों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा जांच

6717. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कच्छवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच

ब्यूरो द्वारा कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रजनों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रजनों पर न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चलाये गये ; और

(ग) कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रजनों को न्यायालयों द्वारा दण्ड दिया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) सन 1966 और 1967 में 21

(ख) 18

(ग) 4

नागाओं का चीन जाना

6718. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 अगस्त, 1968 को "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मनीपुर के मुख्य मन्त्री ने यह बताया है कि पिछले 2 महीनों में लगभग 200 नागा लोग मनीपुर की सीमा पार करके चीन गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय व्यवस्था के माध्यम से उक्त समाचार की सत्यता की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग) . मनीपुर प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार समाचार पत्र की सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट में "नागाओं" का उल्लेख जो मुख्य मंत्री ने अन्य आदिमवासियों के लिये लिया था तनिक त्रुटि-पूर्ण है। मुख्य मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1968 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 132 के उत्तर में दिये गये घटना के तथ्यों का हवाला दे रहे थे।

वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावलि आयोग

6719. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या 12-8 LSD/68

शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावलि आयोग में एक नियम लागू किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार इसके सदस्यों को 65 वर्ष की आयु के बाद अनिवार्य रूप से सेवानिवृत्त कर दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके बावजूद कुछ सदस्य उस आयोग में अब भी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आयोग के अध्यक्ष का पद दो वर्ष तक खाली पड़ा रहा ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आयोग के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष की आयु 65 वर्ष से अधिक है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस के लिए कौन प्राधिकारी उत्तरदायी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शर सिंह): (क) मंत्रालय द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि वैज्ञानिक एवं पारिभाषिक शब्दावलि आयोग के अध्यक्ष सदस्यों अथवा कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु सीमा 65 वर्ष होनी चाहिये जो कि विशेष मामलों में 66 वर्ष तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

(ख) अध्यक्ष के अलावा आयोग के केवल एक सदस्य की आयु अभी तक 65 वर्ष की नहीं हुई है, जो आयोग में सेवा में है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) जी, हां।

(च) मंत्री मण्डल के अनुमोदन से और एक उच्च स्तरीय चुनाव समिति द्वारा चुनाव किया गया था।

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES MINISTERS

6720. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Union Territories in which there is no Minister or Deputy Minister belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the reasons for not including a member of the Scheduled Caste as Deputy Minister in the Cabinet of the Union Territory; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Each of the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu has a Council of Ministers under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Himachal Pradesh has three Scheduled Caste Deputy Ministers, Manipur has two Ministers from the Scheduled Tribes, and Tripura has a Minister each from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Only the Union Territories of Goa, Daman, and Diu and Pondicherry have no Minister or Deputy Minister belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The selection of Ministers is within the discretion of the Chief Minister, as under section 45(1) of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Minister.

DELHI-MADRAS AIR SERVICE

6721. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consideration has been given to the facilities available to passengers from Nagpur in the Airline flights between Delhi and Madras;

(b) whether Government have received representations or complaints about the facilities to be provided to the passengers from Nagpur in the Delhi-Madras direct flight; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The direct Caravelle service between Delhi and Madras does not touch Nagpur, as this would be commercially unsound. The direct trunk routes between our four international airports require non-stop services. Nagpur, however, is covered by other services of Indian Airlines.

TOURIST CENTRES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

6722. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme to set up tourist centres in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any expert engineers visited the Dolphin's Nose, Visakhapatnam to set up tourist centre there;

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government propose to develop tourist facilities at Nagarjunasagar/Nagarjunakonda and Hyderabad in the Fourth Plan.

(b) No, Sir. No Engineer was sent by Government of India to Visakhapatnam for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

**NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME
INSTRUCTORS**

6723. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:

SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to keep the National Discipline Scheme Instructors on All India Cadre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir; no decision has been taken to keep those instructors on an All India Cadre.

(b) Does not arise.

**RESEARCH FOR OIL IN INDIA'S
COASTAL SEA**

6724. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:

SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme formulated by the Indian Institute of Oceanography to launch a vigorous research for oil in India's coastal seas has since been implemented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Not yet, Sir. The scheme will be implemented when a suitable research-ship required for this work is acquired by the National Institute of Oceanography.

(b) Does not arise.

**ARTS AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES IN
THE COUNTRY**

6725. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:

SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Arts and Technical colleges in the country at present;

(b) the number of students studying in those colleges; and

(c) the number of those which are being run by private institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The latest educational statistics compiled are those for 31-3-1965. According to these, the required information is as follows:—

(a) The number of Arts/Science colleges was 1,397 and that of Engineering and Technology colleges was 96;

(b) The corresponding enrolment was 9,42,645 in Arts/Science colleges and 65,178 in Engineering/Technology colleges; and

(c) 1,043 Arts/Science colleges and 39 Engineering/Technology colleges were managed by private bodies.

**ALLOCATION FOR EDUCATION IN FOURTH
PLAN**

6726. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:

SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation for education in the Fourth Plan has been considered by the Planning Commission and the National Development Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

6727. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as far back as 1952-53, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships Board of the Ministry of Education passed a resolution recommending to the Government of India that in the award of overseas scholarships under any of their general schemes, other things being equal, preference should be given to the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes;

(b) if so, the full text of the resolution;

(c) whether this resolution of the Board was brought to the notice of all the Ministries of the Government of India for their guidance;

(d) if so, the text of the communication so made; and

(e) whether any assessment was made of the effect of this recommendation from time to time and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The text of the resolution is laid on the table of the house.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The text of the communication is laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The action taken by the Ministry of Education is indicated in the last paragraph of the statement attached.

STATEMENT

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Board of Ministry of Education passed the following Resolution at its meeting held on 27th November, 1952:—

“In view of the facts that (a) increasing facilities are being provided in the country for every type of higher education and (b) that Overseas scholarships are awarded only to teachers of Universities and other comparable institutions, in subjects for which adequate facilities do not exist in the country, the Board resolved that available funds should be utilised for award of scholarships for higher education within the country. The Board also recommended to Government, that in the award of overseas scholarships under any of their schemes, other things being equal, preference should be given to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.”

This recommendation was duly brought to the notice of all the Ministries of the Government of India on 6th January, 1953, for information and necessary action. These Ministries were also requested to communicate to the Education Ministry any action taken thereon.

The action taken by the Ministries was reviewed every year by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarship Board. As revealed in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1954-55 to 1964-65, 32 candidates have been sent abroad (Scheduled Castes—8, Scheduled Tribe—1, and other Backward Classes—23) under the various other scholarships schemes of the Government of India.

GENERAL CENTRAL SERVICE

6728. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of the initial constitution or categorisation of the General Central Service and the specific rules framed therefor;

(b) the strength of the service at its initial constitution and the number of yearly recruits for it till to date; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to it at the initial constitution and in the yearly recruitment till to-date on the basis of selection through the U.P.S.C. and otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There is no organised service called the "General Central Service". Civil posts of any class not included in any of the organised Central Civil Services are deemed to be included in the General Central Service of the corresponding class and

a Government servant appointed to any such post is deemed to be a member of the General Central Service.

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

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL SERVICE

6729. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of the initial constitution of the Industrial Management Pool Service and the specific rules framed therefor;

(b) the initial as well as the present strength of the service; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to it at the initial constitution and their strength at present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 12-11-1957. The scheme for the constitution of the Industrial Management Pool has been published in a Government Resolution on the 12th November, 1957.

(b) Initial Strength	—	130
Present Strength	—	105

(c)	Initially appointed	Present strength
S. C.	6	4
S. T.	1	1

RECRUITMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO BORDER SECURITY FORCE

6730. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2523 on the 2nd August, 1968, and state:

(a) the break-up of the 38 members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited to the Border Security Force from amongst the four specified communities mentioned in the original suggestion/proposal, namely the Santhals, Garos, Chakmas and Namasudras who are well-known for their fighting calibre; and

(b) the details of the special consideration or measures for their adequate recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Of these 38 persons 20 are Namasudras (Scheduled Castes) and 18 are Santhals (Scheduled Tribes).

(b) Constant efforts are made to recruit suitable men from these groups.

INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL CASES

6731. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate facilities of forensic laboratories and ballistics test arrangements in the country, there is undue

delay in the investigation of criminal cases;

(b) if so, the location and number of forensic laboratories and ballistics test arrangements available in the country;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the conditions to help quick investigations of criminal cases; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). At present, facilities of forensic laboratories and ballistic test arrangements are available in the following places:—

Name of the place	Facilities available
Hyderabad	There is a scientific section in the State Police Department. A Central Forensic Science Laboratory is also set up here.
Patna	There is a full-fledged Forensic Science Laboratory with arrangements for ballistic tests.
Chandigarh	There is a full-fledged Forensic Science Laboratory with arrangements for ballistic tests.
Bombay	Do.
Nagpur	Do.
Lucknow	The science section in the state Police Department undertakes forensic examination and ballistic tests.
Sagar	There is a Forensic Science Laboratory with arrangements to conduct ballistic tests.
Calcutta	There is a Forensic Science Laboratory and also Central Forensic Science Laboratory. There is also a Department in the State Police with arrangements for ballistic tests.
Delhi	A Central Forensic Science Laboratory is being set up.

The information from the Governments of Assam, J. & K., Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

With the awareness of scientific aids for crime investigation the work on these Laboratories is on increase and steps are being taken to cope with the increasing work. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have reported that proposals for setting up of full-fledged Forensic Science Laboratories are under consideration of the State Government. The Government of Maharashtra have also under consideration setting up of two more Forensic Science Laboratories to cater to the needs of the State Government. The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have also under their consideration a proposal to set up a Forensic Science Laboratory.

AMENITIES TO RESIDENTIAL COLONY OF FATEH NAGAR

6732. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the development charges/house tax have been realised from the residents of Fateh Nagar, an approved residential colony, yet there are no pucca roads/lanes/by-lanes as also no arrangements for water supply exist;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these amenities will be provided;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the kuchcha roads/lanes/by-lanes are at low level with the result that they are flooded during rainy season causing inconvenience to the residents of that colony; and

(d) if so, the action which Government are taking to raise the roads/lanes/by-lanes to the required level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). According to the information received from the Delhi Municipal Corporation, part of development charges are being realised from the plot holders who come forward for the sanction of their building plans. Out of the development charges already realised, proportionate amount has already been utilised for the construction of roads in the approved portion of this colony. There are some low-lying pockets in the colony where rain water collects. This is due to haphazard and unplanned construction undertaken unauthorisedly. Full development of the colony can only be undertaken after development charges are paid by all the plot-holders.

UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERS

6733. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers at a meeting in New Delhi in the first week of June, 1968, were called upon by him to evolve suitable measures to create employment opportunities for the unemployed Engineers in India;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the said meeting in this regard; and

(c) the number of additional employment opportunities likely to be provided as a result of these decisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

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

ASHOKA AND JANPATH HOTELS

6734. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the specific modifications which are proposed to be made in the management and working of the Ashoka and

Janpath Hotels with a view to making them more attractive to the tourists, consequent to the transfer of management of these Hotels to his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Various measures are under consideration to improve the position, such as merger of the Hotels, obtaining the services of foreign Hotel Consultants etc.

TOP MANAGEMENT POSTS IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

6735. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to ensure better functioning of the Public Sector Undertakings, Government have decided that the Government employees who opt out for top management posts in public sector undertakings will be asked to give up their Government job;

(b) whether the principle will be made applicable to those Government employees who are already working with the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" has recommended that all necessary steps should be taken to reduce and eliminate the dependence on deputationists in manning top posts in the public sector. This recommendation is under consideration of Government.

SERVICING OF DRILL RIGS BY SHIPPING COMPANIES

6736. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the leading foreign shipping companies have set up subsidiaries for servicing drill rigs used for off-shore drilling;

(b) whether Government have considered the possibility of setting up an Indian off-shore service by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(c) if so, whether the resources of the Corporation are adequate to undertake the new assignment; and

(d) if not, the deficiencies and how they are proposed to be met?

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

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

PAYMENT OF AIR FARES AND HOTEL BILLS IN STERLING AND POUNDS

6737. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to change the Foreign Exchange Act to ensure that the foreign tourists pay their air fare and hotel bills in Sterling and Pounds;

(b) whether the Department of Tourism has also been consulted in this connection;

(c) whether the proposed action will succeed in checking the leakage of foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the likely annual savings of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). An Inter-Ministerial Committee was recently set up under the Chairmanship of the Tourism and Civil Aviation Secretary to suggest measures to prevent leakage of foreign exchange through tourists. The proposal to enact legislation to make it compulsory for

foreign tourists to pay hotel bills and air fares in foreign exchange is being considered by the Committee, whose final report is likely to be submitted by the end of October this year.

TRANSFER OF JUDGES

6738. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many judges have been transferred from one High Court to another High Court after the commencement of the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act of 1963;

(b) the names of the said Judges and the High Court from which and to which the said transfers were made together with the dates of such transfer; and

(c) whether any compensatory allowance is being paid to such Judges and if so, how much and under which provision of law or rules?

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

(b) Particulars of the Judges so transferred are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. Except in one case where the judge himself declined to accept it. Compensatory Allowance to transferred Judges is admissible under Article 222 of the Constitution. At present, it is fixed in each case under Article 222(2) of the Constitution, at the rate of 10% of the salary of the judge transferred.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Judge	Name of the High Court		with effect from
		from	to	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Justice K. S. Hegde	Mysore	Delhi	31-10-1966
2.	.. Justice I. D. Dua	Punjab	Delhi	31-10-1966
3.	.. Justice H. R. Khanna	Punjab	Delhi	31-10-1966
4.	.. Justice S. K. Kapoor	Panjab	Delhi	31-10-1966
5.	.. Justice M. M. Ismail	Delhi	Madras	14-11-1967
6.	.. Justice R. L. Narasimham	Orissa	Patna	24-12-1965
7.	.. Justice Khaleel Ahmed	Patna	Orissa	15-1-1965
8.	.. Justice Chandra Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	23-11-1964

DELHI AND HIMACHAL PRADESH JUDICIAL AND CIVIL SERVICES (JUDICIAL BRANCH)

6739. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 1770, 5452 and 8502 on the 7th June and 12th July, 1967 and 9th August, 1967 respectively and state:

(a) whether the rules of (i) Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Judicial Ser-

vice and (ii) Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service (Judicial Branch) have been drafted and finalised as laid down in Article 234 of the Constitution;

(b) whether the method of selection and suitability of candidates who have given or would give their options to the said services is to be done by U.P.S.C. in accordance with Article 320 of the Constitution and if not, the reasons for not getting it done by the U.P.S.C.; and

(c) whether options to both the services have been called from all the State Judicial Services of the Indian Union and if not, the reasons for not calling the options from all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Rules for the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Higher Judicial Service have been framed and notified in the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (i), dated 29th June, 1968, as G.S.R. 1191. In view of entry (8) in the Schedule to the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958, it was not necessary to frame the rules for the Service in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

2. The Service which was earlier proposed to be designated as the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service (Judicial Branch), is now proposed to be designated as the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Judicial Service. Rules for this Service are being framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

3. In view of entry (8) in the Schedule to the Union Public Services (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958, it is not necessary to consult the Union Public Service Commission as regards the suitability of candidates to be appointed to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Higher Judicial Service.

4. Selections for appointment to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Judicial Service will be made in accordance with the provisions of the rules which are being framed for the constitution of the Service. Selections for appointment to the Service at its initial constitution will be made in accordance with the rules which are finally promulgated.

5. All the State Governments have been requested to let the Ministry of Home Affairs have names and records of service of their Judicial Service officers who desire to be considered

for appointment to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Higher Judicial Service and the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Judicial Service and whom the State Governments would be in a position to spare.

उच्चतम न्यायालय का उच्च न्यायालयों पर प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण

6740. श्री जोस प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा किये जाने वाले न्यायिक काम पर उच्चतम न्यायालय का प्रशासन का नियंत्रण रहता है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उच्चतम न्यायालयों द्वारा किये जाने वाले काम पर कौनसा प्राधिकार नियंत्रण रखता है ;

(ग) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के तबादले के बारे में कोई उपबन्ध है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा किये जाने वाले काम पर निगरानी रखने तथा न्यायाधीशों के तबादले आदि महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में उच्चतम न्यायालय को प्रशासनिक शक्तियाँ देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) सम्बन्धित उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान्। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 222 के अधीन राष्ट्रपति भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश से परामर्श करने के बाद किसी न्यायाधीश को एक उच्च न्यायालय से किसी अन्य उच्च न्यायालय में स्थानांतरित कर सकते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार के कार्य संविधान के उपबन्धों द्वारा नियमित होते हैं, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के क्षेत्राधिकार और शक्तियां निर्धारित करते हैं।

1971 CENSUS

6741. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1971 Census will be the biggest operation in the history of Indian Census;

(b) whether it will call for a high level of expertise to handle the data collected;

(c) the steps which Government have taken to ensure the association of all top level experts with the planning of the 1971 Census;

(d) whether Government have considered the utility of associating the 1961 Registrar-General in an advisory capacity with the 1971 Census; and

(e) the other steps Government propose to take to ensure continuity of experience and achievement of perspective planning in census operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The Registrar General an *ex officio* Census Commissioner has initiated steps to plan for the 1971 Census by consulting various experts from different fields as well as representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministries of Government of India, research organisations etc. A Committee of experts to advise on Sampling procedures has also been set up.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Census Organisation is now established on a continuing basis both at the Centre and in the States since 1961 thus ensuring a continuity of experience and building up of expertise.

FOREIGNERS BUYING LAND IN INDIA

6742. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Organisations and private bodies of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are acquiring land and immovable property in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in several Asian countries *e.g.*, Thailand, there is a ban on foreigners buying land and immovable property;

(c) whether Government are contemplating a similar ban in India also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Some property has been acquired by Government Organisations of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Information about acquisition of property by private bodies of these two countries is not readily available.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) and (d). Under the West Bengal Alienation of Land (Regulation) Act, 1960, no land can be transferred to an individual who is not a citizen of India or a body corporate or firm of which the majority of directors, shareholders or partners, as the case may be, are not citizens of India or which are formed or registered outside India without the previous sanction of the State Government. This Act has been enforced for the present in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar only. In Nagaland no person other than a member of the local population can acquire land

without the prior approval of the State Cabinet. Restrictions also exist on acquisition of property by persons, including foreigners, who are not permanent residents of the State in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Transfer of property other than agricultural land is included in the Concurrent List (List III) and transfer of agricultural land in the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Central Government are not aware whether any proposals for imposition of restrictions on acquisition of property by foreigners are under the consideration of any other State Government. No such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government.

The question of imposition of any such restriction by the Central Government has not arisen.

THEFTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

6743. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts of motor vehicles in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period from January to June, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some of these thefts teen-aged boys of high families were involved; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to curb the criminal tendency amongst the juveniles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 256 cases of thefts of motor vehicles were reported to Delhi Police.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In each case, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the law.

GOLD SMUGGLING BY THE FINANCIAL ADVISER, D.I.W., VARANASI

6744. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the investigations against a former Financial Adviser of the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi for alleged complicity in case of gold smuggling; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the said former Financial Adviser has now been absorbed by a public undertaking without any reduction in rank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such case is being investigated. However, there was an enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigations relating to alleged smuggling in of some imported consumer goods. The enquiry report was referred to the Central Vigilance Commission, who advised that no action was called for.

(b) The Services of one former Financial Adviser and C.A.O. of the Diesel Locomotive works have been loaned by the Ministry of Railways to the Bharat Aluminium Company for a period of four years from May, 1967.

KIDNAPPING IN DELHI

6745. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children kidnapped in Delhi during the last two months;

(b) the number of persons arrested for such activities; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to curb such incidents in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During the period from 1-6-1968 to 31-7-1968, 47 children and 2 women were reported to Delhi Police as having been kidnaped/abducted.

(b) 33.

(c) There is a special team of officers known as "missing persons squad" which promptly take up the investigation of such incidents. Further, whenever kidnapping cases are reported, the particulars of the missing persons are published in the Criminal Intelligence Gazette and are circulated to all Police Stations and States. Wireless messages are also sent to the States/places where kidnaped/accused persons are likely to visit.

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN, A.R.C. REGARDING REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON RECRUITMENT TO SERVICES

6746. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission that certain restrictions on the recruitment, such as reservation of seats to Scheduled Castes, be removed and that all Government servants who are eligible with regard to academic qualifications and experience may be allowed to appear in the competitive examination for I.A.S., etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Chairman, Administrative Reforms Commission has not made any such statement.

(b) Does not arise.

HIGHER SECONDARY AND B.A. EXAMINATIONS

6747. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that School Final, Higher Secondary, Pre-University and Graduation Examinations under different Universities all over India are not held simultaneously during the same period;

(b) if so, whether this lack of synchronisation of examinations held all over the country causes a great difficulty for the students intending to get admission in technical, medical, engineering and other special courses and hinders movements of students from one part of the country to the other; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that all examinations under Boards or Universities are held all over India during the same period and the results are published simultaneously?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Universities and Boards of Examination are autonomous bodies and are free to fix dates of examinations conducted by them. The Government has, therefore, no such proposal under consideration.

CREATION OF POSTS OF GENERAL MANAGERS AT MAJOR PORTS

6748. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of foreign experts which was invited to study the working of the Indian Ports has submitted its report;

(b) whether it has made the recommendation, that as is the practice in the major ports of the world, posts of General Managers should be created in all the Indian Ports, and filled from among the men with long experience in port working;

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations, and proposals in this regard made by the concerned port authorities; and

(d) if so, when these proposals were received from each of the port authorities, and whether Government have accorded their sanction to them?

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

(b) The study team has recommended the creation of a post of General Manager at each Major Port and has further recommended that this officer should be drawn from the ranks of shipping or transportation industry.

(c) and (d). The various recommendations contained in the report which has been received only recently are under examination.

As far as this particular recommendation is concerned, the present position is that there is already a post of General Manager in the Bombay Port Trust and an equivalent post of Deputy Chairman at the Calcutta Port. A proposal for the creation of a post of General Manager under the Madras Port Trust was received before the receipt of the experts' report referred to. The proposal is under consideration.

भारत विरोधी प्रचार सामग्री वाली पुस्तकें

6749. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारत में ऐसी पुस्तकों विशेषकर "इस्लामिक आइडियोलोजी एण्ड इट्स इम्पैक्ट ऑन

अवर टाईम्स" नामक पुस्तक जिसे प्रोफेसर महमूद ब्रेल्वी ने लिखा है और जो कराची से प्रकाशित हुई है के परिचालन की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें भारत विरोधी झूठा प्रचार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुस्तक के पृष्ठ 246—248 पर छपे झूठे भारत विरोधी वक्तव्यों के निराकरण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या भारत में इस पुस्तक के अभिग्रहण तथा उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . सरकार का ध्यान इस पुस्तक की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जिसकी एक प्रति अभी हाल में प्राप्त की गई है और उसकी परीक्षा की जा रही है। सरकार की जानकारी में यह नहीं है कि यह पुस्तक आसानी से देश के भीतर उपलब्ध है। फिर भी सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों को भारत में इस पुस्तक को न आने देने के लिये हिदायत दी गई है। जब कभी आवश्यक होता है कानून के अन्तर्गत ऐसी पुस्तकों के सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

N.D.A. EXAMINATION

6750. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the examinations for recruitment to the National Defence Academy for all the three wings are being held in the month of December, 1968 throughout India and for this examination the U.P.S.C. issues notices some time in May, 1968, fixing the 22nd July, 1968 as the last date of receiving applications from the candidates;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the said notice issued by the U.P.S.C. in May, 1968 was only released for publication to Publicity Department and the Press of Manipur on the 18th July, 1968 with only 4 days left and given for collection of application forms from Delhi and then submitting the forms on the 22nd July, 1968 to the U.P.S.C., Delhi;

(c) if so, who is responsible therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to make an enquiry to find out the responsibility and punish the officers responsible for depriving the youth of Manipur of this examination?

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

(b) The examination was notified by the U.P.S.C. in the Gazette of India dated 25-5-68. In addition to the notice, an advertisement giving briefly the conditions of eligibility, closing date for receipt of applications, etc., was also published in the Gazette of the same date. The advertisement was also duly published on 25th May, 1968, amongst other Newspapers, in Statesman, Calcutta, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta; Assam Tribune, Gauhati and Natun Assamiya, Gauhati, all of which cover Manipur area. Another advertisement in regard to this examination was again released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity on behalf of the Ministry of Defence for publication amongst other papers, in Natun Assamiya, Gauhati; Statesman, Calcutta; Frontier Times, Shillong; Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta; Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta and Betar Jagat, Calcutta and was published by them on various dates in June, 1968. Thus, sufficient coverage of Manipur region was achieved well in time, in regard to this advertisement.

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

GRANT OF SPECIAL COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE TO MANIPUR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

6751. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of the grant of special Compensatory Allowance to the Manipur Government employees working in the disturbed areas of Manipur;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the amount payable by way of such allowances on the different pay scales; and

(d) if the Government is not yet able to take the final decision, the reason for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). Matter is being examined.

STATEHOOD FOR MANIPUR

6752. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All Manipur Statehood Demand Committee, Manipur have sent any memorandum fixing the time for launching a mass movement demanding Statehood for Manipur;

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

(c) in view of the restiveness among the people of Manipur at the discriminatory treatment meted out to the people of Manipur, while a higher and more privileged status is being given to its neighbour, Nagaland whether Government are considering the demand of the people of Manipur for Statehood and upgradation of political status; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). No such memorandum has been received from the Committee, Government, however, hope that the people of Manipur would devote their energies to the task of development of the area instead of taking to agitational methods. Their demand for Statehood could be considered when the financial resources of the Union Territory are sufficiently developed to meet their administrative expenditure. At present the Union Territory is dependent on Central assistance to a large extent even to meet its non-plan revenue expenditure. It is, therefore, not proposed to make any change at present in the existing status of Manipur.

PAY SCALES IN MANIPUR SCHOOLS

6753. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1297 on the 26th July, 1968 and state:

(a) the revised scale of pay of the graduate Headmasters of M.E. and U.J.B. Schools of Manipur;

(b) the scale of pay of under-graduate Headmasters who become Headmasters after serving for a period of 20 years; and

(c) how many graduate Headmasters are in the various M.E. and U.J.B. Schools of Manipur and what is their scale of pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There is at present no separate pay scale for the Headmasters under reference. A proposal for adopting the pay scale of graduate Headmasters in Assam for graduate Headmasters of M.E. and J.B. Schools in Manipur is, however, under consideration.

(b) The scale of pay of untrained under-graduate Headmasters who completed 20 years of service on 1-1-59 is Rs. 140—275 plus Rs. 20 per month as special pay.

(c) There are 25 Graduate Headmasters working in M.E. and J.B. Schools in Manipur and their pay scale is Rs. 140—275 plus Rs. 20 per month as special pay.

भारत में चार खंडों का बनाया जाना

6754. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षेत्रवाद, प्रान्तवाद और जातिवाद को समाप्त करने के लिये, जो कि राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये साम्यवाद से कम खतरनाक नहीं है, सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या देश का नये ढंग से पुनर्गठन करने और एक शक्तिशाली केन्द्र के अधीन देश में केवल चार क्षेत्र बनाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या भाषा अथवा जाति के आधार पर कोई नया राज्य भी बनाया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) क्षेत्रीयता, प्रान्तीयता और जातिवाद से उत्पन्न तनाव को दूर करने के लिये उपयुक्त प्रशासनिक और राजनैतिक कार्यवाहियाँ की जा रही हैं ताकि राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना बड़े ।

(ख) और (ग) . जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

भ्रष्टाचार और अनैतिकता के उन्मूलन का अभियान

6755. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में विभिन्न स्तरों पर बढ़ने हुए भ्रष्टाचार और अनैतिकता का उन्मूलन करने के लिये एक आन्दोलन चलाने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में लोगों में राष्ट्रीयता और देशभक्ति की भावना शीघ्र पैदा और जागृत करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध अपना अभियान जारी रख रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) . 20—22 जून, 1968 को श्रीनगर में हुई अपनी बैठक में राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् द्वारा नियुक्त शैक्षणिक पहलुओं तथा व्यापक माध्यम पर समिति की एक सिफारिश के अनुसरण में व्यापक माध्यमों पर विशेषज्ञों की समिति के कार्य की शर्तों में से एक शर्त लोगों के मन में राष्ट्रीय गौरव तथा देश भक्ति की एक भावना का विकास करना है । इसके अतिरिक्त परिषद् द्वारा जारी की गई उद्देश्यों की घोषणा को कार्यान्वित करने की एक योजना भी अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी की प्रगति श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के नियमित अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रमों में राजभाषा हिन्दी को स्थान देने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा क्या हमारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में हिन्दी के प्रचार को उचित महत्व दिया गया है ;

(ख) भारतीय भाषाओं को उंचा स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम स्वीकार करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी भाषा के बढ़ते हुए प्रभाव को रोकने में सरकार को कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के संकल्प में त्रि-भाषाई सूत्र शामिल है जिस में हिन्दी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है । मद्रास को छोड़कर बाकी सभी राज्यों ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है । संकल्प में हिन्दी को सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में विकास करने और अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में उच्च अध्ययन के हिन्दी माध्यम के कालिजों और संस्थाओं की स्थापना करने की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—1989/68]

(ग) स्कूल स्तर पर क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं पहले ही से शिक्षा का माध्यम है । राष्ट्रीय नीति में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में भारतीय

भाषाओं के प्रयोग की व्यवस्था भी है। राष्ट्रीय नीति में, स्कूल और विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर पर अंग्रेजी के अध्ययन की व्यवस्था केवल इसके एक प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा होने के नाते है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, अंग्रेजी के बढ़ते हुए प्रभाव को रोकने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

प्राथमिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा

6757. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों में शिक्षा की क्या स्थिति है, जिन में प्राथमिक स्कूल पंचायतों को सौंप दिये गये हैं तथा उनका मन्त्रालय अध्यापकों में बढ़ते हुए असन्तोष को देखते हुए अपनी शिक्षा नीति पर पुनर्विचार करेगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने प्राथमिक स्कूलों के 40 हजार अध्यापकों के बारे में, जिनकी सेवाएं पंचायतों से पुनः शिक्षा विभाग के नियन्त्रण में लाई गई हैं, विशेषकर राजस्थान में, और उन अध्यापकों की कठिनाइयों के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार को कोई मन्त्रणा दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद):(क) ये ऐसे मामले हैं जो मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित हैं। पंचायतों के अधीन शिक्षा की स्थिति के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई विशिष्ट मूल्यांकन अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

होटल और मोटल

6758. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटकों की अधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिये देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर होटलों और मोटलों की स्थापना के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दे रही है और क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में होटलों के निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है और यदि हां, तो किस-किस स्थान पर होटल बनाये जायेंगे तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने का है, ताकि भारत में आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटक हमारे देश के बारे में बुरी धारणा लेकर न जायें क्योंकि उनसे विभिन्न वस्तुओं के लिये बहुत अधिक मूल्य लिये जाते हैं और विभिन्न पर्यटक केन्द्रों में बहुत धन ऐंठ लिया जाता है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) होटल उद्योग को एक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योग के रूप में घोषित कर दिया गया है। सरकार ने होटलों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये कई कर संबंधी रियायतें तथा वित्तीय छूट भी उद्घोषित की हैं। कई चुनी हुई जगहों में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मोटल बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मौजूदा होटलों के निर्माण, नवीकरण अथवा विस्तार के लिये होटल उद्योग को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार ने एक होटल विकास ऋण स्कीम तैयार की है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चुने हुए पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर होटल बनाने के लिये 7.5 करोड़ रुपये के होटल विषयक ऋण की व्यवस्था पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सरकार की सभी महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं और कला की विलक्षण वस्तुओं (क्यूरीऑज) को बेचने वाली प्रसिद्ध दुकानों का अनुमोदन करने की एक प्रणाली है ताकि विदेशी पर्यटक विश्वास के साथ खरीदारी कर सकें। अनुमोदित/अननुमोदित दुकानों द्वारा वस्तुओं की निर्धारित से अधिक कीमत लेने या वस्तुओं को न भेजने के विषय में प्राप्त शिकायतों की जांच की जाती है और उनके बारे में उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश सीमा पर गिरफ्तारियां

6759. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तस्करी, डकैती तथा पाकिस्तान के लिये जासूसी करने के सम्बन्ध में 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश सीमा पर अलग-अलग कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) सम्बंधित राज्य

सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार का असहयोगपूर्ण रवैया

6760. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार का असहयोगपूर्ण रवैया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि भारत सरकार का रवैया असहयोगपूर्ण था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश को सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिये अनुदान

6761. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए 1967-68 में कोई अनुदान दिया था ;

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

(ग) 1968-69 में इस प्रयोजन के लिये उस राज्य को कितना अनुदान देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शंर सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को 12,000 रुपए आवंटित किए गए थे और 1,000 रुपए शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों की पूर्ति के लिए मंजूर किए थे।

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मंजूर की जाने वाली अनुदान की राशि के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय अभी तक नहीं किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक सुविधाएं

6762. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं संबंधी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस बारे में आगामी वर्ष में कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) मोडबगढ़, असीरगढ़, सांची, उदयगिरि की गुफाओं और बाग गुफाओं जैसे ऐतिहासिक महत्व के महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में पर्यटकों को दी जाने वाली परिवहन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि असीरगढ़ और उदयगिरि की गुफाओं जैसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में पर्यटकों के रहने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) स्कीमें अभी तैयार की जा रही हैं, और आगामी वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में खर्च की जाने वाली राशि, पर्यटन विषयक पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा अन्तिम नियतन करने के बाद ही निर्धारित की जायेगी।

(ख) प्रत्येक पर्यटक केन्द्र के सामने दिये गये स्थानों पर निम्नलिखित पर्यटक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं :—

I. परिवहन सुविधाएं

(i.) मण्डू-बाघ केव काम्प्लेक्स

मण्डू-बाघ गुफाओं की जिनके लिए इन्दौर निकटतम रेल-हेड और एयर-टर्मिनल है, यात्रा के लिए इन्दौर में दो कार आपरेटरों को छः लग्जरी टूरिस्ट कारें उपलब्ध की गयी हैं।

(ii.) भोपाल-उदयगिरि-सांची काम्प्लेक्स

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को, भोपाल में चलाने और सांची एवं उदयगिरि की यात्राओं के लिए आठ लग्जरी कारें दी गयी हैं।

II. आवास सुविधाएं

(i.) मांडवगढ़ (मण्डू)

1. पर्यटक बंगला (श्रेणी I), जो पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा बनाया गया।
2. भारत के पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग का रेस्ट हाउस।
3. निम्न आय वर्ग का रेस्ट हाउस, जो 50% केन्द्रीय उपदान से राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया।

(ii.) सांची

1. पर्यटक बंगला (श्रेणी I), जो पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा बनाया गया।
2. सर्किट हाउस।
3. लोक निर्माण विभाग का डाक बंगला।

(iii.) बाघ गुफाएं

गुफाओं के निकट लोक निर्माण विभाग का डाक बंगला।

(ग) और (घ). उदयगिरि गुफाएं सांची से लगभग 14 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित हैं। चूंकि सांची में आवास व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है और इस व्यवस्था में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव भी है, इसलिए उदयगिरि गुफाओं में फिलहाल आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। पर्यटक सांची से इन गुफाओं तक आसानी से तथा सुविधापूर्वक पहुंच सकते हैं। असीरगढ़ में, एक दो कमरों वाला रेस्ट हाउस है जो कि बुनियादी जरूरतों की पूर्ति कर देता है। चूंकि इस जगह का महत्व स्थानीय समझा जाता है, केन्द्रीय योजना में इस स्थान पर कोई आवास व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

GRANTS AND LOANS GIVEN TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

6763. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to the Himachal Pradesh Government during the year from 1964-65 to 1967-68 and proposed to be given during 1968-69 to meet its deficits;

(b) the budgeted revenue income and expenditure of Himachal Pradesh during the above period; and

(c) the loans and grants given to it during the same period to meet the deficit of revenue income over expenditure and for development, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS) SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1990/68.*]

MID-TERM ELECTIONS IN WEST
BENGAL

6764. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feel that in spite of devastating floods in large areas of West Bengal, mid-term elections can be held as per schedule;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Election Commissioner recently visited West Bengal to confer with the various District Magistrates on this subject;

(c) if so, the views expressed by the District Magistrates; and

(d) whether Government would consider postponement of the mid-term elections in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The programme of elections is fixed on the advice of the Election Commission.

(b) Chief Election Commissioner has informed the Government that he visited West Bengal from 8th to 10th August, 1968 to discuss the election arrangements with the Chief Electoral Officer of the State, but did not confer with any district magistrate.

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

POSTING OF AIR INDIA OFFICERS
ABROAD

6765. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 420 on the 9th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the operational, commercial or administrative reasons on account of which a large number of Air India officers have been kept posted out of India for the last more than 6 years; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to recall them in accordance with the normal rules of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Air-India Corporation as an autonomous organisation administers these matters directly. It is understood from the Corporation that the reasons for which some of their executives have been abroad on posting for more than 6 years are mainly the following:—

- (i) In the interest of sales promotion and efficiency, it was considered necessary to consolidate the position of Air-India abroad and this necessitated the continuity of officers at the same stations.
- (ii) It takes at least one to two years for an officer to pick-up the local language and become conversant with local laws and rules, and develop business contacts. Transfer at short intervals in these circumstances will not be in the best interest of the Corporation, so long as an officer is otherwise shaping well and to the satisfaction of the Corporation;
- (iii) Air-India being an international operator, has a majority of their stations abroad. It is therefore not practicable to enforce a rigid system of rotation of officers and staff between India and stations abroad. However, the Corporation are reviewing the existing postings and may make such changes as are necessary in their best interests.

GRANTS TO GUJARAT AND BARODA
UNIVERSITIES

6766. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any proposals for financial assistance and grant have been received from Gujarat and Baroda Universities;

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

(c) the quantum of grant and financial assistance given to the University at Surat in 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). During 1965-66 to 1967-68 following grants were given to Gujarat and Baroda Universities by the Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission:

	Rs.
Gujarat University	42,84,200·19
M. S. University of Baroda	65,97,187·99

(c) Rs. 3,550·62

ELECTION OF CHRISTIANS TO BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN 1962 GENERAL ELECTIONS

6767. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Indian Christian without any tribal origin was elected to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from Bero Assembly Constituency in Ranchi District, reserved for members of Scheduled Tribes, in 1962 General Election;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one Anglo-Indian was elected to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, from Madarihat Assembly Constituency in Jalpaiguri District, reserved for the members of Scheduled Tribes, in 1962 General Elections;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any party leader has authority to convert a non-tribal to a tribal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Shri Paul Dayal of Kathar toli Ranchi was elected to the Bihar Legislative Assembly in General Election 1962 from Bero Assembly Constituency. From reports received from State Govt., it appears that he is a Christian by religion and also a member of a scheduled tribe being an Oraon.

(b) and (c). Shri A. H. Basterwitch was elected to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from Madarihat Constituency in the General Election 1962 and was found by the Returning Officer during scrutiny of nominations to belong to Munda tribe. This was contested in an Election Petition filed by Shri Mahadev Bhagat against Shri A. H. Basterwitch and three others before the Election Tribunal, Jalpaiguri. The decision of the election was that Shri A. H. Basterwitch was not an Anglo-Indian at the time of the Election but a member of the Munda Tribe and as such was qualified to be chosen to fill the seat in the Legislative Assembly of the State of West Bengal reserved for the Scheduled Tribes for that State.

(d) Does not arise.

TRIBES *IN BIHAR CIVIL SERVICE AND JUNIOR CIVIL SERVICE

6768. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following persons who are in the Bihar Civil Services, Junior Civil Services are tribes:—

- (i) Miss Veda Dean—D.D.O.
- (ii) Shri Francis Dean—S.D.M.
- (iii) Shri Cyril Kaman—S.D.M.
- (iv) Shri Henry Bright—S.D.M.

(b) if so, the tribes to which they belong;

(c) the names of persons on whose authority the tribal certificates have been issued to them; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government against the offenders?

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

RECRUITMENT OF NAGA UNDERGROUND HOSTILES TO CLASS I CENTRAL SERVICES

6769. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases in which the Naga underground hostiles have been brought round and recruited to the various Class I Central Services.

(b) if so, the total number thereof and the types of services to which they belong; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are a number of Hill Tribes of Assam who have been recruited to the various Central Services and if so, the number thereof indicating the district to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No Naga underground hostile has been recruited to any Class I Central Service on the results of the combined competitive examination held annually by the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) On the results of 1967 examination two candidates from the Mizo district are being appointed to the Central Services Class I.

दिल्ली में विषाक्त शराब के मामले

6770. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में गुड़ मंडी में स्प्रिट पीने के बाद 25 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी जिसका समाचार 24 अप्रैल, 1968 को 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुआ था ;

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

(ग) जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक दिल्ली में शराब पीने से कितने व्यक्तियों की मौतें हुई हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 1-1-1968 से 15-8-1968 तक की अवधि में पुलिस को मृत्यु के 20 मामलों की सूचना दी गई जिनमें मृत्यु का कारण मदिरा-पान बताया गया है । मामलों की दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा जांच की गई है और अब तक किसी पर भी मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया क्योंकि कोई हस्तक्षेप्य अपराध स्थापित नहीं हुआ ।

ADOPTION OF HINDI IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

6771. SHRI SHARDA NAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 2/29/68-O.L. dated the 6th July, 1968;

(b) if so, the action initiated or proposed to be initiated in respect of paragraph 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Memorandum referred to above;

(c) whether Government propose to adopt Hindi for doing the entire noting and drafting connected with the Hindi Training Scheme and connected with the administrative work relating to the peons, Lower and Upper Division Clerks; and

(d) if so, by which date?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been circulated.

(c) and (d). Ministry proposes to adopt Hindi in respect of Hindi Teaching Scheme. Correspondence with Class IV employees is being done in Hindi and the question of noting and drafting also in Hindi is being examined.

ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक की भारत विरोधी कार्यवाहियां

6772. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य और राजस्थान में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक भारत-विरोधी कार्यवाहियां कर रहे हैं तथा आदिम जाति के लोगों को धर्म परिवर्तन करने के लिये बाध्य कर रहे हैं; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विद्या चरण शुक्ल):

(क) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश

में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक भारत-विरोधी गतिविधियों करने नहीं देखे गये हैं। इन दोनों राज्यों में बलपूर्वक धर्म परिवर्तन के कोई मामले ध्यान में नहीं आये हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण सम्बन्धी फाइलें

6773. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत निर्माण से सम्बन्धित फाइलों की जांच के काम में, जो कुछ समय पहले बरामद की गई थीं, कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उन मामलों में कितने राज-पत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: (क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगरनिगम से ज्ञात हुआ है कि मामले की जांच करने के परिणामस्वरूप, अलमारी इत्यादि में पाये गये बिना ध्यान दिये पड़े हुये फाइलों / कागजों का कार्यभार न सौंपने / लेने की भूलों के लिये उत्तर-दायित्व, शाहदरा क्षेत्र के भवन विभाग के दो इंजीनियरों तथा चार कर्मचारियों पर था। चार कर्मचारियों को आरोप-पत्र पहले ही दे दिये गये हैं तथा दो क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिये भूमिका स्थाई समिति के माध्यम से निगम को पहले ही बता दी गई है। तथापि व्यक्तिगत मामलों में एक विस्तृत जांच से इस सम्बन्ध

में शामिल अन्य कर्मचारियों को प्रकाश में लाया जा सकता है। इस उद्देश्य से आवश्यक अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

FUNDS PROVIDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

6774. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have enquired about the funds being provided from U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries to individuals and organisations in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The report of the Intelligence Bureau about the use of foreign money in the last General Elections and for other purposes is being examined.

RE-EMPLOYMENT AND EXTENSION OF SERVICE OF RETIRING OFFICERS

6775. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules or criteria in respect of the re-employment and extension of service of retiring officers;

(b) in the absence of the rules, whether Government are aware of the feeling of discrimination observed in both the civil and military sides;

(c) if rules are made, whether Government would provide that they prevent loss of independence in officers trying for re-employment; and

(d) whether Government would also make rules for transfer of officers from the States to the Centre about which also there is resentment which is not good for the services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes. Under the existing instructions no proposal for extension/re-employment beyond the age of superannuation should ordinarily be considered. Extension/re-employment may be given only in exceptional circumstances and in any event, not beyond the age of 60 in respect of non-technical/non-scientific posts and not beyond the age of 62 in the case of scientific/technical personnel. The over-riding consideration in granting extension/re-employment is that it must be clearly in the public interest. One of the following two conditions has also to be satisfied to bring a case within the ambit of public interest justifying extension/re-employment—(i) that other officers are not ripe enough to take over the job, or (ii) that the retiring officer is of outstanding merit.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to our instructions, re-employment of superannuated officers is permissible only in the public interest and *not* at the request of the individuals concerned.

(d) Transfer of State Government Officers to the Centre is permissible only if the Recruitment Rules for the post at the Centre provide this as one of the sources of recruitment. If there is such a provision, selections for appointment at the Centre are made in accordance with the Recruitment Rules of the service concerned.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

6776. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the structure of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the changes to be brought about;

(c) whether the governing body of the Council has considered the proposal regarding formation of an Institute of technical information; and

(d) if so, what is the scope of the Institute?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. at its meeting held on 25th November, 1967 has approved, in principle, the establishment of a Central Institute of Scientific Information and Publication.

A Committee has been appointed to prepare a suitable plan for the proposed Institute and to work out the details. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

6777. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:

SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the proposal to establish an autonomous Council for Research and Social Sciences;

(b) the recommendations of the Rao Committee;

(c) the expenditure involved in setting up and running the Council; and

(d) the form and manner in which association of Universities and other bodies would be availed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Committee appointed by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has recommended that an Indian

Council of Social Science Research should be set up as an autonomous organisation. The Council should consist of 25 members nominated by Government and an eminent social scientist should be its chairman. 15 members should be from universities, 6 from users of social research, both in the public and in the private sector, and 5 to represent the concerned Ministries of the Government of India and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The main functions of the Council should be to initiate, conduct, support and co-ordinate research in social sciences.

(c) The Committee has recommended that a sum of Rs. 1 crore per year should be provided for the Council and its activities.

(d) As proposed by the Committee, the universities and other bodies engaged in social science research will be well represented on the Council. The Council will also make grants-in-aid to universities and other bodies to take up research in social sciences, either individually or in collaboration with one and another.

FUEL PRACTICES IN INDUSTRIES

6778. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to sponsor study of fuel practices in Industries and to suggest modifications in boilers and other equipment; and

(b) whether the National Productivity Council has made any suggestions for training in fuel practices and for modifications of burning material in line with availability of indigenous fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Since the required information is not readily available, it is being collected from various sources.

**COMMISSION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY**

6779. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology has been allotted a spacious accommodation in R.K. Puram, New Delhi and all its sections have already shifted there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Publication Section of the Commission has not been shifted to R.K. Puram and has instead shifted to Curzon Road Barracks.

(c) whether it is further a fact that accommodation for the Publication Section is lying vacant in the R.K. Puram Office and the establishment is paying rent at both the places and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to avoid the additional burden to the Exchequer in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology has been allotted accommodation in R.K. Puram, New Delhi and all its Sections, excepting the Publication Unit located in Curzon Road Barracks, have already shifted there.

(c) and (d). Steps are being taken to utilise suitably the accommodation allotted to the Publication Unit in the R.K. Puram Office of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.

TRIPURA REQUEST FOR FLOOD RELIEF

6780. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura Government had telegraphically requested the Central Government for

providing Rs. 10 lakhs for the relief and rehabilitation of the flood affected people in that State;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and how much of relief has been granted in compliance with that request; and

(c) how much relief has been made available to the flood victims in Tripura per family and how much more is to be given to each of them with Central assistance?

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

(b) Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs for gratuitous relief and Rs. 2 lakhs for payment of agricultural loans.

(c) Necessary relief in cash and kind was given to the flood affected people subject to the condition that expenditure in this regard does not exceed Rs. 100 per family. The question of giving more Central assistance, if any will be examined on merits on receipt of detailed reports of the flood damage from the Union Territory.

**CLOSURE OF BURDWAN UNIVERSITY IN
WEST BENGAL**

6781. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:**

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Burdwan University in West Bengal is closed since the 11th August, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that students marched in procession demanding the removal of alleged malpractices in the University; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken against the malpractices in the high offices of the University?

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

(a) The University offices and classes were closed on 10-8-1968. The offices of the University were reopened on 16-8-1968. The University proposes to reopen the classes on and from Monday, the 2nd September, 1968.

(b) There were demonstrations by the students. One of their demands related to charges made in the Annual Audit Report of the University.

(c) The whole matter is under consideration of the University authorities.

NEW UNIVERSITY FOR DELHI

6782. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal was made by the Vice-Chancellor for a new University in Delhi; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

6783. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the job-oriented literacy campaign started on an experimental basis last year is gaining popularity;

(b) whether Government propose to extend it to other States; and

(c) if so, whether it would be done through Universities as has been done in Delhi University?

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

(a) and (b). Government have not initiated any job-oriented literacy programme for grown-ups as such. However, a programme of Kisan Saksharta Yojana (Farmers Education and Functional Literacy), as a part of the joint project of Farmers' Training in High Yielding Variety areas, in which the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Information and Broadcasting and Education are collaborating has been started with the object of improving the functional competence of the farmers. The programme was started in three States last year and is being extended to seven more States this year. It is too early to assess the popularity of the programme.

(c) The programme is being implemented in collaboration with the State Governments and voluntary organisations.

SETTING OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

6784. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the rule at present that if a foreign missionary wishes to come and settle in any particular State in India, permission is sought from the State Government concerned and if it agrees, the foreign missionary is allowed to come and settle in that state;

(b) whether it is a fact that a certain foreign missionary whose activities in Maharashtra led to criticism has sought permission to settle in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the rule and permit or reject coming of foreign missionaries on its own responsibilities without consulting the States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c). In dealing with applications for visas from

foreigners, the Government of the State in which the foreigner wishes to stay are normally consulted. Such consultation is desirable not only for obtaining all relevant information necessary for the decision but also for ascertaining the State Government's views in the light of the local conditions with which they are deeply concerned. It is not proposed to change this procedure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति का पीटा जाना

6785. श्री एस० एस० जोशी :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 अगस्त, 1968 को दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुलिस वालों ने हथकड़ी लगें एक व्यक्ति को इतना पीटा कि वह बेहोश हो गया ;

(ख) क्या उस समय स्टेशन पर एक मेजिस्ट्रेट भी मौजूद था ;

(ग) उस व्यक्ति का नाम और पता क्या है और उसे हथकड़ी क्यों और किस अपराध के लिये लगाई गई थी ;

(घ) उस व्यक्ति को खुले आम पीटने का आदेश किस अधिकारी ने दिया ;

(ङ०) उस व्यक्ति को इस समय किस स्थान पर रखा गया है और उसकी वर्तमान दशा क्या है ; और

(च) उस व्यक्ति को पीटने वाले पुलिस मैनों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) से (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

TRIBAL PASS FOR CAR-NICOBAR GROUP OF ISLANDS

6786. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRA-PANI :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade union office-bearers are not given tribal pass by the authorities in the Car-Nicobar Group of Islands ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to issue tribal pass to union officials ; and

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Trade union leaders are given tribal passes to visit the Nicobar group of Islands.

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

NATIONALISM OF ROAD TRANSPORT

6787. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairmen of the State Transport Corporations of different States in the conference held in Jamshedpur in July,

1968, proposed to Government to nationalise the road transport;

(b) whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

REPORT ON RANCHI RIOTS

6788. SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2347 on the 2nd August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Commission of Enquiry on communal disturbances at Ranchi has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) if no action has so far been taken, when it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Commission of Inquiry on Communal Disturbances submitted its report on communal disturbances at Ranchi-Hatia to the Government on 17th August, 1968.

(b) to (d). The report is being examined.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

6789. SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received by the Indian Institute of Historical Studies from different agencies other than Asia Foundation;

(b) the names of agencies; and

(c) the names of projects for which grants have been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1991/68.*]

COMMISSION FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN BIHAR

6790. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Governor and Chancellor has set up a high-power Commission for the improvement of University Education in Bihar;

(b) if so, the names and qualifications of the members of the Commission; and

(c) the terms of reference and the time-limit for the submission of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) A Committee has been set up by the Bihar State University Commission to suggest suitable measures to improve the structure, functions, and working of the Universities and colleges.

- (b) (1) Shri K. S. V. Raman, I.C.S. (Retired)—Chairman.
- (2) Dr. K. K. Dutta, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Patna University.
- (3) Dr. N. S. Nagendranath, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab), Principal, Science College.
- (4) Shri Kalumidin Ahmed, B.A. (Cantab), Chairman, Bihar School Examination Board.
- (5) Shri M. Alam, I.A.S., Education Secretary to the Government of Bihar.
- (6) Shri N. Nagmani, I.A.S., Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Bihar.
- (7) Dr. T. B. Mukherjee, M.A., Ph.D., Secretary, Bihar State University Commission.
- (iv) Recruitment, promotion and conditions of service of teachers and other personnel of the universities.
- (v) Any other matter directly affecting higher education and relevant to the Universities.

The Report of the Committee is to be submitted by the 30th November, 1968.

STRIKE BY MINING DIPLOMA STUDENTS IN BIHAR

6791. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 mining diploma students of Dhanbad in Bihar have been on strike since the 8th April, 1968;

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

(c) the efforts made by Government to end the strike?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). The required information is awaited from the State Government.

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

6792. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education which recently met in Madras had discussed the problems of technical education in the South;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made by the Committee in this respect; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

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

(c) The Committee has been asked to submit its Report with special regard to the following points:—

- (i) Financial and administrative inter-relationship between the Universities in the State, the Government of Bihar and the Bihar State University Commission, and among themselves.
- (ii) The courses of studies to be provided in humanities, social and experimental science, technology, commerce and education, with a view to follow up the best distribution of advanced studies and research as among the different universities in the State in the context of limitations of finance and teaching talent.
- (iii) The principles governing admission, medium of instruction, examination system, extra-curricular activities, conditions of students living in hostels and outside, affiliation of colleges, tutorial teaching and problems of discipline.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1992/68.*]

PAY SCALES OF GRADUATE ENGINEERS OF I.A.C. AND A.I.

6793. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the scales of pay and allowances given to the Graduate Engineers (Ground Duty) by the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India;

(b) the reasons for the disparity, if any; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remove the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Graduate Engineers are given training for two years and appointed as Junior Technical Officers in the scale of Rs. 400-25-450-50-800 by Air-India, whereas such Engineers are given training for three years by I.A.C. and appointed as Technical Officers in the scale of pay of Rs. 750-50-1000-100-1200. The following allowances are also paid to these officers:

	<u>Air-India</u>	<u>I.A.C.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Dearness Allowance	157/-	187/-
Technical Pay	-	100/-
Transport Allowance	-	50/-

Air-India are placing Graduate Engineers in the Junior Technical Officers' grade because the Corporation consider that two years apprenticeship does not give adequate experience to entrust them with independent responsibility. This grade is considered as a transitional grade to acquire further experience. The officers

are eligible for promotion to the higher grade, subject to their performance being satisfactory, on completion of two years. The Job Evaluation Committee, which is currently doing a job evaluation in Air-India and Indian Airlines, is likely to make recommendations on the comparability of the various levels in the cadre of engineers in Air-India and Indian Airlines.

RECRUITMENT OF ENGINEERS BY AIR INDIA

6794. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Graduate Engineers recruited in the first batch by the Air-India in January, February, 1966, have not so far been issued the formal letters of appointment by the Air-India authorities nor their pay and allowances settled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

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

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

EXCAVATIONS NEAR GOVARDHAN IN SOUTH

6795. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the excavations carried out by a German team of archaeologists in the South eight miles from Govardhan, have resulted in discovery of the numerous objects belonging to a period between 1000 B.C. and late 18th Century; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The excavation in question was carried out at Sonkh, District Mathura, and not South.

(b) According to the report submitted by the Excavator, thirteen cultural phases, extending from *Circa* 1000 B.C. to almost the present times, have been determined at this site as a result of the excavation. In the earliest phase, a class of pottery, known as the Painted Grey Ware, ascribable to *Circa* 1000-600 B.C., was found. In the subsequent phases, remains and antiquities, including pottery, coins and terracotta figurines, metal objects, etc. of the Mauryan, Sunga, Kushan, Gupta and medieval periods, were obtained.

WASHING AWAY OF SPURS IN JAMUNA RIVER NEAR DELHI

6796. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten of 13 spurs built by the Delhi Administration in the Jamuna near Jagatpur and Burari villages to check erosion by the river were washed away only two weeks after their construction:

(b) if so, the total amount spent on their construction;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). Some of the spurs appear to have suffered some damage when they came under the

attack of the Jamuna river, and out of the total length of 3180 feet constructed at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs, 1,990 feet are visible at present. The extent of damage in the remaining length which is submerged now can be assessed only after the monsoon when the river recedes.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLY STORE, CAR-NICOBAR

6797. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI B. K. MODAK:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Supply Store for Government employees at Kamorta in Car-Nicobar Islands has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to this closure, the private traders are charging high prices from the Government employees;

(d) whether the Public Works Union, Car-Nicobar Islands has demanded the reopening of Supply Store; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government Supply Store at Camorta, the administrative headquarters of Nancowrie Islands, was closed in pursuance of orders issued by the Calcutta High Court in connection with writ petitions filed by the Nancowrie Trading Co.

(c) No specific complaint has come to the notice of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration though general complaints were received from certain service associations that Nancowrie Trading Co. were charging high rates.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. However, the Government Store at Camorta cannot be re-opened till the matter pending before the Calcutta High Court is finally disposed of.

बांदा के जिला अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

6798. श्री जगोश्वर यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के जिला अधिकारी वहाँ पर लोगों द्वारा की गई शिकायतों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस जिले के लोग अब अपनी शिकायतें राज्य तथा केन्द्र के अधिकारियों को भेज रहे हैं ;

(ग) मुख्य इंजीनियर, सिंचाई विभाग, डी० आई० जी० पुलिस, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल, प्रधान मंत्री, केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री को उस जिले के लोगों से कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस जिले के अधिकारियों को अपना रवैया बदलने के लिये हिदायत देने का है ताकि जनता की शिकायतें दूर हो जायें और उनके कार्यालय में ऐसी शिकायतें जमा न होने पाएँ ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

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

(घ) जनता की शिकायतों पर शीघ्रता से ध्यान देना पड़ता है कोई विशेष निर्देशन आवश्यक मालूम नहीं पड़ते हैं ।

MISUSE FROM SARDAR PATEL MEMORIAL FUND

6799. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a resolution adopted by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation regarding the misuse of about Rs. 10 lakhs from the Sardar Patel Memorial Fund by certain individuals and demanding an inquiry into the matter;

(b) if so, the nature of the resolution;

(c) the steps taken by Government on the resolution; and

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

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

SEIZURE OF PAK. VESSELS ON KUTCH COAST

6800. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani motor-boats, launches and other vessels caught while making landings on the Kutch coast during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968;

(b) the number of them seized, and what were the goods confiscated from them;

(c) whether Government maintain strict patrolling on the Kutch coast through the naval and police units; and

(d) if so, the nature of patrolling and the men involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No Pakistani boat, launch or other vessel was caught in the years 1966 and 1967 while making landings on the Kutch coast. During the year 1968, 3 Pak. mechanised boats and one non-mechanised boat were caught on landing on the Kutch coast. In addition, 27 Pakistani boats and one boat registered in Anjam (Persian Gulf) but owned by a Pakistani, were apprehended in the Indian territorial waters off the Kutch coast. The goods seized from them mostly consisted of fishing nets, rations, clothes etc.

(c) and (d). The situation on the Kutch coast is being watched by the Indian Navy. The State Government have established some posts of State Reserve Police on the coast and also alerted their Sagar Rakshak Dal and Gram Rakshak Dal.

PUBLICITY BY INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

6801. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent annually for advertising and publicity by the Indian Airlines Corporation during the five years ending with 1967-68;

(b) the names of newspapers and periodicals and the amount spent for publicity in each during 1967-68;

(c) the amount spent to publicise change in schedules and routes during 1967-68 and particulars of the manner in which the balance was spent; and

(d) the necessity of spending this amount annually by a monopoly concern which is running in loss from year to year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The amount spent is given below:—

1963-64 Rs. 6.20 lakhs.

1964-65 Rs. 10.20 lakhs.

1965-66 Rs. 10.70 lakhs.

1966-67 Rs. 14.40 lakhs.

1967-68 Rs. 15.00 lakhs (as per revised estimates).

(b) A statement indicating the information as furnished by Indian Airlines is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1993/68.]

(c) The amount spent by the Corporation to publicise changes in schedules and routes during the year 1967-68 was Rs. 70,000. In addition, an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was spent by them on the production of sheet and booklet time tables for the winter and summer schedules in the year 1967-68.

(d) A Majority of these advertisements relate to publicity given to the Indian Airlines' schedules, changes in routes and new routes; as well as on institutional advertisement. These advertisements are necessary even for a monopoly concern in order to keep the general public informed, attract tourist traffic and promote sales.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN THE CAPITAL

6802. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the schools in Delhi, the Independence Day had been celebrated on the 14th August, 1968, which is the Independence Day of Pakistan, instead of 15th August;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the persons responsible for issuing such order to the school authorities; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Some schools in Delhi celebrated, as usual, the 'Independence Day' of India on the 14th instead of 15th August this year without having anything to do with the Pakistan Day of Independence. This is due to the fact that these schools want to celebrate the 'Independence Day' in a befitting manner by organising activities of their talented students for parents and public, which would not be possible on the 15th August as it is a closed holiday and the public, including students and teachers, is expected to attend the Central Function at the Red Fort on that day.

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

ASIAN REGIONAL SCIENCE SCHEME

6803. SHRI MAHANT DIGVI-JAI NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Asian Regional Science Scheme is likely to emerge out of the 26 Nations Conference, CASTASIA;

(b) if so, the details of the benefits which India will derive from the scheme, particularly in the field of agriculture, education, health, etc; and

(c) the time by which such a scheme is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir. There is no specific proposal for an Asian Regional Science Scheme. The CASTASIA Conference for Asia, convened by UNESCO, is an attempt to initiate and strengthen regional collaboration among Asian countries in the field of application of science and technology to development.

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

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

6804. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated schemes to make inland water transport function as an integral part of a composite transport net work serving the region as a whole;

(b) whether the potentialities in this regard in selected regions of the country have been studied; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) It has been decided to set up a Committee on Inland Water Transport to study the existing Inland Water Transport system in the country and against a perspective of development of this form of transport in different regions to suggest a phased programme of development, including running of Commercial Services in selected regions.

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

COMMUNAL WRITINGS

6805. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Urdu daily paper Quami-Jung published from Rampur has been indulging in communal and other seditious writings for some time past;

(b) whether complaints in this regard have been received from several quarters;

(c) if so, whether any action on the basis of the recent decisions of the National Integration Council has been taken against the paper;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Jung published from Rampur has come to the notice of the Government of Uttar Pradesh for publishing articles with a communal bias.

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

(d) Prosecution has been launched against the paper u/s 153A IPC and Section 295A IPC. Careful scrutiny of issues of the daily is being made by the Uttar Pradesh Government as well as by the district authorities.

(e) Does not arise.

REDUCTION IN ADMISSION TO ENGINEERING COURSE IN ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

6806. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual intake of students in the B.Sc. Engineering Course at Aligarh Muslim University has been substantially cut down;

(b) whether a reduction in admission in other Central Universities has been ordered on similar basis;

(c) if so, the ratio of reduction in the Aligarh Muslim University and other Central Universities;

(d) the grounds for such reduction;

(e) whether the University Grants Commission or the Management of the Aligarh Muslim University was consulted before cutting down the admissions; and

(f) whether the Vice-Chancellor of the said University has made several representations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) According to the information available, the Aligarh Muslim University has decided to admit only 180 students this year as against 240 students in 1967-68.

(b) The only other Central University, Banaras Hindu University, has reduced admissions from 547 to 410.

(c) The reduction is about 25 per cent in both cases.

(d) In view of the present unemployment among engineers and uncertainty of the future demand for technical personnel, the Central Government suggested to State Governments and Universities to regulate admissions to technical institutions according to the instructional facilities available, and to improve standards.

(e) The authorities of the Aligarh Muslim University took the final decision to reduce admissions. The University Grants Commission was kept informed of the suggestion of the Central Government to regulate admissions according to the instructional facilities available.

(f) Initially, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University was not in favour of any reduction in admissions. Later, when the entire position regarding unemployment among engineers and the need to consolidate technical education was explained to him, the University agreed to a planned reduction in admissions.

NEW ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ACT

6807. SHRI MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bill for the new Aligarh Muslim University Act is ready;

(b) the reasons for bringing it up before Parliament; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great hindrance to the working of the University without an enactment based on the autonomy of the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Not yet.

(b) It has to be brought before the Parliament as the authority for amending the present Act vests in the Parliament.

(c) The Government does not think that the present Act also interferes with the autonomy of the University.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS OF NON-HINDI SPEAKING STATES

6808. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the question of giving grants to non-Hindi Speaking States for the purpose of awarding scholarships for the post-matric studies in Hindi during 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such grant for the said scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No grants are proposed to be given to the non-Hindi Speaking States for award of scholarships for post-matric studies in Hindi. However, 1,000 scholarships will be awarded by the Government of India under their Scheme of Scholarships to Students from non-Hindi Speaking States for post-matric studies in Hindi and for this Scheme, a sum of Rs. 13,27,000 has been provided for in the budget for 1968-69.

BOMB BURST AT AGARPARA

6809. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons died on the spot and many injured on the 21st June, 1968 when a bomb burst at Agarpara in 24-Parganas District, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the total number of persons died and injured; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The facts are being

ascertained from the State Government.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN ARTICLES BY MADRAS CITY POLICE

6810. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a detective of the Madras City Police raided several places at Delhi during June, 1968, and recovered gold and silver which had been stolen by an armed gang in Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). In June 1968, an officer of the Madras Police assisted by the Delhi Police, recovered from Delhi, gold and silver articles concerned in three cases of dacoity, which were committed in Madras City by a gang having connections in Delhi.

FIRING OF SHOTS IN WESTERN EXTENSION AREA, KAROL BAGH (NEW DELHI)

6811. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that panic struck the Western Extension Area of Karol Bagh, New Delhi on the 20th June, 1968 as two armed men fired several rounds of shots and made a murderous assault on a stallholder at a fair in the locality; 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) The police reached the spot within minutes of the incident and were successful in apprehending one of the armed men. Another person was also arrested subsequently.

A case u/s 307, 411 IPC has been registered by Delhi Police in this connection and is under investigation.

SHIPPING SPACE FOR MOVING COIR GOODS FROM KERALA

6812. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by the dealers in Coir goods in getting shipping space in coastal ships to lift their goods to places like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta from Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Director General of Shipping, who has received representations in this regard, has requested the Indian Coastal Conference to provide the requisite shipping space, and the shipowners have assured him that necessary shipping space will be provided.

LIBERIAN SHIP

6813. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mercantile Marine Department of the Government of India has completed investigations into the mysterious grounding of a Liberian ship, Mount Othrys, off Okha coast on the 11th June, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). A preliminary inquiry under section 359 of

the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, has been held by the Surveyor-in-Charge of the Mercantile Marine Department, Jamnagar and his report is awaited.

राजस्थान में सड़कों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

6814. श्री भीठा लाल मीना : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना काल में राजस्थान में कितनी सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) उन सड़कों के नाम क्या है जिनके लिये अब तक ऐसी सहायता दी गई है और उनमें से प्रत्येक के लिये गत पांच वर्षों में कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अधीन या केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (सामान्य) आरक्षित से इस मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों को सड़कों के लिये सहायता अनुदान सामान्यतया दिया जाता है। इस अवसर पर यह सूचित करना संभव नहीं है कि इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन नई चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी स्कीमों को सहायता दी जायेगी, क्योंकि चतुर्थ योजना आवंटन की अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। इसके अलावा नई चौथी योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (सामान्य) आरक्षित से वित्तीय सहायता के कार्यों के लिये राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में किन कार्यों के लिये सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई थी इसकी आवश्यक सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

DEPUTATIONISTS FROM WEST BENGAL
TO TRIPURA

6815. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and staff in the Tripura Administration who have been there on deputation from the West Bengal Government and the Central Government for more than 10 years;

(b) the reasons for their continuance on deputation in the Tripura Administration for so long causing additional burden on that Administration by way of payment of deputation allowance, etc.;

(c) whether there is any proposal to withdraw and send back the deputationists from Tripura with a view to give employment opportunities in that Territory to the local people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). There is no officer on deputation to Tripura from West Bengal Government and the Central Government for more than 10 years.

SHORTAGE OF PILOTS IN I.A.C.

6816. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of pilots in the Indian Airlines Corporation;

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(b) whether owing to this, the Indian Airlines Corporation has grounded two Avro-748 aircraft;

(c) whether due to this shortage, the Corporation is losing money; and

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

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

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

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES LECTURERS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

6817. SHRI RAM SWARUP: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lecturers, Readers and Professors belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been appointed in the University of Delhi;

(b) whether there is any reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether necessary directions will be issued to the University Grants Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The Delhi University Act gives the University complete freedom in the matter of selection of candidates for teaching and non-teaching posts. However, there is reservation of seats for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of non-teaching posts in the University provided the candidates fulfil the minimum qualifications required for the posts.

(c) Does not arise.

RULES FOR RETIREMENT OF CIVIL PILOTS

6818. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the rules in operation for the retirement of Civil pilots and the age limit for their retirement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH): The Rules of retirement of the employees of Air India and Indian Airlines including the Pilots, are contained in the Service Regulations framed by the two Corporations under Section 45 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. Relevant extracts from these Regulations are enclosed.

STATEMENT

EXTRACTS FROM SERVICE REGULATIONS OF AIR-INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES

AIR INDIA :

X X X X X

(i) Subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (ii) hereof, an employee shall retire from the service of the Corporation upon attaining the age of 58 years, except in the following cases when he/she shall retire earlier ;

(a) An employee, upon becoming medically unfit for carrying out his/her duties;

(b) A member of the flight crew, upon his licence/endorsement being cancelled or withdrawn,

X X X X X

(ii) The General Manager may require an employee to retire after he attains the age of 55 years on giving three months' notice without assigning any reason. An employee may also retire voluntarily after attaining the age of 55 years on giving three months' notice.

INDIAN AIRLINES:

Flying Crew shall be retained in the service of the Corporation only so long as they remain medically fit for flying duties but shall retire on attaining the

age of 58 years. Provided that the competent authority may require an employee to retire after he attains the age of 55 years on giving three months' notice without assigning any reason.

Provided further that the retention of a Pilot, a Flight Engineer, a Flight Navigator and a Radio Officer in the Service of the Corporation shall be subject to his keeping his licence current. Provided further that an employee may retire voluntarily after attaining the age of 55 years after giving three months' notice to the competent authority.

DISCONTENTMENT AMONG EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE

6819. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a serious discontentment among the employees of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta regarding Government's indecision to revise their pay and allowance and bring them at par with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ;

(b) whether some of the representatives met him on the 8th August, 1968 ;

(c) if so, the demands which were discussed ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :
(a) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

1. The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS) is a private body registered under the Societies Registration Act. It receives

grants in-aid from the Central Government and the West Bengal Government. The Government of India has no direct control over its affairs and is not directly concerned with the demands of its employees, except where such demands have an effect on the amount of the grants-in-aid given by the Central Government. The demand of the employees which has an effect on the grants-in-aid of the Central Government relates to the revision of their scales of pay. In February 1962, the following decisions were taken regarding the revision of scales of pay:—

(i) Professors, Readers, Lecturers (including Micro-analyst and Research Officers) would be given revised UGC scales of pay as adopted by the Calcutta University ;

(ii) For all other staff, the scales of pay and allowances would be revised on the lines on which the existing scales had been translated into revised scales under the CSIR. In effecting the revision, revised scales in respect of comparable scales in CSIR would be kept in view.

On the basis of the above decisions, the pay scales of the various categories of posts in IACS were revised in 1962.

2. Recently, it has been agreed in principle to further revise the pay scales of Professors, Readers etc., according to the new UGC pay scales, as adopted by the Calcutta University, provided that the Government of West Bengal agrees to bear its share of the expenditure. Any further revision of the scales of pay of non-academic staff is not possible since the decision taken in 1962 is that the scales of pay and allowances of non-academic posts in the Association would be revised on the same lines on which the then existing scales had been translated into revised scales under the CSIR. There is no commitment on the part of the Central Government to equate the pay scales of the non-academic staff of I.A.C.S. with those of CSIR nor is it possible to equate the duties and responsibilities of the staff of these two organisations.

3. The representatives of the Association met the Union Education Minister on 8th August, 1968. The main demand made by them was revision of the pay scales of the non-academic staff and equating them with those of CSIR.

4. In view of the decision taken in 1962 as explained in paras 1 and 2 above, the Central Government does not propose to accede to the demand of the Employees' Association.

शर्मा इन्टर कालिज, बुलन्दशहर के प्रिन्सिपल
के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

6820. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को शर्मा इन्टर कालिज, बुलन्दशहर के प्रिन्सिपल के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य सरकार ने जिला स्कूल निरीक्षक को उपरोक्त शिकायतें जांच के लिये भेजी थीं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बीच जांच पूरी कर ली गई है और क्या सरकार को उसका प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

मिला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आवाह) : (क)से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

6821. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for declaring National Highways;

(b) whether the old Mirzapur-Bombay Road from Shahpura, District Jalalpur *via* Narsinghpur, Halda Barhanpur to Agra-Bombay road junction in Maharashtra is proposed to be declared a National Highway; and

(c) the other roads being or likely to be declared National Highways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Generally speaking, roads should satisfy one or more of the following broad criteria for classification as National Highways :

- (i) They should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country ;
- (ii) They should connect foreign highways ;
- (iii) They should connect capitals of States;
- (iv) They should connect major ports, and centres of industrial, commercial and tourist importance; and
- (v) They should meet the strategic requirements of the country.

In addition, while classifying roads as National Highways, emphasis is given to economic considerations also.

In any case, these are only broad criteria and, in actual practice, a certain amount of flexibility is observed, taking into consideration the availability of funds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Until the Fourth Plan Allocations have been determined and the amount for new additions to the existing National Highway System is known, it is not possible to indicate the roads, which may be included in this system under that Plan.

NEW POLICE STATION IN SUBZI MANDI, DELHI

6823. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police has sent any proposal to construct new Police Station of Subzimandi at the old site of Subzimandi which was burnt down recently, as the present police station is housed in a small congested place; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to construct the police station and quarters for police officials on this area?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, a proposal to construct a new building for the Police Station and staff quarters and barracks at the present site, in place of the existing old structures is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

PARKING OF TRUCKS IN INDIRA MARKET, DELHI

6824. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Delhi Police and Delhi Administration about the parking of trucks in Indira Market, Delhi

which are banned by No. F. 12 (9)/65-GA (Judl) dated the 11th June, 1965 and Municipal Corporation's Order dated the 22nd July, 1963 issued under orders of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi;

(b) if so, how many trucks and *reharies* have been challaned from the 1st January to 31st July, 1968;

(c) whether any Board has been displayed in the area warning the people about the parking of trucks and *reharies* in this market; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be displayed ?

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

(b) Trucks — 13

Reharies — 48

(c) Boards were fixed in July, 1963, but were damaged and removed by public.

(d) They will again be displayed shortly.

राजधानी में माओ की लाल पुस्तक का प्रवेश

6825. श्री ओंकार लाल बरेबा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माओ की शिक्षाओं वाली लाल पुस्तक की प्रतियां हाँग कांग, बनं और पैरिस से राजधानी में बड़ी संख्या में डाक से आ रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में इसके वितरण को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

PAK. PREPARATIONS FOR CREATING AN INTERNAL INSURRECTION IN KASHMIR

6826. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been lately concentrating the would-be liberators of Kashmir on her side of the cease-fire line and is waiting the call for an internal insurrection in Kashmir; and

(b) whether there is any truth in the report that some political parties in Kashmir are agitating for such an insurrection while escalating anti-India propaganda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). It has been Pakistan's persistent aim to send her agents for sabotage and subversion in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are vigilant in this matter, but it will not be in public interest to disclose the information which Government have.

It is true that some parties and individuals in Kashmir are indulging in anti-India propoganda, and asking the people to continue the struggle for asserting the so-called right of self determination.

PURCHASE OF GOODS BY ANDAMAN ADMINISTRATION

6827. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tenders for the purchase of articles and goods invited

by the different Departments of the Andaman and Nicobar administration during 1967 and upto the 1st July, 1968;

(b) the names of such Departments, the names of individuals and firms to whom tenders were allotted;

(c) the rates of each of the articles quoted in the tenders and the prevailing market rates of these articles; and

(d) the names of co-operative societies who offered tenders and the names of such societies whose tenders were accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). There are numerous agencies and persons from whom a very large number of things are purchased by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration. Every effort is being made to collect the information as far as it is possible to do so in a reasonable time. The information available shall be laid on the Table of the House.

DELAY IN DISEMBARKMENT OF PASSENGERS BY 'STATE OF BOMBAY'

6828. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'State of Bombay' had delayed disembarkation of passengers for about a day at Port Blair in its voyage in the middle of July, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the request of passengers for sending telegram from board the ship to the Chief Commissioner was refused; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The vessel arrived ahead of schedule by one day and the only berth at Port Blair was occupied by 'M.V. Andamans'. It was considered dangerous and risky to disembark passengers in mid-sea due to unfavourable weather.

(c) and (d) . Some passengers approached the Master of the ship for sending wireless messages to Chief Commissioner but the Master could not accept such messages as the operation of wireless within the port limits is not allowed under the Rules.

CARS SOLD BY ANDAMAN OFFICERS

6829. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the officers of the Andaman Administration who have sold their cars since 1962;

(b) whether permission was taken from the Administration;

(c) the persons to whom such cars were sold, their professions, and the places where they were sold;

(d) the number of cars sold which were purchased out of the quota allotted to the Andaman Administration; and

(e) the number of cars sold before the period required under the rules for cars purchased out of the Administration quota ?

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

1. Shri T. Achayya
2. Shri A. G. Abraham
3. Shri N. D. Rajan
4. Shri B. Puttapiah
5. Shri M. K. Sandel (late)
6. Shri K. Bhaskaran
7. Dr. (Mrs.) M. Verghese
8. Shri Gurbachan Singh

(b) In 4 out of 8 cases referred to above in part (a), the concerned officers obtained permission from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration under the Conduct Rules. In the remaining 4 cases, the officers concerned obtained such permission from their respective parent offices under the Conduct Rules.

(c) The information is as follows :

Car sold by	Car sold to
1. Shri T. Achayya	Shri K. Aravindakshan, Advocate, Port Blair.
2. Shri A. G. Abraham	Shri Balakrishnan Pillai, Haddo.
3. Shri N. D. Rajan	Dr. J. N. Sircar, Practitioner, Calcutta.
4. Shri B. Puttapiah	Shri K. V. Krishna Rao, Contractor, Port Blair.
5. Shri Gurbachan Singh	Messrs Krishnaswami and sons, Merchants, Port Blair.
6. Shri M. K. Sander (Late)	Information is not available.
7. Shri K. Bhaskaran.	
8. Dr. (Mrs.) M. Verghese.	

(d) Two.

(e) Nil.

ALTERNATIVE LAND FOR SETTLERS IN ANDAMANS

6830. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand for the allotment of alternate land by some of the settlers of Havelock Island, Andaman Islands :

(b) whether some lands in Havelock Island were declared unfit for cultivation by the Agriculture Officer; and

(c) whether it is proposed to allot alternate lands to the affected families and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Some settlers in Havelock Island have been demanding alternate land for paddy cultivation. Enquiries have revealed that paddy holdings of about 42 settlers in Havelock Island are unsuitable either partially or wholly for paddy cultivation. Alternate land has already been allotted to 10 such settlers. No cleared land is readily available for allotment to the remaining affected settlers. However efforts are being made by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to find suitable land for allotment, after clearance of commercial timber etc.

LEGISLATORS ELECTED WITH CORRUPT PRACTICES HOLDING HIGH OFFICES

6831. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons against whom strictures involving corruption have been passed by the High Courts in regard to election petitions against their elections to various legislatures and their elections have been held invalid, are still holding high offices like chairmanship of Committees and Corporations under different Ministries of the Government of India ;

(b) if so, the names of such persons;

(c) whether Shri D. K. Barooah, M.L.A. of Assam is holding such office after such strictures have been passed against him; if so, the reasons for allowing him to continue in office; and

(d) whether persons in Government employment are suspended immediately when proceedings for corruption are instituted against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) . As a large number of election petitions have been disposed of by the various High Courts, it is not possible to furnish the requisite information in the absence of the particulars of such persons.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2704 answered in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals and Social Welfare.

(d) Suspension is decided upon on the merits of each case.

भूतपूर्व रियासतों की राजधानियों में औद्योगिक विकास

6832. श्री बृजराज सिंह—(कोटा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूतपूर्व नरेशों की रियासतों की राजधानियों के औद्योगिक विकास तथा आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख) . स्वाधीनता के बाद भारत में आनेवाले क्षेत्रों में सैकड़ों भूतपूर्व रजवाड़े थे। वे समस्त रजवाड़े अब राज्यों या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ मिल गये हैं या पृथक राज्य अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र हैं। राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों द्वारा भूतपूर्व राज्यों की राजधानियों के आर्थिक तथा औद्योगिक विकास के लिये किये गये उपायों की

सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। समस्त राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्रित करने में लगाया गया प्रयत्न व समय प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के तुल्य नहीं होगा।

दिल्ली पोलीटेक्निक के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा हड़ताल

6833. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे प्रत्येक पोलीटेक्निक में छात्रों ने कितनी बार हड़ताल की, ऐसी प्रत्येक हड़ताल की अवधि क्या थी और तकनीकी शिक्षा के वर्तमान निदेशक के कार्यकाल के दौरान की गई हड़तालों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) वर्तमान निदेशक के कार्यकाल के दौरान इतनी बड़ी संख्या में हड़तालों के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान निदेशक को बदल कर स्थिति में सुधार करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आखाब) : (क) पहली अक्टूबर,

1965 से, जब मौजूदा तकनीकी शिक्षा के निदेशक की नियुक्ति की गई थी, प्रत्येक पोलीटेक्निक में छात्रों की हड़तालों की संख्या और उनकी अवधि नीचे दर्शायी गई है :—

पूरा पोलीटेक्निक :

1966	(i)	6 दिन की अवधि
	(ii)	7 दिन की अवधि
1967	(i)	4 दिन की अवधि
1968	(i)	30 दिन की अवधि

काशमीरी गेट पोलीटेक्निक, काशमीरी गेट:

- 1966 (i) 4 दिन की अवधि
 (ii) 26 दिन की अवधि
 1967 (i) 40 दिन की अवधि
 1968 (i) 32 दिन की अवधि

गोविन्दवल्लभ पन्त पोलीटेक्निक, ओखला:

- 1966 (i) 22 दिन की अवधि
 1967 (i) 36 दिन की अवधि
 1968 (i) 32 दिन की अवधि

इस अवधि में, पहली अक्टूबर, 1965 से अब तक, मौजूदा निदेशक 31 अगस्त, 1966 से 30 नवम्बर, 1966 तक प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेश गये थे उस समय दिल्ली प्रशासन के (रोजगार व प्रशिक्षण) सचिव ने इस पद का कार्यभार संभाला था।

(ख) छात्रों की हड़तालों के कारण थे:—

परीक्षाओं को शैक्षिक दौरे पूरे होने तक स्थगित करना, विद्यार्थियों की छात्रावासों, कैंटीनों, परिवहन वगैरह की सुविधाएं, पर्याप्त शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं प्रथम वर्ष तथा द्वितीय वर्ष के विद्यार्थियों के लिए अनपूरक परीक्षाओं का आयोजन, उपस्थिति की कमी को माफ करने तथा उच्च शिक्षा की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना।

(ग) विद्यार्थियों की उपयुक्त शिकायतों पर सावधानी से विचार किया गया है और यथा सम्भव उन्हें दूर कर दिया गया है। प्रशासन द्वारा शैक्षिक सुविधाओं से सुधार तथा पर्याप्त स्तर बनाए रखने के लिए लगातार कोशिश की जा रही है। यह बात उचित नहीं है कि मौजूदा निदेशक इन हड़तालों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

दिल्ली पोलीटेक्निक

6834. श्री रामाबतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पोलीटेक्निक में छात्रों की संख्या अपर्याप्त होने के कारण अध्यापकों पर कोई कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी छंटनी को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) शिक्षण स्टाफ को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली पोलीटेक्निक के लिए दिल्ली के एक व्यापारी से इसपात खरीदा जाना

6835. श्री रामाबतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पोलीटेक्निक, काशमीरी गेट, दिल्ली की वर्कशाप में प्रयोगात्मक प्रयोजन के लिये इसपात एक ऐसे व्यापारी से खरीदा गया था, जिसका इसपात से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था और इसके लिये उसे नियन्त्रित मूल्य से दुगना मूल्य दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस कर्मचारी ने उच्च अधिकारियों को सूचना दी, उसे तंग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) पोलीटेक्निक में ऐसी हानि और अपव्यय को रोकने के लिये सरकार

का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) :

(क) 1966-67 में एक फर्म से स्टील की खरीद की गई थी, जिसने निम्नतम टेन्डर दिए थे। किन्तु, बाद में जब पता चला कि निम्नतम टेन्डर रेट, नियंत्रित रेट से अधिक था, तो फर्म को दी गई ज्यादा रकम वापिस ले ली गई थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) प्रत्येक पालिटेक्निक के लिए, क्रम समितियों स्थापित की गई हैं जिनमें उद्योग निदेशालय के अधिकारी, संबंधित संस्था के अध्यक्ष, और स्टाफ के प्रवर सदस्य शामिल हैं। छोटी-मोटी खरीद के अलावा सभी भण्डारों की खरीद इन समितियों की सलाह से और डी० जी० एस० एण्ड डी० के जरिए या डी० जी० एस० एण्ड डी० के रेट-कन्ट्रैक्ट के अनुसार की जाती है।

(ii) निदेशालय में, महालेखाकार, केन्द्रीय राजस्व से प्रतिनियुक्त पर आए एक लेखा अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में एक आन्तरिक आडिट सैल स्थापित किया गया है। सैल की एक विशिष्ट ड्यूटी यह देखना है कि क्या संस्थाओं द्वारा की गई खरीद, नियमों, विनियमों और समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार है।

दिल्ली पोलिटेक्निक में कीमती मशीनों को जंग लगना

6836. श्री रामाबतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की कुछ पोलिटेक्निकों में बहुत सी मूल्यवान मशीनों को जिनमें से कुछ आवातित मशीनें हैं जंग लग रहा है और भी पिछले कई वर्षों से बेकार पड़ी हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार का सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) और (ख) . तीन पालिटेक्निकों के लिए खरदी गई बड़ी-बड़ी 16 मशीनों और उपस्कर में से सात को स्थापित कर दिया गया है और विद्युत तथा पानी की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध पूरा होते ही उन्हें चालू कर दिया जाएगा। अपेक्षित वर्कशाप तथा प्रयोगशाला भवनों के निमित्त होते ही शेष मशीनों को स्थापित कर दिया जाएगा। किसी भी मशीन को जंग नहीं लग रहा है।

REVISION OF PAY-SCALE OF TEACHERS IN CHANDIGARH

6837. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers and lecturers of private colleges in Chandigarh have not so far been granted the grades and allowances which have been granted to their counterparts in Punjab and Haryana ;

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

(c) the likely time during which they will be granted these grades and allowances ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken soon.

चण्डीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन में पदों की वर्गोन्नति

6838. श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967-68 और 1968-69 में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ में लोक सम्पर्क विभाग और बागबानी विभाग में कुछ पदों को सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना वर्गोन्नत किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वर्गोन्नत पदों पर पदोन्नत किये गये व्यक्तियों की अहंताएं क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मुख्य आयुक्त चण्डीगढ़ को दिये गये अधिकारों के आधीन 625-1275 रुपये के वेतन-मान में अधिशासी-अभियंता (बागबानी) वर्ग 1 का एक पद तथा 500-800 रुपये के वेतन-मान में उप-निदेशक, जन-सम्पर्क (वर्ग-2) का एक पद, निर्मित किया गया ।

(ख) अधिशासी-अभियंता (बागबानी) के पद का वर्तमान पदधारी भूद्वय, बागबानी, पुष्प-कृषि तथा नर्सरी उत्पादन इत्यादि में आठ वर्ष के व्यावहारिक अनुभव के साथ, बागबानी में स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि लिये दृष्टे हैं । उप-निदेशक, जन-सम्पर्क के पद का पदधारी, लोक-प्रशासन तथा स्थानीय सरकार में स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि-पत्र के साथ श्रम तथा सामाजिक कल्याण में एम० ए० है

तथा जनसम्पर्क अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करने का अनेक वर्षों का अनुभव रखता है ।

LANGUAGE OF UNION TERRITORIES

6839. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the language of the Union Territory of Chandigarh, according to the policy of Government, as followed in the various Union Territories, having no legislatures; and

(b) the language which is actually being used in the Union Territory of Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The official language policy of the Union Government as embodied in the Official Languages Act is applicable to all Union Territories which do not have legislatures of their own. At present the practice which was followed in the erstwhile State of Punjab is being continued, namely that the business in the territory and with the Centre is transacted in English. In the peculiar circumstances of Chandigarh, as a practical arrangement it is not proposed to disturb the *status quo*.

WELFARE SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

6840. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that requests have come from the various Government Colonies in Delhi for improving the Welfare Schemes for the Government Employees; and

(b) the number of additional community centres proposed to be opened in Delhi for the above purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twelve more Community Centres are proposed to be opened in Delhi in the course of the next five years, subject to availability of funds.

SHIFTING OF INDIAN OCEANIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE TO GOA

6841. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Indian Oceanic Research Institute at present located at Delhi will be shifted to Goa ;

(b) whether adequate site for buildings for the office and the staff have been arranged in Goa before the shifting of the Institute; and

(c) whether the Cochin Office will remain functioning there?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The National Institute of Oceanography is in the process of shifting; some staff and Laboratory equipment have already been sent to Goa; major transfers will take place in December 1968 and the process will be completed soon after.

(b) Temporary office accommodation has been hired and the shifting is being phased according to the availability of accommodation for laboratories and residences. An Architect has been selected for designing the Institute buildings.

(c) Yes, Sir.

ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT IN COASTAL AREA OF KERALA

6842. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not sufficient rail communication between Cochin-Alleppey-Quilon, coastal towns in Kerala, and whether in view of that and in view of the importance of these industrially developing coastal towns, Government propose to improve the road and inland water transport communication there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

AIR FRANCE TO RUN INTERNAL FLIGHTS

6843. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air France has been allowed to run internal flights in India ;

(b) whether this is due to the fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India are not able to run their flights economically; and

(c) if not, the reasons for giving such permission to a foreign Company ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No foreign airline is allowed to operate domestic services within the country.

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

ARTIFICIAL RAIN-MAKING EXPERIMENTS

6844. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for carrying experiments in making artificial rain from the ground without the use of the minimum required number of four aircraft ;

(b) the results of the American experiment in which the aircraft were used and the reasons for suspending the experiment;

(c) the reasons for the delay in formulating a consolidated scheme which envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs;

(d) whether attempts to obtain aircraft on loan from the Ministries of Defence and Food and Agriculture were made; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Seeding of clouds from ground-based generators is the simplest and most economical method, though this has several limitations. A few trial experiments were also made in 1962 using a single-engine aircraft. In view of high cost and non-availability of suitable instrumented aircraft and ground-based and airborne radars, seeding experiments with aircraft could not be continued.

(b) An emergency experiment with U.S. assistance was attempted in the drought affected areas of Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh during January-March 1967, but due to the severity of drought and lack of clouds suitable for seeding, the trials were not successful. According to the operational programme agreed to between the two parties, the experiments were terminated at the end of the stipulated period of two months.

(c) in view of the high cost and various other implications involved, experiments or artificial stimulation of rainfall require careful examination and planning from all aspects before these are undertaken. A scheme drawn up for the purpose is at present under active consideration of the Committee on Atmospheric Sciences and Scientific Hydrology of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(d) and (e). Aircraft of the type suitable for conducting the experiments are not available with the Ministries of Defence and Food and Agriculture.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LEADERS IN
VISHVA-NETA, DELHI

6845. SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI DEVAN SEN :

SHRI KIKKAR SINGH :

SHRI RAM CHANDRA J. AMIN:

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious allegations made against some of the top leaders of the country in the Vishva-Neta, a Delhi Weekly, in its issue of the 11th July, 1968;

(b) whether the allegations contained therein are true; and

(c) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the said Weekly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The 11th July, 1968 issue of the "Vishva-Neta" has come to the notice of the Government, in which a report has been published regarding a complaint filed by the editor of the weekly in the court of Sub-divisional Magistrate, New Delhi, making allegations against, among others, some leaders of the country.

(b) and (c). The matter is *sub judice*.

मुंगेर (बिहार) के बिन्दु बियार गाँव के गावों के बारे में विवाद

6846. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भागलपुर के अधिकारियों ने बिन्दु बियार (मुंगेर) के दो ग्रामों, राजपुर तथा गंगा प्रसाद के बारे में विवाद खड़ा कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या 1847 के मौजवार तथा महलवार रजिस्टर के अनुसार उक्त ग्राम सकराबाड़ी परगना में नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या सकराबाड़ी परगना के साथ उक्त ग्रामों को 1874 में मुंगेर में मिला नहीं दिया गया था ;

(घ) क्या इन ग्रामों से वसूल होने वाला लगान आरम्भ से ही मुंगेर में जमा नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या बिहार सरकार भागलपुर के कलेक्टर को इस आशय के आदेश देगी कि उक्त क्षेत्रों में प्रशासनिक मामलों तथा पुलिस व्यवस्था के बारे में मुंगेर के कलेक्टर द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों में वह हस्तक्षेप न करें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० ए० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के सभा-घटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

DISTRIBUTION OF HINDI BOOKS IN, ORISSA

6847. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether suitable Hindi books have been supplied free of cost to Orissa for distribution to schools, colleges and public libraries in the State during 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the value of books in terms of rupees supplied to Orissa so far; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that these books have been distributed free for popularising Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 4,991.25.

(c) Yes, Sir.

ASSISTANCE TO HINDI, SANSKRIT AND ORIYA LANGUAGES

6848. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any grant has been given to Orissa Government in 1967-68 and 1968-69 for the development of Hindi, Sanskrit and Oriya Languages; and

(b) if so, the amount of grants given, item-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The Grants were given to the Orissa Government as follows :—

	1967-68	1968-69
Hindi	1,55,695	—
Sanskrit	28,100	28,802
Oriya language	—	—

MADRAS FLYING CLUB

6849. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted to the Madras Flying Club annually by the Central Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund has been misused by honorary Secretary and treasurer and adjusted subsequently; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Flying Clubs included in the Central Government Subsidy Scheme are entitled with effect from 1st April, 1968 to receive Subsidy and Subvention at the rates indicated in the statement (Appendix 'A') laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1994/68*] The amounts paid to Madras Flying Club in the last three years as subsidy and subvention are as under :—

Year	Subsidy	Subvention
	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	40,000	2,06,277
1966-67	40,000	2,46,056
1967-68	40,000	2,59,401

(b) The Provident Fund Accounts of Madras Flying Club are audited every year by M/s Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants, and at no time has any misuse of the Fund been pointed out by them.

(c) Does not arise.

MADRAS FLYING CLUB

6850. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of gratuity to the employees of the Madras Flying Club had been abolished since 1961 except in a few cases ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Madras Flying Club had introduced a gratuity scheme in 1948 without consulting the Director General of Civil Aviation. The Club had to be asked to discontinue this scheme since payment of gratuity is not an admissible item of expenditure under the Central Government's subsidy scheme. These instructions were issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation to the Madras Flying Club in 1952. Even otherwise, this scheme was not justified because the Club had not been making any profits. However, payment of gratuity has been allowed on compassionate grounds in three cases of club employees who died in service. Such *ex-gratia* payment in special circumstances is permissible. It may be mentioned that the employees of this club enjoy the benefit of the Contributory Provident Fund.

(c) Does not arise.

STATUES OF NATIONAL LEADERS
IN DELHI

6851. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to instal statues of our national leaders in the places vacated by the removal of old statues of the foreign rulers in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take Parliament into confidence before installing such statues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have already set up a Committee on installation of such statues in Delhi. The Committee among others consists of Members of Parliament. The Government's intention is only to reserve suitable places in the Capital for the statues of various National leaders including the sites from where the statues of foreigners have been removed. It is generally for private organisations to come up with suitable schemes for installation of statues of acceptable artistic standard backed by offer of necessary finance.

UTTAR PRADESH CRICKET BOARD

6852. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 13 members of the Uttar Pradesh Cricket Board are to stage hunger-strike before the members of the Central board of Cricket ;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor; and

(c) whether Government and the Cricket Board propose to look into the matter ?

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

(a) to (c). Government are not aware of any move for a hunger strike. However it is understood that the Board of Control for Cricket in India have set up a committee to settle the dispute but no progress can be made unless all parties to the dispute withdraw the legal proceedings.

AIRCRAFT FOR I.A.C.

6853. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian Airlines Officers who visited U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., to examine the suitability

of various aircraft the dates and duration of such visits with expenses of each visit in Indian and foreign currencies ;

(b) the salient features of the report submitted by them ;

(c) whether it is a fact that all these officers have unanimously rejected the aircraft offered by U.S.S.R. on rupee payment as unsuitable for Indian conditions; and

(d) if so, which aircraft the Corporation has finally decided to purchase and what cost per aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1995/68.*]

(b) to (d). The team of officers have incorporated in their report technical, operational and other details of the aircraft the project cost and profitability. They recommended Boeing 737 as the most suitable aircraft to meet the requirements of the Indian Airlines. The Board of Directors of the Indian Airlines considered the report of the Team of Officers, had it further examined by a Committee of the Board assisted by experts from D.G.C.A. and came to the conclusion that after taking into consideration certain important aspects such as cargo which the technical team had overlooked, and the later offers made by the manufacturers, DC-9 was commercially more profitable than the other types of aircraft available for purchase. They have recommended accordingly to Government. This recommendation is now under Government's consideration.

AUROVILLE TOWNSHIP

6854. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aurobindo Society has applied to Government for a substantial Monetary grant to build the Auroville

township; if so, the amount demanded by them and the nature of their proposal ;

(b) the salient features of the proposed Auroville township, nature of its ideals and necessity as submitted to Government ;

(c) the total amount required to build the said township and the sources from which the funds are expected; and

(d) whether it is a fact that C.I.A. funds in India are being used to build this township?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Society had asked for a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs from the Indian National Commission for Unesco in the Ministry of Education to meet half the cost of putting up the administrative Block of the Auroville complex. This request has not been acceded to.

(b) and (c). Full information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में सड़कें

6855. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में किन-किन सड़कों को चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कें बनाने के लिये कोई प्राथमिकता निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

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(घ) क्या इस जिले की जिन कुछ सड़कों को तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बनाने का विचार था उन्हें नहीं बनाया गया है ; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

MEANS-CUM-MERIT SCHOLARSHIP

6856. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3439 on the 9th August, 1968 and state whether Dearness Allowance granted to Government employees is treated as income for the purpose of grant of means-cum-merit scholarship to the boys selected from the Union Territories for admission to Sainik Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Dearness Allowance will not be treated as income in case of salaried class.

INCLUSION OF DOCTORS OF LOCAL BODIES IN INDIAN MEDICAL HEALTH SERVICES

6857. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include all the doctors from Local Bodies in Delhi who had been shown

in C.G.H.S. Lists in the Indian Medical Health Services which is being formed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) All the doctors belonging to the Central Health Service including those on deputation to Local Bodies in Delhi, who fulfil the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the Indian Medical & Health Service at its initial constitution, shall be considered for selection.

(b) Does not arise.

CASTASIA

6858. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Government on the Conference CASTASIA ;

(b) how much of the amount so spent is in foreign exchange component; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange given by UNESCO for the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The actual amount spent on 'CASTASIA' is not available at present as the accounts of the Conference have not yet been closed. However, a sum of Rs. 2,625 lakhs had been sanctioned towards expenses for providing the material and organisational arrangements for the Conference.

(b) No expenditure in foreign exchange has been incurred.

(c) No foreign exchange has been given by UNESCO for the Conference.

COLLEGE TEACHERS IN CHANDIGARH

6859. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any recommendation from the Administration of Union territory, Chandigarh, regarding the grant of grades and allowances to the College teachers of private Colleges of Chandigarh and the same is pending in his Ministry for a long time; and

(b) if so, when a decision thereon is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The Chandigarh Administration has submitted a proposal for revision of salary scales of private college teachers. It is under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken soon.

हिन्दी टाइपराइटर

6860. श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के 10 जुलाई, 1967 के प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ 14 की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को यह आदेश देने का विचार है कि भविष्य में केवल हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर ही खरीदे जाएं और अंग्रेजी टाइपराइटर खरीदने के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय से विशिष्ट स्वीकृति ली जानी चाहिये ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) १० जुलाई 1967 की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। फिर भी, उसी तारीख की हिन्दी सलाहकार की रिपोर्ट के चौदहवें पैरा का सरकार ने अध्ययन किया है।

सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करने, ग्रामीण तथा अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अच्छी शैक्षिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने और समान स्कूल प्रणाली को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कठोर प्रयत्न किए जाएं।

(ख) तथा (ग)। चूंकि केन्द्र, के सरकारी काम काज के लिये हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों का प्रयोग जारी रहना है अतः सरकार का कोई ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् के सुझावों की विचारार्थ तथा कार्यान्विति के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया है।

सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी तथा पब्लिक स्कूलों में उपसमानता

नई दिल्ली में बिहार सूचना केन्द्र तथा बिहार भवन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें

6861. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

6862. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में विशेषकर पब्लिक स्कूलों में अध्यापन, वित्तीय स्थिति तथा उन्हें दी गई सुविधाओं के मामले में भारी उपसमानता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में बिहार सूचना केन्द्र तथा बिहार भवन में, जिसको बिहार सरकार का जन सम्पर्क विभाग चला रहा है, काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कोई कारण बताए बिना ही नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है या भ्रष्टाचार कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् ने भी कुछ सुझाव दिये थे ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों का वेतन पिछले कई महीनों से नहीं दिया गया है ;

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

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

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) (क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में अन्य के बातों साथ-साथ यह व्यवस्था है कि शैक्षिक ध्रुवसरो को बराबर करने, शैक्षिक

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में जांच करने तथा इन कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें दूर करने के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। बिहार सूचना केन्द्र के एक लिपिक एक कार्यालय चपरासी तथा एक अरदली चपरासी को उस कार्यालय के पद समाप्त हो जाने के कारण सेवा-मुक्त कर दिया गया। बिहार भवन का एक आशुलिपिक निश्चित आरोपों पर निलम्बित किया गया है और उसके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही आरम्भ की जा चुकी है।

(ख) से (घ). तक : यह सच है कि लिपिक, अरदली चपरासी, तथा आशुलिपिक को कुछ महीनों का ड्यूटी वेतन भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। अब देय राशि को और बिना विलम्ब के भुगतान करने के लिये आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं। संबंधित कर्मचारियों के वेतन भुगतान में विलम्ब के लिये उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये गये हैं।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1036 DATED 26-7-1968 RE. RENEWAL OF LICENCES OF COMMERCIAL PILOTS

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): In reply to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 1036, answered on 26th July, 1968, regarding information about the expenditure incurred on training of flying crew during the years 1962-63 to 1968-69, the following figures of expenditure were given, based on the information furnished by Indian Airlines :

1962-63	Rs. 1310 Lakhs
1963-64	Rs. 1394 „
1964-65	Rs. 2383 „
1965-66	Rs. 3047 „
1966-67	Rs. 2903 „
1967-68	Rs. 3400 „
1968-69	Rs. 3500 „

Indian Airlines have since informed that, due to a typographical error the decimal point in between the figures was inadvertently omitted. After inserting the decimal point, the correct figures should read as under :—

1962-63	Rs. 13.10 Lakhs
1963-64	Rs. 13.94 „
1964-65	Rs. 23.83 „
1965-66	Rs. 30.47 „
1966-67	Rs. 29.03 „
1967-68	Rs. 34.00 „
1968-69	Rs. 35.00 „

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4781 DATED 18-12-1967 RE. SUPPLY OF TINNED MEAT TO ARMY BY ESSEX FARM, DELHI.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): In answer to parts (b), (c) and (d) of Unstarred question No. 4781 given in the Lok Sabha on the 18th December 1967, it was stated that enquiry into the allegation of slaughtering of pregnant goats by the Essex Farm, Delhi, had revealed that an Army Veterinary Officer conducts ante-mortem and post-mortem examination and it was not correct that pregnant goats were slaughtered for supply of tinned meat to the Army.

2. Subsequent inquiries have shown that out of 10,180 animals presented for slaughtering during the period from August 1967 till January 1968, 1036 were rejected for pregnancy during ante-mortem examination by the Army Veterinary Officer. Although no goats known to be pregnant were slaughtered, at the time of post-mortem examination the Army Veterinary Officer found 2 to 3 per cent carcasses with foetus of not more than 5 to 6 weeks duration, but he did not reject them as the meat was wholesome for human consumption.

These cases of early pregnancy could not be detected during ante-mortem examination and were not rejected as a result of post-mortem examination since the meat was considered wholesome.

3. I take this opportunity to amplify the answer given previously.

12.17 HRS.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PRESS STRIKE

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : This being the last day of the session may I draw your attention to an important matter? We know you are making efforts for the solution of the strike by pressmen. We are very much perturbed to know about it. Yesterday 41 persons were arrested near Parliament House. You should direct the Government to make a statement on this.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee has written to me and I have permitted him to raise it.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : (पूना) मैं गृह मंत्री से एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। इस तरह के मामले जब होते हैं तो उन पर जब आप बयान देते हैं कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार यह यह हुआ है। इस में भी यह लिखा हुआ है कि जब जलूस विशनीपुर मस्जिद पहुँचा तो—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That question is over now. Mr. Banerjee.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मैं सवाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, with your permission under rule 377 I raise this matter. You know that today the newspaper employees' strike has entered the 40th day. They are practically starving on the streets. Daily some confusing statements are appearing in the press that the Prime Minister is intervening, the Labour Minister is making efforts and so on. 14 newspapers have declared a

lockout and they are the biggest employers. I know it is difficult for the Government to go against them, but in all fairness, let this Government intervene effectively. I would request you to direct the Labour Minister to make a statement by which we may be consoled and the newspaper employees may be consoled that the sympathies of the Labour Ministry are with the employees and not with the employers. (Interruptions).

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir. I entirely support the claim of my hon. friends Shri Randhir Singh and Shri Sheo Narain also to make their submissions to you. May I, Sir, raise only one small matter. Parliament, at least Lok Sabha, will be adjourned today and, if my information is not altogether wrong, Rajya Sabha will be adjourning *sine die* tomorrow. The main guardian and sentinel of the rights of the people of India, therefore, will be in recess. The other watchdog of India, that is the Press, unfortunately is suffering from strike. So both the two organs of democracy are not available. When that is so, I do not know what is the significance of democracy. I know Parliament will not be dissolved. The Parliament will not be dissolved. (Interruption). Luckily Shri Dange is not the Prime Minister of India. I want the classical old type of democracy where the Press and Parliament will still be available. I know that you are taking an active interest in bringing about a rapprochement, a settlement in this because of the hardships, which were graphically referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, which are being undergone by the employees. But my anxiety goes a little beyond that. In view of the fact that the two organs of democracy will not be available any longer, I am not prepared to trust this Government with the fate of this country in the absence of a free Press and in the absence of Parliament. In the light of this may we know what steps the Government are contemplating to bring about at least, if the Parliament cannot be functioning all the time, the functioning of the Press.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि वह इस सरकार पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जनता ने इस पर विश्वास कर के हम को बहुमत में यहाँ भेजा है और हम ने यह सकार बनाई है। जनता ने तो उन पर विश्वास नहीं किया।

श्री नाथपाई : माननीय सदस्य नाराज क्यों होते हैं ? मैं ने अपनी राय प्रकट की है। उपाध्याय महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से आज ही कोई बयान प्रस्तुत किया जाये।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्षा महोदय, श्री नाथ पाई ने जो कुछ कहा है मैं उससे इतिफाक करता हूँ। डैमोक्रेसी में प्रेस के मालिकों और पत्रकासों के बीच में जो झगड़ा चल रहा है, उस की मध्यस्थता कौन करेगा ? गवर्नमेंट ने इस मुल्क का शासन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी ओड़ी है। मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि जनता ने हम पर विश्वास किया और हम को गवर्नमेंट बनाने का हक दिया और उसी हक के बमूजिब गवर्नमेंट की यह ड्यूटी है कि वह इस झगड़ों में इन्टरवीन करे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्युटी स्पीकर महोदय, हम पिछले चालीस दिनों से बहुत बेकरारी और परेशानी के साथ इस स्ट्राइक को देख रहे हैं। देश के जीवन में जर्नलिज्म का एक बड़ा स्थान है। वह देश की कल्चरल लाइफ़ है और वह कल्चरल लाइफ़ वर्बाद हो रही है। इस देश की फोर्थ एस्टेट खत्म हो रही है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस मामले में इन्टरवीन करना चाहिए। हम जानते हैं कि प्रइम मिनिस्टर पहले ही इन्टरवीन कर चुकी हैं। आखिर वह कौन सी मज़बूत ताकत है, जो आपोजीशन, गवर्नमेंट, प्राइम मिनिस्टर

और होम मिनिस्टर से भी नहीं झुकती है ? ये सरमायादार हज़ारों भाइयों को तंग कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों को तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिल रही है। आखिर कैसे उन का गुज़ारा चलता होगा ? यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी उन लोगों के साथ है। जल्दी से जल्दी उन का फ़ैसला होना चाहिए। श्री नाथ पाई ने ठीक कहा है कि आज लोक सभा का सेशन ख़त्म होने वाला है ; तब उन लोगों का क्या होगा। जब हम लोगों के यहाँ होते हुए भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, तो जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन नहीं होगा, तो कौन परवाह करेगा ? इस लिए दो चार रोज़ में इस झगड़का कोई पायदार हल निकला जाना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। उन बेंचारों की कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। हमारी पूरी हृददर्दी उन के साथ है।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all sections of this House are united on this question that something must be done to end the strike. Apart from that, I would like to remind you that the Labour Minister himself had stated earlier that the newspaper owners have got the capacity to pay and that is not the point in issue.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : He admitted that some of them have not got the capacity?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : As far as the newspapers whose employees are on strike are concerned, their owners have got the capacity to pay. That is what he has admitted. Therefore, I would like Government to be armed with the strength of this entire House and interfere with greater efficiency into this whole thing. But I would like to point out to the hon. Minister, Shri Chavan, one thing. While efforts are being made to settle this thing, in Calcutta, which is now under President's Rule and therefore

Shri Chavan is also directly responsible, the management of a particular newspaper is making efforts with the help of the police to smash the strike somehow or the other making it possible for the blacklegs to go into the newspaper office. I want the police are not made a party to this. I want Shri Chavan to take immediate action to see that the police do not interfere in this matter.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भारत का प्रेस इतना शक्तिशाली है और तब भी प्रेस के मालिकों द्वारा इतने दिन तक तालाबन्दी हो सकती है, तो फिर इस देश में बाकी मजदूरों का क्या होगा? यह बहुत अहम मसला है। अगर ये सरमायादार तालाबन्दी नहीं तोड़ते, तो इस सरकार का यह फ़र्ज़ हो जाता है कि वह प्रेस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Under the Indian Constitution and its functioning freedom of the press has been reduced to freedom to lock-out the press. Therefore, if the government wishes to abide by the Constitution, then it should see that the four presses....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What? Shri Dange is for the freedom of the press? This is India; not Russia.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : In India alone the presses are owned by private monopolists under our socialism; nowhere else. There are four monopoly presses in India, *Statesman* of Tatas, *Indian Express* of Goenkas, *Times of India* of Jains and *Hindustan Times* of Birlas. In order to enforce the principles of the Constitution will the Government think of nationalising the presses and taking them over?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : When this question was discussed in this House on the 30th of July I suggested that in this matter

either an arbitrator should be appointed or the Minister should sit down with the representatives of employers and employees and should not rise until some decision is taken through mediation. Unfortunately, nothing has been done so far in this connection. May I know from the Government whether it is a fact that in some cases when the local employees were trying to come to some understanding with the employers it is these people, who now talk of nationalisation of the press but who do not give any freedom of the press where communist rule is there, it is these people who put spokes in the way, who put obstructions or hurdles in the way, it is these people who did not allow any settlement to be arrived at? May I ask the Government whether they will keep the communist-dominated trade unions completely out of the strike so that some settlement between the employers and employees could be arrived at without any intervention or interference by outsiders?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हड़ताल को चलते महीने से ज्यादा हो गया है। जो हड़ताल करने वाले हैं, उन की शक्ति का भी पता लग गया है और पूंजीपतियों की शक्ति का भी पता लग गया है। मैं गृह मंत्री से कहूंगा कि सरकार दोनों पक्षों को बुला कर कोई समझौता करायीं। अगर प्रेस-मालिक सरकार की बात नहीं मानते हैं, तो जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, प्रेस का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खुद आप का इस विवाद से सम्बन्ध है। इस झगड़े के कारण कितने ही गरीब मजदूरों को खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है। जिन पूंजीपतियों के ये छापेखाने हैं, वे दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई में बैठ कर मौज कर रहे हैं और जो लोग मेहनत कर के खाते हैं, वे दर-दर मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री से कहूंगा कि इस बात की व्यवस्था करना सरकार का

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

फ़र्ज़ है कि इस झगड़े का फ़ैसला हो, मज़दूरों को मज़दूरी मिले और छापेख़ाने चले। अगर ऐसा न हो सके, तो उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Without repeating what other Members have said in support of the strike and the necessity for ending the strike and coming to a settlement, I would like to plead with the Government that, when the House is so demanding, there is no reason for the Government to bide time. It is already too late. When the strike started we hoped that within a few days the matter would be settled. The press strike is not a question of pressmen alone; it affects the public as well. As Shri Nath Pai has pointed out, democracy, has no meaning without a press.

AN HON. MEMBER : Free press.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Unfortunately, the Government, for reasons best known to themselves, are sitting very tight over these things when they have got enough powers to pressurise the management. After all, we know, the gap between the demand of the pressmen and what the management is prepared to yield is not very wide; I am told, it is very narrow. In that case what is the difficulty for the Government to probe into it, arbitrate and tell the management that they have got to accept the proposals that they are placing before them or else they will have to face the consequences? Then the matter will once for all end. So, I would urge the Government to settle it within a matter of days.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Shri Chavan's policemen are terrorising them.

SHRI RANGA : There seem to be two beneficiaries as a result of the strike. One is the Government which is free from any kind of criticism from the press and it is enjoying just as well as Czechoslovakia would have

enjoyed if Soviet Russia had had her way in Czechoslovakia. The second are friends of the Communist Party who are in charge of the *Patriot* and other people who are in charge of the *National Herald*; they are also enjoying themselves. In between the public have been suffering. But I do not want the Government to pressurise either the employers or the employees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why?

SHRI RANGA : I will tell you, why. Because my dear friend, Shri Dange, is not the dictator in this country. We do not want the Government to nationalise the press either because that will be dangerous, whichever party may be in power. Suppose, the press had been nationalised in West Bengal when the United Front Government was there. What would have been the fate of these friends and us? Every government in this country would always represent one or two or many political parties and if the press also were to be brought under the hegemony of the Government, we cannot escape control by these parties which are in power and that will be very dangerous.

What we want now under the present circumstances, because we do not want the stalemate to continue, is that the Government should appoint a Supreme Court Judge or someone as an arbitrator and settle whether the workers, who are being controlled now and led by these Communist friends, are right or whether the employers, who according to them are being controlled by these big tycoons, are right. Who is right? As my hon. friend, Shri Kandappan, has said, the difference between the two does not seem to be very much. But these Communist friends, who are controlling the labour unions, seem to be anxious somehow or other not only to pressurise the press lords but also this Government as well as the general public in this country. We do not want this kind of a thing to continue.

I am glad, Sir, that you, are also evincing some interest in this matter. I wish you success; but, at the same time, I wish to warn you also and this Government not to take any steps which would only increase the power, the influence, the malicious influence, of these Communists and also those capitalists over our press. If by any chance this Government has got the guts to bring down the influence or the power of the capitalists on the one side and these Communists on the other so far as our press is concerned, and yet keeps away from controlling the press itself, it will be the best possible thing in this country.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : The Wage Board recommendations should be implemented.

SHRI RANGA : I have known Shri Dange for the past 30 years and his association with the Communist Party. I do not want to question his Communist *bona fides*. Let him not question my peasant *bona fides*. I am not a bourgeois; I am a peasant. I belong to the peasants whom you have exploited and suppressed in Soviet Russia.

श्री रवि राय (पूरी) : मामला बहुत सरल और सीधा है, वेज बोर्ड का जो अर्वार्ड है, मैं सरकार पर इल्जाम लगाता हूँ कि उस की सिफारिश को सरकार मनवाना नहीं चाहती....(व्यवधान) ...इसलिए विभूति मिश्र जी, डांगे साहब और नाथ पैई की जो मांग है, मैं उस की ताईद करता हूँ। दूसरी बात, शिक्षा मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं, आप ने अखबारों में पढा होगा, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय दस दिन के लिए बन्द कर दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I will not permit this. Please resume your seat.

श्री रवि राय : वहां श्री विनय कुमार को श्याम लाल कालेज से निकाल दिया
20—8 LSD/68

गया है जो कि बहुत ही तेजस्वी अध्यापक थे, इसलिए सारे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों और अध्यापकों में बहुत ही असन्तोष है, सारे छात्र और अध्यापक असन्तुष्ट हैं. इसलिए आग राष्ट्रपति को सलाह दीजिए कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो असन्तोष फैला हुआ है उस की जांच करवाएं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have spent about 20 minutes on this..

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna)
rose —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Acharya Kripalani.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : I do not know what is this confusion about. My Communist friends will agree with me that this is a capitalist government, and the newspaper people are capitalists. There is a conspiracy between these two parties. I do not know how my Communist friends have become so blind as not to see this conspiracy. This is a conspiracy to keep us—we on the Opposition—away from the Press. Whatever we said about Czechoslovakia never appeared in the papers. Now our Communist friends want that the Press should be nationalised! Do they not have the experience of nationalised Radio? In Radio, we or the Communist friends might speak any amount of wisdom but we will be given only one line, but the Treasury Benches may speak any amount of non-sense and their report will be given in detail. Now do our Communist friends want this free Press also to be nationalised? It is already nationalised in a sense because it is capitalist press and the Government is also capitalist. Why do you want more nationalisation?

I am reminded of this. There are three kinds of follies. One folly is that a man may be born a fool; that, no-body can help. The double folly

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

comes when he is born a fool and does not know that he is born a fool. The third folly or the triple folly comes when he is born a fool, is a fool but thinks that he is a wise man. Some people here belong to the third category, and the great noise that we see here is raised by this third category.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I permitted you to raise that matter here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is a point of order. Please hear me. (*Interruptions*) This is in relation to the business before the House. You were kind enough to give me permission under rule 377. You were kind enough to allow me and my point was supported by everybody practically. Now that the Labour Minister has come here, he should make a statement. I would only conclude by saying that if the Swatantra Party behaves in this fashion we shall nationalise them also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : We shall nationalise them.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : What is the *modus operandi* of nationalising the Swatantra Party. How can that be done under the Indian Constitution?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his seat. What is the point of order that he wants to raise? Let him tell me the rule.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं लगातार खड़ा हो रहा हूँ, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। प्रेस के मालिक लोगों ने सरकार को धौंस दी है कि अगर सरकार बीच

में पड़ेगी तो हम सरकार का पक्ष जो अखबार में देते हैं, वह नहीं देंगे। इसी लिये सरकार डर के मारे इस मामले को नहीं आने देती है। दूसरी तरफ़ कम्युनिस्टों की यह योजना है कि उन के सिद्धान्त को मान कर जितने लोग भूखे मरेंगे, उतनी उनकी संख्या बढ़ेगी..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में क्या प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। गवर्नमेन्ट प्रेस में भी भूख हड़ताल चल रही है, वहाँ पर लोगों को एरेस्ट किया जा रहा है। उन की मांगों को लेकर मैंने स्वयं मंत्री महोदय को पत्र दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि उस को जल्द से जल्द बैठ कर सुलझाया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should resume his seat. If I allow him I have to allow others also.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (बारामती) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट मुझे सुन लीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I am not going to call anybody else now. I had permitted Shri S. M. Banerjee to raise this issue because not only was this point raised but there was an adjournment motion also on this.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव: आप सबको समय दे रहे हैं, मुझे भी एक मिनट का समय दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his seat. I have not allowed other Members from the other side to speak. How can I allow Shri Tulsidas Jadhav now? For instance, Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi has been standing more than once but I have not called him.

श्री तुलशी बास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्ट्राइक के पीछे दो बातें हैं। लाखों रुपया खर्च कर के हर डिपार्टमेन्ट के लिये वेज-बोर्ड बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन वेज-बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को वे नहीं मानते हैं—यह बहुत अनुचित है। अगर सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं करना है, तो उन को समाप्त कर दीजिये, आगे वेज-बोर्ड एप्वाइन्ट मत कीजिये। दूसरी बात—जो वर्कर्स स्ट्राइक पर जाते हैं वे भूख मरते हैं, जब कि मालिकों को इस से कुछ भी फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। ताला-बन्दी होती है तो उस मकान से भी निकाल दिये जाते हैं और सड़क पर भूखे मरते हैं—इस की जवाबदारी सरकार पर है, सरकार को इस में निश्चित रूप से शीघ्र कदम उठाना चाहिये। यह सवाल देश के लिये बहुत जरूरी है, इस को टालमटोल न करें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे भी एक मिनट का समय दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat now.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आप सब को समय दे रहे हैं—मुझे भी कुछ कहना है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing that he says will go on record.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing that he says will go on record. This is the only way open for me now. I cannot go on shouting.

I had permitted Shri S. M. Banerjee to raise this issue because this matter

was brought to my notice, and the Labour Minister had also come to my room. At the present juncture, I do realise, and hon. Members have been perfectly within their rights, to show their concern because practically it is not a lock-out but a news black-out that has been declared by the press magnates unfortunately. But we thought that at the present stage of negotiations, where I must confess the Home Minister and the Prime Minister are both helping to bring about some sort of settlement, no statement from the Labour Minister would help the course of negotiations. If the hon. Minister is prepared to make a statement, then he can do so. Otherwise, this is my personal view.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 40 दिन से यह ड्रामा हो रहा है। कभी लेबर मिनिस्टर कर रहे हैं, कभी होम मिनिस्टर कर रहे हैं, कभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर कर रही हैं, लेकिन नतीजा कोई नहीं निकल रहा है—इस लिये कि इस में इन का वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट है। जब तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जायगा, तब तक इस का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप वेज-बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को इम्प्लीमेन्ट क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has been said on the floor of the House will carry its own weight. Beyond that, I do not want to go.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the hon. Minister assure the House that if nothing happens within a week, he will bring forward an Ordinance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All aspects are being examined.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Instead of your making a statement, if the hon. Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not made any statement.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : You did something of that kind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said that a statement by the hon. Minister might not help.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Let Government come forward with a statement.

SHRI RABI RAY : You had also played some role in this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said that at this stage, the process of negotiations would not be helped by any statement. That is my personal view. If the hon. Minister wants to make a statement he may do so.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : You, Sir, have already stated what I wanted to say.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 40 दिन से हम रोज यह सुन रहे हैं कि लेबर मिनिस्टर बात कर रहे हैं, होम मिनिस्टर बात कर रहे हैं, कोई स्टेटमेंट मत दिलवाइये, गड़बड़ हो जायगी, लेकिन इस का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। सीधी बात है कि वेज-बोर्ड इम्प्लीमेंट होना चाहिये, इस के अलावा और कोई तरीका नहीं है। लेकिन यह सरकार वेस्टड-इन्ट्रेस्ट का पार्ट प्ले कर रही है। इस तरह से वर्कर्स कब तक भूखे मरते रहें? आज लोक सभा का आखरी दिन है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मंत्री महोदय से स्टेटमेंट दिलवाइये। यह गारन्टीड बात है कि तीन दिन में यह हड़ताल खत्म हो जायगी, अगर सरकार कानून के जरिये इस को पूरा करवाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not say anything. It is for the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I would like to know one thing from the Home Minister. In case they are not able to solve the problem and if the workers take possession of the press and start editing the paper, will he see that he does not send the police? If he does not send the police, the workers will start the presses on their own and implement the wage board recommendations completely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a hypothetical question.

12.49 HRS.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS BY MEMBERS AND MINISTER

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : On 20th August, 1968, during the course of supplementaries to the Short Notice Question No. 7 regarding allotment of accommodation to MPs replied to by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications, I said that: "This is the worst type of corruption". To that, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh replied : If this is corruption you are the most corrupt person. Before I completed the sentence, there were interruptions. He misunderstood me as saying that I was attributing motives to him, but I want to make it clear that I did not want to do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : With reference to the Short Notice Question No. 7 dated 20-8-68 and proceedings related to it, and also my personal explanation that I placed before the House yesterday, the 29th August 1968, I have to say that when I talked about nepotism, I want to make it clear that I did not refer to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to withdraw the words and remarks objected to by my hon. friends, Dr. Ranen Sen and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu regarding concessions etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This was regarding some misunderstanding. That has been cleared.

12.51 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

LIGHTNING TRUNK CALLS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding introduction of Lightning Trunk Calls. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1967/68*]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARDS AND MOGUL LINE AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : 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 Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay for the year ended 31st December, 1967, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1968/68*]

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 376, on the business before the House. The accounts of the public undertakings are presented to Parliament about a year after they are ready. The position is that the accounts of Hindustan Shipyard would be ready

by September. They should have come before the House in September 1967, or latest by December 1967. But the Accounts are being presented to this Honourable House in August 1968; that means about 8 months afterwards. These documents have been kept away from the House for such a long time.

Kindly therefore give a direction to Government that accounts of public undertakings must be presented within 6 months, latest within 9 months of the close of the year, as is done in the case of private sector companies.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : This is not the first time that this has happened. Observations have been made by the Speaker on this subject. May I request the Chair to advise the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to circularise all the Ministries concerned with public undertakings to see that they do submit these audited accounts to the House in proper time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister has taken note of that.

DOCUMENTS RE: ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY (AMENDMENT) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Oriental Gas Company (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 15 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968;

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Act.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1969/68*]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF IIT, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1970/68]

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESS COUNCIL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATHA RAO) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Press Council of India for the year 1967, under section 18 of the Press Council Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1971/68]

ACTION ON ASSURANCES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PRALIA-MENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on the Table following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Fourth Lok Sabha :—

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| (i) | Statement No. I | Fifth Session, 1968. |
| (ii) | Supplementary Statement Nos. VII, VIII, IX and X. | Fourth Session, 1968. |
| (iii) | Supplementary Statement No. VII. | Third Session, 1967. |
| (iv) | Supplementary Statement No. XV. | Second Session, 1967. |

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XII. First Session, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1972/68]

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) RULES AND CONNECTED STATEMENT

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 758 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1973/68]

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GARDEN REACH WORKSHOP AND CORRECTED STATEMENT RE: SUPPLY OF TINNED MEAT TO ARMY

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

(2) A statement correcting the reply given on the 18th December, 1967 to Unstarred Question No. 4781 by Shri K. Ramani and others regarding supply of tinned meat to Army by Essex Farm, Delhi.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1974/68]

NOTIFICATION RE: CUSTOMS ACT, UP SALES TAX AMENDMENT RULES ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1545 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1968, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(2) A copy of the U.P. Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. ST-2166/X-948(1)-1968 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 11th July, 1968, under sub-section (5) of section 24 of the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1975/68*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna for the period ended 31st March, 1967, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1976/68*]

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (Hindi version) for the period 1st January, 1965 to 30th June, 1966, under article 350B(2) of the Constitution.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1977/68*].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1480 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in two cases mentioned in the above report.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1977/68*]

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF TEA BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUERESHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Report of the Tea Board for the year 1967-68. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1978/68*]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES,
MINUTES

(i) RULES COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table, Minutes of the sittings of the Rules Committee held on the 29th November and 6th December, 1967, 29th April, 1st August and 28th August, 1968.

(ii) COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad) : I beg to lay on the Table, Minutes of the Thirty-second to Thirty-seventh sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.55 HRS.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
S. Q. 361 RE: SALE OF SPARE
AERO-ENGINES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : Sir, I take this opportunity to correct the replies given in answer to some supplementaries on Starred Question 361 answered by me on the 7th August, 1968.

Sir, since it is a bit lengthy statement concerning this subject, if you permit, I will lay it on the Table of the House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्तव्य के ऊपर मुझे एक बात कहनी है। यह विल्कुल कामन-सेन्स की चीज थी कि एक बक्से के अन्दर कोई चीज बेची जाती है, जबतक बेचने वाले को पता न हो कि क्या बेच

to Question

रहे हैं और खरीदने वाले को पता न हो कि क्या खरीद रहे हैं—सीधी साधी बुद्धि वाला आदमी कभी समझ नहीं सकता है, मन्त्री महोदय ने उस दिन कहा कि बक्से बन्द बेचा गया लेकिन कामनसेन्स के अन्दर यह बात नहीं आती है, तो इस तरह से गुमराह किया जाता है, यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

STATEMENT

Sir, I take this opportunity to correct the replies given in answer to some supplementaries on Starred Question No. 361 answered by me on the 7th August, 1968.

- (i) In reply to the supplementaries by Shri Yajna Datt Sharma suggesting that there should be a regular system whereby it is ensured that the Defence equipment sent abroad or received from abroad do not get into undesirable hands and do reach the proper consignees, I then stated as follows : " . . . The mistake has been committed at the Port level and therefore this investigation is going on". The correct position is as follows : Investigations have been carried out into the circumstances leading to the miscarriage of consignment and remedial measures have been taken.
- (ii) In reply to another supplementary by Shri Yajna Datt Sharma enquiring whether the Defence Authorities were contacted about the disposal of the consignments by the Port authorities, I then stated as follows :

" . . . They were taking some steps but they were not at all the correct steps and, therefore, the whole thing has to be investigated now."

The correct position is as follows:—

They were taking steps as per the provisions of the Madras Port Trust Act. Investigations

carried out revealed that there was no other course open to the Port Trust Authorities except to auction the consignments, as nobody came forward to take them over in the absence of clear identification mark on the consignments.

- (iii) In reply to the supplementaries by Shri Yajna Datt Sharma and Shri A. B. Vajpayee, enquiring whether the boxes were opened before auction or whether the closed boxes themselves were auctioned, I then stated as follows :

“The boxes have been opened....”

The correct position is that the boxes were not opened.

- (iv) In reply to the supplementary by Shri Manubhai Patel, enquiring whether the stores were disposed of by Defence stores or by the Port authorities, I then stated as follows :

“It was disposed of by the Port authorities. It did not come to the knowledge to the Defence forces.”

The correct position is as follows :—

It was disposed of by the Port authorities. It did come to the knowledge of the Air Force later.

2. Any inconvenience caused is regretted. In order to give the facts more fully and in the correct perspective, a detailed statement is attached.

Two aero-engines, which were overhauled abroad and were consigned by sea to Bombay in May 1962 were not landed at that port and were declared as short landed by Bombay Port Trust. The Shippers also confirmed that the consignment had not been off loaded at any other port in India touched by the vessel.

2. In November 1964, Air Head quarters received from a firm in Madras an offer for the sale of 2 aero-engines. Subsequent investigations revealed that the two engines which were to be landed in Bombay were actually landed in Madras. The consignment bore no identification markings. Hence under the provisions of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, the Port Trust sent notices about these unclaimed packages on 13-5-1964 to all Shipping Agents and also to the Embarkation Commandant, Madras to the effect that if the Port Trust charges on the consignment were not paid and the goods cleared within 10 days of the notice, the goods would be sold by public auction.

3. On receipt of the notice, the Inspecting Staff of the Embarkation Headquarters, Madras examined all the packages on 20th May 1964. The packages had been lying in the open and bore no identification markings. They were in a highly rusted and deteriorated condition. In view of this and the fact that the packages could not be connected to any vessel which had arrived at Madras Port, the Inspecting Staff came to the conclusion by external examination (*i.e.* without opening the boxes) that the packages did not relate to the Defence Services.

4. Since the packages remained unclaimed by anyone, the Madras Port Trust notified them and later sold them by public auction, on 29-7-1964.

5. This case of aero-engines has been the only one of its kind in several years where a package containing no details whatever was landed in a different port and eventually turned to contain defence stores. Instructions have now been issued that in future, such consignments notified under Section 58 of the Madras Port Trust Act should be opened by the Embarkation Headquarters staff before ignoring the statutory notice of the Port Trust.

12-56 hrs.

MADRAS STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL)*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the State of Madras.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the leave be granted to introduce† a Bill to alter the name of the State of Madras.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I introduce † the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I am happy, after their crushing defeat in Madras, they have realised that the name is Tamilnadu and not Madras.

12-56½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up the Motion of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Shall we take it after lunch ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You begin.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : Sir, before you pass on to that subject, I should like to draw your attention to one serious matter. In the Order Paper of today, you will see that in spite of the fact that the Minister knows and the Government knows that they will not be in a position to take up any other subject other than the discussion on the

Central Government employees demands, they have very cleverly put up certain other items including the Companies (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, you will remember that in this House, the Minister had given an assurance that this Bill will be piloted through and passed during this session itself while we all knew that they were not able to keep up that promise. Now they do not think it necessary to find time for this Bill. They might have several excuses. But I remember that there was a commitment given by the hon. Minister to this House that the Bill will be passed during this session. At least, at this stage—I cannot do anything more—I should like to get an assurance from the Government that during the inter-session period this piece of legislation is not tampered with because so many things are taking place behind the scene. We should at least get an assurance from the Government that the Bill will be taken up at the earliest opportunity in the next session and gone through by the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, you know the entire position. I had not given any such commitment. I had simply said that the Bill is on the anvil of the House. The whole matter was gone into by the Business Advisory Committee. The time was also allotted. It was due to some unscheduled things that two days were consumed. Otherwise, we were ourselves, finding time for this.

12.58 hrs.

MOTION RE: COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Sir, I had a mind to raise a point of order. But now that you have called

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part 2, Section 2, dated 30-8-68
†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

me, I want to refer to the item No. 20 of the Order Paper about the Motion regarding Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For the last one-week, this Motion is being shunted from day to day and it has not yet come up. Today, we have got only 2 hours, from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. From 4 P.M., there is the Private Members Business. Are we to understand that this Motion will not come up before the House? Because we are silently suffering and we do not create any trouble in the House and we do not shout, it is being shunted like this. If this is the situation, if this is the position, then we will have to think once more how to behave ourselves in the House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, yesterday, this Motion of Mr. Gupta was not in the agenda. The Motion regarding Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was to be taken up immediately after the Bill that was moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I do not know why this has come in between because, if this is taken up, the Motion regarding the Joint Committee for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not reach. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will bear with me that it was stated on Monday last, when I raised this question in the House, that it would be taken up. Even the Speaker said that it would be taken up. The result will be that what has been assured in the House that this Motion will be taken up will not come up before the House if Mr. Gupta's motion is taken up.

13 hrs

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is really unfortunate. But what can be done?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : They are deceiving the Harijans; they do not want to do anything....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : You are the monopolist who looks after every body's interests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it possible to adopt it without a discussion?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There are certain amendments.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Since Mr. Gupta is too keen on it, I propose that his item be held up and priority should be given to the other item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House agrees, I have no objection.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No, Sir. On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This motion on the welfare of Scheduled Castes was on the agenda. Now, in between this motion about the Central Government employees has come. I suggested the adoption of that motion without a debate but there are some amendments and they want some time for them.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : We can sit an hour late after the Government business and private Members' business is over. We can sit late by an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is private Members' day and hours are fixed. Even if one Member were to raise an objection, I cannot help it. It is the privilege.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : After 6-30 there are two items fixed a half an hour discussion and another discussion under rule 193 by Mr. Naidu. After these two items are over, we shall take this up.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The Government employees are with us; they have got many grievances.

[Shri Ranga]

At the same time they are more capable of looking after themselves in spite of the Government. I wonder if we cannot give preference to the Harijans and other backward classes.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : We are prepared to sit till 9 O'clock to accommodate them. Why should the Harijans be put against the Government employees. I am sorry that Prof. Ranga who is an elderly Member of this House should appear to do so.

SHRI RANGA : I am saying that both should be taken up. What I say is that I do not want any risk to be taken so far as the motions about Harijans are concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We are prepared to sit after 7 today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put it to vote? If you agree I will postpone it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I think Dr. Ram Subhag Singh agrees to it. We will sit, and we are willing to sit, after 7 p.m.

SHRI UMANATH : Yes. If they are paying so much sympathy towards Harijans, why cannot they sit till nine? What is wrong? Let them sacrifice just one hour or two for the sake of Harijans. When they are paying sympathy to the Harijans and if they are not willing to sit for one more hour, it is meaningless. The Government is trying to use the Harijans to get out of the embarrassment on the question of the Central Government employees; they are using the Harijans as tools for their own purposes, and they are trying to backout of their commitment to the Central Government servants. This cannot be tolerated.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I object to the word "tools".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are they ready to withdraw?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let us find out some *via media*.

SHRI UMANATH : Let this session be extended. I move that this session be extended by one day to accommodate this item, so that we can have a full and frank discussion about the Harijan problems. I am prepared to move that this House extend its sitting, that this session be extended by one day more to accommodate the resolution on Harijans.

Shri R. D. BHANDARE : Let me make a suggestion. The lunch hour can be given up today, and the matter should be taken up immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a good suggestion. (*Interruption*) As Shri Bhandare has said, we will finish it, the motion on Scheduled Castes, in one hour. Do you agree? During the lunch hour we will sit today and we will start with it. Within one hour, we will finish it, and after two we shall take the other resolution.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : On behalf of Shri Govinda Menon, I move :

(1) That a Joint Committee of the Houses, to be called the 'Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote; and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot ;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—

- (i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338
- (2) of the Constitution before they are taken up for discussion by the Houses, and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government ;

- (ii) to report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government on the measures proposed by the Committee;
- (iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control having regard to the provisions of article 335; and
- (iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union territories ;

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

(6) That this House to recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above. "

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: (Ambala) : I move :

That in the motion,—

(i) after Part (iii) of para 2, insert —

“(iv) to examine the cases wherein grave injustice has been done

to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Services ;

- (v) to suggest additional measure to be taken by the Union Government for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;
- (vi) to conduct survey of the economic and social status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of some selected places, both rural and urban throughout the country ;
- (vii) to look into the cases of exploitation of their poverty and ignorance in the name of conversion.”

(ii) *Renumber* existing part (iv) of para 2 as part (viii) thereof. (1)

That in the motion,—

(i) after part (iii) of para 2, insert—

(iv) to evaluate the effect of various schemes of the Central Government for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including the concessions allowed to them in services and to assess as to what extent the purpose of all those measures has been achieved ;

(v) to examine and report to the House the success of the measures adopted by the Government and the efforts of the various social organisations towards removal of untouchability in the rural India;” (2)

(ii) *Renumber* existing part (iv) of para 2 as part (vi) thereof.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) ; I move :

That in para (1) of the motion,—

(i) for “thirty” substitute “thirty three”

(ii) for “twenty” substitute “twenty two”

(iii) for “ten” substitute “eleven” (4)

[Shri Deo Rao Patil]

That in part (iv) of para (2) of the motion,—

after “Union territories” add “and in the States” (5)

That in the motion,—

after part (iv) of para (2) insert—

“(v) to report to both the Houses on the working of the various Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States and in the Union territories” (6)

SHRI SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : I move :

That in para (1) of the motion,—

(i) delete “Joint”

(ii) for “Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes” substitute “Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes”;

(iii) add at the end—

“Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee is appointed a minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.” (9)

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj) :

I move: That in the motion,—

(i) in part (i) of para (2), after “Union Government” insert “and Union Territory Administrations” and for “within the purview of the Union Government” substitute “within their purview”;

(ii) in part (ii) of para (2), after “Union Government” add “and Union Territory Administrations”;

(iii) in part (iii) of para (2), after “Union Government” add “and Union Territory Administrations; and

(iv) in part (iii) of para (2) for “the provisions of Article 335” substitute “the provisions of Articles 335 and 16(4)”. (10)

That in the motion,—

(i) after part (iii) of para (2), insert—

“(iv) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government and the Union Territory Administrations to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts in Public Sector Undertaking, Statutory and Semi-Government bodies under their control having regard to the provisions of Article 335 and 16(4);

(v) to review the action taken by the Union Government and the Union Territory Administrations on the recommendations/suggestions contained in the earlier reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to report thereon to both the Houses; and

(vi) to review the action taken by the Union Government and the Union Territory Administrations on the recommendations/suggestions contained in the reports of the Committees, Commissions, Study Teams appointed by the Union Government and of five year plans, in matters concerning the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to report thereon to both the Houses”.

(ii) Renumber existing part (iv) as part (vii) thereof. (11)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : I move :

That in the motion,—

after para (6) add—

“(7) That this House do recommend that a similar Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes be constituted in every State by the State Governments for dealing with matters falling within the State field." (14)

SHRI SIDDAYYA : I move :

That in the motion,—

in para (1), for "Joint Committee of the Houses," substitute "Committee of both the Houses". (15)

That in the motion,—

(i) in part (i) of para (2), after "taken by the Union Government" insert "and Union Territory Administrations".

(ii) in part (ii) of para (2), after "taken by the Union Government" insert "and Union Territory Administrations". (16)

That in the motion,—

for part (iii) of para (2), substitute "(iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes in services and posts under its control, including appointments in Public Sector Undertakings, having regard to the provisions of article 335; and" (17)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I beg to move :

That in the motion,—

(i) after para (3) insert—

"(4) No Minister is to be elected as member or office bearer of the Committee;" and

(ii) Renumber the subsequent paras accordingly. (18)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : I move :

That in Para (1) of the motion,—

(i) for "thirty" substitute "forty five"

(ii) for "twenty" substitute "thirty"

(iii) for "ten" substitute "fifteen" (24)

SHRI SONAVANE : I move :

That in the motion,—

(i) after part (iii) of para (2), insert—

"(iv) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government and the Union Territory Administrations to secure the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts in Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and semi-Government Bodies under their control having regard to the provisions of Articles 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution"

(ii) Renumber existing part (iv) of para (2) as part (v) thereof (28)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : On behalf of Shri Govinda Menon, I move:

In para (1) of the motion,—

(i) for "(1) That a Joint Committee of the Houses", substitute "(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses".

(ii) add at the end—

"(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment;" (29)

In para (2) of the motion,—

(i) in part (i), for "before they are taken up for discussion by the Houses, and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government", substitute "and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in

respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;"

(ii) in part (ii),

after "Union Government", *insert* "and the Administrations of the Union Territories"

(iii) in part (iii),

after "under its control", *insert* "(including appointments in the public sector undertakings and in the Union Territories)".

(iv) *after* part (iv), *insert*

"(v) to consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories." (30)

SHRI RAM SWARUP VI-DYARTHI (Karol Bagh):

That in part (iii) of para (2) of the motion,—

after "article 335", *insert* "and also to examine the implementation of those measures" (31)

SHRI SIDDAYYA : I move :

"That in the motion,—

In part (iii) of para (2),

after "under its control", *insert* "(including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories)." (34)

"That in the motion,—

after part (iv) of para (2), *insert*

"(v) to examine such of the matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker." (35)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri P. R. Thakur, Shri Mayavan, Shri Shankaranand, Shri Kedaria and Shri Tyagi are absent.

The resolution and the amendments are before the House. This is a very important resolution no doubt, but it would not be possible for me to extend the time. The debate should be completed within one hour.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : This House has been debarred from discussing the reorganisation of Assam, which is a very important matter. At the same time, Assam Assembly has discussed it and rejected the Government of India's decision. How is it that this House has been by-passed and the Government of India came to a decision without discussing it formally in this House? This is not proper. This is not inconformity with the rules of procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised the issue and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken note of it. Beyond that, I cannot say anything now. Mr. Bhandare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, I am very happy that this resolution has been moved in this House and I hope that the committee will come into existence. At the same time, I am sorry this resolution has been moved at the fag end of the session. The result would be, there cannot be any election during this session and we have to postpone the election of the committee members to the next session. I hope as soon as we meet in the next session, in the very first week, there will be election and the committee will start functioning.

The aspirations of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are very well-known to the country. It is also well-known that our founding fathers incorporated certain provisions in the Constitution recognising and giving a special place for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is also

well-known that as long as the socio-economic conditions of these people are not changed, the constitutional provisions will prevail. When the constitutional provisions are to prevail, I hope the interests of these people will be safeguarded by the Government from time to time.

13.13 Hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

When the Constitution came into existence, we were under the impression that the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will look after their interests. But I am really sorry to reflect that that position which was contemplated under the constitution for the Commissioner has not been retained. His position has been devalued and therefore we thought that there ought to be a high-powered committee not only to go through the report of the Commissioner but also to get the suggestions made by the Commissioner implemented by the Government.

It is also contemplated under this Resolution that this Committee will make suggestions regarding policy and programme for the upliftment of these classes. At the same time, that policy and those programmes will be sought to be implemented by the Government. If they are not implemented, this Committee will look after its own suggested policy and programmes. These have been the aspirations.

With these few remarks I would also request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to accept two of the suggestions which have been agreed to be accepted by the Governments in the amendments moved by Shri Siddayya and others which are to be part and parcel of this Resolution.

With these words I again thank the Government. At the same time I must also keep on record the services rendered by those hon. Members who tried to prevail on the Government to bring forward such a Resolution and get the Committee appointed.

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Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution along with the amendments which are agreed to be accepted by the Government.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात के लिये गवर्नमेंट का बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि हमारी बहुत मेहनत और कोशिश के बाद उन्होंने इस बात को मान लिया है कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स के वेलफेअर के लिये कमेटी बनाई जाये। मैं इस बात के लिये श्री मेहता का भी मशकूर हूँ कि उन के समय में इस कमेटी के बनाने का फैसला किया गया। पर अब जब कमेटी आई है वह चले गये। मैं श्री मेहन का भी इस लिये मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ अमेंडमेंट ऐसे रखे हैं, जो मैं खुद मूव करना चाहता था, और इस कमेटी को एफेक्टिव बनाने की कोशिश की है। फिर भी इस में कुछ खामियां हैं जिन को मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट द्वारा दूर करना चाहता हूँ। पहला अमेंडमेंट है कि इस कमेटी को यह भी पावर दी जाय कि :

“To examine cases wherein grave injustices have been done to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in Central Services.”

मैं इस के लिये दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सविसेज में आज शड्यूलड कास्ट्स के एम्प्लायीज को हैरेस करने के लिये, उन का सर्विस रेकार्ड खराब करने के लिये, एक अजीब ढंग अख्यार किया गया है। पहले तो शेड्यूलड कास्ट एम्प्लायी को किसी झूठे केस में इन्वाल्ड करेंगे, उस के बाद उस के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी किसी सीनियर शेड्यूलड क.स्ट के अफसर को दी जाती है। इस तरह से उनका डबल परपज हल होता है। पहले तो उस को ही फोर्स किया जाता है कि वह लोअर एम्प्लायी के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट दे। जब वह बैसी

[श्री सूरज भान]

रिपोर्ट देता है तब उन के लिये यह कहने की गुंजाइश हो जाती है कि उस के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आफिसर ने की है, हम क्या कर सकते हैं? अगर वह आफिसर रिपोर्ट फैंक्ट्स पर देता है और वह उस आफिसर की मरजी के खिलाफ जाती है तो वह उस हरिजन आफिसर को नुकसान पहुंचाने की कोशिश करती है। इस तरह से एक पत्थर से दोनो में से कोई न कोई तो शिकार होता ही है।

मैं इस का दूसरा उदाहरण भी देना चाहता हूँ। यह बात मैं नहीं कहता कि आप के अपने रखे हुए शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में है। उस की जो 1965-66 की रिपोर्ट है उस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि रेकार्ड खराब किये जाते हैं। मैं उस रिपोर्ट में से इस के बारे में पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उस के सफा 14 पर दिया हुआ है कि :

“It cannot also be denied that certain degree of prejudices still operates in the conscious or sub-conscious minds of some, though by no means all, senior caste Hindu officers and these may be reflected in the assesment in the confidential reports for two or three years immediately prior to the year in which the reports are likely to be examined for the purpose of promotion. This aspect of the matter may be further vitiated in some, though not in all, cases if there is a likelihood of some, caste Hindu junior officer known to the senior caste Hindu Officer, getting the promotional post, in case the senior Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate is found unfit. Had there been stray cases of supersession here and there, no one should have wasted time on this matter,....”

इस कमेटी को इस बात की इजाजत होनी चाहिये की जहां इस प्रकार के क्लेरिंग इंस्टैंसिस उसके गेटिस में आयें,

यहां ग्रेव किस्म का हरिजनों के साथ इंजस्टिस होता हुआ वह पाए, तो उसको भी यह देख सके।

यह भी कमेटी देखे कि इस मुल्क में से अनटचेबिलिटी कहां तक दूर हुई है। शहरों के गुंजान मुहल्लों में तथो देहातों की दकियानूसी आबादी में अभी भी हरिजनों की क्या हालत है इसको मैं बयान नहीं करता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट के एक इदारे की मैं मिसाल आपके सामने पेश करता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश का जो जेल मेनुअल है—मैं पेज कोट कर केवल उसको पढ़ कर समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ—उस में लिखा हुआ है कि जेल में खाना बनाने के लिए कोई ब्राहमण या उच्च जाति का हिन्दू ही रखा जाएगा। यह गवर्नमेंट के इदारे की हालत है। ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे यह आशा की जा सकती है कि देश में से अनटचेबिलिटी दूर हो जाएगी। कमेटी को यह भी पावर होनी चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की कुछ सिलैक्टिव जगहों पर ही नहीं बल्कि आम जगहों पर जा कर वह जायजा ले कि मुल्क से अनटचेबिलिटी कहां तक दूर हुई है मुल्क में।

हरिजनों की गरीबी और उनकी इग्नोरेंस का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर उनका मजहब भी तबदील किया जाता है। कमेटी को पावर होनी चाहिये कि इस तरह की चीज को भी वह देख सके कि कहां कहां उनके साथ मजहबी मामलों में ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं।

उसको यह पावर भी हो कि मुल्क में घूम कर वह इस बात का अंदाजा लगा सके कि गवर्नमेंट की जितनी हरिजन वेलफेयर स्कीम्ज हैं, शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की वेलफेयर की स्कीम्ज हैं वे कहां तक कामयाब हुई हैं। यदि वह सारी स्थिति का अध्ययन करके इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे

कि 26 जनवरी 1970 के बाद भी रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत है,— और मेरा खयाल है कि वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेगी— तो उसको इस तरह की सिफारिश करने का अधिकार भी होना चाहिये। और उसकी इस सिफारिश की मानना भी चाहिये। हरियाणा में तथा पंजाब में जो ज्यादातियां जमींदारों की ओर से हरिजनों के साथ हो रही हैं उनमें जाने का भी इस कमेटी को अधिकार होना चाहिये। उनको इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है कि एक या डेढ़ रुपया रोजाना मजदूरी ले कर उनके खेतों में काम करें और अगर वे इसको मंजूर नहीं करते हैं तो उनको खेतों में दाखिल नहीं होने दिया जाता है, उन में कदम नहीं रख सकते हैं, घरों से बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं। इस किस्म की ज्यादातियों का पता लगाने का और मुल्क का दौरा करने के बाद इस तरह की ज्यादातियों का जायजा लेने का और रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट को देने का अधिकार इस कमेटी को होना चाहिये। इस कमेटी को यह भी पावर होनी चाहिये कि अपनी तरफ से कुछ एडीशनल सिफारिशात भी गवर्नमेंट के सामने रख सके ताकि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की बेहतरी हो सके।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Chairman, we very much welcome the establishment of this Committee. From year to year as and when the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's reports come up here for discussion so many of our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representatives have been complaining that not enough action was being taken upon the recommendations made by him and upon the defects also that he had been bringing to the notice of the public in regard to the implementation of the assurance given to these people by the Government and also by the Constitution. Therefore we

are very glad indeed that Government has at long last come to the conclusion that a permanent standing committee like this should be established to protect the interests of the Harijans as well as the Scheduled Tribes.

Although we banned untouchability as such and made the observance of untouchability a cognisable offence, in actual practice we have not succeeded in many places—I cannot say, in most places—in getting rid of this blight of untouchability. Only the other day the Chairman of the United Nations Commission which is sitting here, Dr. Krishnaswami, was accosted by an outsider as to why it was considered necessary in India to have special representation for these people even 20 years after the achievement of independence. In this manner the rest of the world is watching how we are dealing with our Harijans and other backward people, how we are feeling and to what extent we have succeeded. Most unfortunately for us the success that we have been achieving is not very much, but the failure is still writ large on our social life and history.

Therefore we are now constituting this committee and we are hoping that all political parties represented in this House would be sending into this committee some of their people who are really interested in the welfare of these unfortunate people. Let us hope that these friends would do their best while remaining on this committee not only in helping and co-operating with the Government but also in pressurising, pushing, energising and even inspiring the Government to see that the social and economic conditions of these unfortunate people are improved and improved rapidly and sincerely.

What has been happening is that because of their poverty they have not been able to assert themselves. It is only rarely in some areas where there is caste consciousness or class consciousness that they are able to some extent, to bring the social evils

[Shri Ranga]

that are visited upon them to the notice of the general public and also draw the attention of the press, and in that way, some of the horrible things that are being done in very many parts of the country are being brought to the notice of the public. But that does not mean that in various other places their conditions are very much better. Conditions are very bad but the press does not take notice and the public also conveniently go silent about it, with the result that we are not able to hear what all is happening about suppressing or keeping these people suppressed for such a long time and continually also.

Therefore, we wish all success to this Commission, and I endorse the remarks made by our friend that it is the duty of the Government to give this Commission every possible assistance and authority and give its recommendations their most careful and sympathetic, not only attention to, but also respectful implementation of their suggestions.

SHRI SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to speak on this particular subject.

Every year the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is submitting a report to the House for consideration. All these years what was being done was just to discuss the report and pass a formal Resolution that this House considered the report of the Commissioner and be done away with it. That was all that was being done. And in some years even consideration was left out; the House used to take note of the recommendations; that is all. The House could not have any say on the implementation aspect of it. Most of the recommendations, whichever were made in the report of the Commissioner, were not being sincerely implemented either by the Central Government or by the State Governments. The Founding Fathers of our Constitution, when they envisaged that this report should be placed before the Parliament, actually meant

that this report should be considered and decisions taken by the House. But that was not being done all these years. I was really happy that last year, because there was a demand from some members, the Minister of Social Welfare gave an assurance that a Parliamentary Committee would be set up. I am sorry, it took one long year for them to constitute a Committee, and now this has come after so much of turmoil....

SHRI SONAVANE : That Minister has left that portfolio.

SHRI SIDDAYYA : We are really happy that we have got as Minister of Social Welfare a person who has got an open mind, who is very sympathetic and who actually helped in giving more powers to this particular Committee. I will come to that later on.

As envisaged by the original motion, the functions of the Committee were quite limited in character. We had a discussion with our present Minister and he was good enough to accept most of our recommendations, and I thank him for having shown that consideration in accepting most of the recommendations. The very fact that he has moved some amendments shows that he was very sympathetic towards these things.

I have moved amendments 34 and 35. They are very important. So far, the functions of this Committee will be limited only to the appointments in Union Government and will not extend to the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government bodies and the Union Territories. I have, therefore, moved my amendment 34 and I hope, the Minister will accept this.

Amendment 35 is a general provision. A similar provision is found in the case of the Estimates Committee. It reads as follows :

"to examine such of the matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker."

If this amendment is accepted, the Committee will be in a position to take up all such matters which are considered by the Committee to be important or such matters which are referred specifically by the Speaker or the House. I hope, the hon. Minister will agree to this.

I have just one more point and I am done. This particular Parliamentary Committee that is being constituted will have jurisdiction only over matters relating to Central Government and Union Territories. Most of the schemes are executed by the State Governments. Therefore, unless such a Parliamentary Committee is constituted in the States also, the major portion of the work will not be done. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to advise the State Governments to have such committees. Mr. Deorao Patil has given an amendment. I hope, the hon. Minister will consider it and accept that.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip) : Today is a red-letter day for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of India because the Government has brought forward a motion for constituting a Parliamentary Committee to be passed by this House. The problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a huge problem and uptill now, for the last 20 years, the Government was very inactive so far as the solution of this problem is concerned. We tried very much to persuade the Government to constitute this Parliamentary Committee so that from year to year the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be thoroughly studied and looked into. I am very glad, the Congress Government have taken up this cause seriously and have brought this motion before the House. I have no doubt that this will be passed.

The point is this. The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are socially, economically and educationally are very backward. Another thing which is wanting is that they have no political

consciousness. Unless they have political consciousness, they cannot think of their problems themselves, and they cannot find out ways to solve them. So, it is necessary that a Committee of Members of this House as well as of the Upper House should be constituted in order that the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes might be closely looked into from year to year.

This motion which has been brought by the hon. Minister is very good. I have given notice of one substitute motion, but I am not going to move that because most of my suggestions have been accepted by the Minister. But there is one thing that I want to bring to the notice of the House. This Committee will not be able to do much for the States.

Therefore, I move :

That in the motion,—

after para (6), add —

“(7) That this House do recommend that a similar ‘Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes’ be constituted in each of the States.” (23)

I hope, this amendment will be accepted by the House.

श्री देबराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनाने का जो प्रस्ताव सरकार की ओर से आया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि बहुत दिनों से हमारी जो इच्छा रही है, वह आज पूरी हो रही है। इस कमेटी का उद्देश्य यह बताया गया है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कल्याण और उत्थान के लिए जो कार्यक्रम बने हुए हैं, उन के बारे में यह कमेटी अपने सुझाव देगी। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव में इस कमेटी के जो फंक्शन्स दिये गये हैं, वे हमारी इच्छा

[श्री देवराम पाटील]

के मुताबिक नहीं हैं। हम लोगों ने इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिये थे। मुझे खुशी है कि इस विभाग के मंत्री जो संशोधन लाये हैं, उन से हमारी शंकायें कुछ दूर हो गई हैं।

इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि कमेटी केवल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों के बारे में अपने सुझाव देगी। हम ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि संघ क्षेत्रों में भी इस कमेटी को काम करने दिया जाये। मंत्री महोदय की ओर से इस आशय का संशोधन पेश किया गया है, जिस से हमारा यह सुझाव मान लिया गया है।

इस के बाद मैं सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में सेंटर का काम यह होता है कि वह पालिसी निर्धारित करता है और पैसा देता है, लेकिन सब कार्यक्रमों पर अमल राज्यों में होता है; वास्तविक काम राज्यों में होता है। हमारे सामने कई ऐसे मामले आए हैं कि राज्यों में कई कार्यक्रमों के बारे में कोई काम नहीं हुआ। इस लिए सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कमेटी का स्कोप राज्यों तक बढ़ाया जाये। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर तो उन स्कीमों को देख सकता है और उन की जांच कर सकता है, लेकिन कमेटी नहीं कर सकती है। अगर इस बारे कोई कानूनी दिक्कत है, तो मैं ने इस के लिए एक एम्बेडमेंट दी है, जो इस प्रकार है :

“That this House recommends that a similar committee on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be constituted in every State for dealing with matters falling within the State field.”

हम ने देखा है कि पिछले तीनों प्लान्स में कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है। मेरे पास एक किताब है, जिस में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रोग्राम्स के बारे में दिया गया है :

“There has practically been no progress in providing house-sites for the landless agricultural labour.”

उस में यह भी बताया गया है कि ट्राइबल प्लान ऐसे क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित किये जाते हैं, जहाँ कोई ट्राइबल पापुलेशन नहीं रहती है, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि उन प्लान्स का लाभ मुख्यतया नान-ट्राइबल लोग उठाते हैं। इस स्थिति में स्टेट्स में भी ऐसी ही कमेटीज बनाने की बहुत ज़रूरत है, ताकि उन के अन्तर्गत बनाई जाने वाली स्कीम्स सक्सेसफुल हों और उन पर लगाए जाने वाले पैसों का लाभ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को पहुँचे।

इस कमेटी के निर्माण के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): The Government which is repeating parrot-like about its constitutional obligations has miserably failed in the duty that is enjoined upon it in the Constitution to uplift the backbone of this country, namely the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The economic position of these down-trodden people is as pathetic as the honorific name Harijan was given to them by Mahatma. There is no indication whatsoever, that the Government are earnest in improving their lot.

After Independence, though a department has been created to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Government have not approached even the fringe of the problem. Even the stigma of untouchability, to the same of this great nation still remains. They have a commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who submits

annual reports regularly and the report is also discussed here in the House, but we find the same recommendations repeated year after year because they never care for the report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner at all. Now after 20 years of slumber, Government are telling us that they are going to set up a committee to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I fear that this is only a sop to deceive and put at rest the rebellious attitude that we see here and there on the part of these people in recent years. If the committee which is to be appointed is to go only by reports, I do not think that much benefit would come out of it. So, the committee should be given power to examine the cases where injustice has been done to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Services and its findings and recommendations should be made binding on Government. Government should not bypass the verdict of the committee. Otherwise, it would be an exercise in futility. The Union Government should take additional measures, if there were any, suggested by the committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the committee were to go by reports, then I wonder why there should be a committee at all. There were localised problems, as we have seen, in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and some other places recently, and there is no guarantee that such gruesome incidents may not occur in future. So, the committee should be empowered to look into such things and if need be to conduct a survey of the economic and social status of these backward people then and there and suggest remedial measures.

There is a demand that foreign missionaries should be allowed to convert our people. If the exploitation of their poverty and ignorance and their degradation are not looked into well in advance, we shall not be in a position to stop that trend. So, the committee should have that power also.

It would be worth noting that there are not many avenues open to this

class of people now. I do not think that it would be difficult for the Government to give preferential treatment to these people for foreign travel for the sake of education and otherwise.

With regard to the allotment of housing sites, Government should see that the settlement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes receives the utmost attention. Now, the position is that in many villages, they are at the mercy of the landlords who are caste-Hindus. In the course of his reply to the debate on rural housing, the hon. Minister Shri Jaganatha Rao has categorically stated that the acquisition of house-sites for Harijans is being entirely met by the Central funds. I doubt whether that is true. It had been referred to by my hon. friend Shri S. Kandappan also. Whatever be the position, I want that Government should come forward to acquire house-sites at their own cost to settle the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If that is done, then one of the greatest injustices done to these people who are at the mercy of the big landlords would be solved.

Finally, preferential treatment should be given to them in the matter of health services. Even to get admission in sanatoria, they have to stand in a long queue and it is most likely that they perish before they get admission.

Before I conclude I wish to refer to an important problem namely that Government have reserved a certain percentage for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in the selection for various jobs, but the same concession is not being shown in regard to their promotion. I feel that in the promotional cadres also, this reservation must be made. Otherwise, the people can never dream of reaching the higher levels. This is what I would like to say regarding all the Central services.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): I welcome this move by Government to appoint this committee. It was high time that we had such a committee. We gave a pledge to the nation and we

[Dr. Susila Nayar]

gave a pledge to ourselves, that untouchability will be eradicated within ten years when we framed our Constitution. We also recollect how the Father of the Nation staked his life and went on a fast on the question of untouchability. He did not want the untouchables to remain as untouchables for all times. That was why he opposed separate electorates and went on a fast and had the award given by the British Government changed. In the first ten years we were not able to eradicate untouchability. So, we gave ourselves another ten years. Even the second period of ten years is coming to a close, and yet we are far from the goal which we had set for ourselves. It is time that we examine the why and the wherefore of it. It is not enough that we give a few things here and there and make some schemes, but we must go deeply into the whole matter and see how and in what manner untouchability can be removed from its very roots once for all. The Gandhi Centenary Year starts on 2nd October this year and goes on till 2nd October, 1969. In this year I hope Government will see to it that with the help of this committee and with whatever other assistance it may be necessary, concrete steps are taken and concrete measures are carried out to remove untouchability so that we are rid of this evil once for all. We know what the sufferings of the untouchables are and we know the difficulties they have to face. We have had several discussions on this subject. Time does not permit me to go into all that. I would like to bring through you to the attention of the House and that of the hon. Minister that not only is there untouchability as between the untouchables and the so-called caste-Hindus but there is considerable untouchability among the untouchables themselves.

SHRI SONAVANE : The caste Hindus did that and they have followed it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I am not denying that. All that I am saying is that we must work at both aspects of the problem. We must fight this

evil of caste in all forms and shapes, wherever it is to be seen. That is our objective and we must work towards that.

I would beg of my Harijan brethren to take special interest in this problem of Caste among the untouchables. May I say that it is not enough to give a few seats to Harijans here and there? The Hindus, as Gandhiji said, have to look at this problem in the spirit of *prayaschit*, penance. It is in that spirit that the Government should go about this problem, remove the disabilities of Harijans and see that this sin is removed from our midst. This is very necessary.

To this end, I would like the Minister to see that a few of the non-Harijans are also included in the Committee so that they work from the point of view of *prayaschit* by the high-caste Hindus. This will go a long way towards tackling this problem. I am very well aware that the

Toad under the harrow knows,—
When the sharp tooth of harrow goes.

The sufferings of the Harijans can be appreciated much better by the Harijans. All the same, we cannot absolve the caste Hindus of their responsibility. If we just leave the problems to Harijans and do not think that it is our responsibility and our duty to make penance and atone for the sins of our forefathers, then any solution we devise will never be successful. It is very necessary that the problem is attacked from both angles in a comprehensive and *bona fide* manner.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं दो पीने दो साल से यहां लोक सभा में देख रहा हूँ कि हरिजनों, अनुसूचित जातियों के उत्थान के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से जो समिति बनाई गई है वह केवल देखने के लिए मालूम होती है। वैसे ही उन के सुधार अमल रूप में देहातों में बिलकुल ही नहीं दिखाई देते। एसा मालूम होता है कि केवल हरिजनों और अनुसूचित जातियों के

वोट लेने के लिए यहां यह सब नीति बरती जा रही है। वास्तव में उन के किसी भी राजनैतिक अधिकार या सामाजिक अधिकार, किसी भी अधिकार की यह समिति रक्षा नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं तो देखता हूँ कि जो हरिजन लोग हैं, अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्ति हैं उन के लिए घर बनाने के लिए जमीन तक बिलकुल नहीं मिलती है। उन की कोई आर्थिक स्थिति भी ऐसी नहीं है कि वह पैसे से मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन ले सकें। जंगली जानवर जंगलों में रहने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं, जहां चाहे पहाड़ों में, खोहों में रह सकते हैं, लेकिन मनुष्य समाज में अनुसूचित जाति के जो लोग हैं वह गांवों में अपने रहने के लिए स्वतंत्र रूप से जिस में कि काफी आक्सीजन भी पा सकें, ऐसा घर बनाने के लिए जमीन नहीं प्राप्त कर सकें। यह तो हुई उन के घर की समस्या।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह समिति आज तक उन के राजनैतिक अधिकारों को भी सुरक्षित नहीं कर पा रही है। हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में अनुसूचित जाति के आदमियों को जो कि 60-60, 55-55 और 70 साल के हैं उन को भी वोटर्स लिस्ट में नहीं लिखा जाता। उन के साथ ऐसा पक्षपात किया जाता है कि वोटर्स लिस्ट में उन की आवादी होते हुए भी जितने अनुपात में उन की आवादी है, उस हिसाब से उन्हें नहीं दिखाया जाता और जो सवर्ण हैं उन के 14-14, 15-15 साल के लड़को भी नाम के वोटर्स लिस्ट में आते हैं और अनुसूचित जाति के बालिग मताधिकार भी छोड़ दिए जाते हैं। इस तरह से मताधिकार से भी उन को वंचित किया जाता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो समिति यहां बनाई जाती है, उन का जो रिजर्वेशन का सवाल है, उस की रक्षा भी वह समिति नहीं करवा रही हैं हम देखते हैं कि हर जगह जहां सर्विसिज में उन के लिये रिजर्व्ड सीट्स हैं, वहां भी उन के साथ अन्याय होता है, वे स्थान भी सवर्ण जातियों के लोगों को दे दिये जाते हैं।

चौथी बात—उन के ऊपर पुलिस का अत्याचार बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है। हर गांव में हो रहा है। यहां तक कि पुलिस अधिकारी—यानेदार अपनी कारगुजारी दिखाने के लिये, नेकनामी दिखाने के लिये इन अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोगों को दफा 109 और 110 में डकैती के अभियोग में चालान कर के बन्द कर देते हैं। यह कारगुजारी एस० पी० बनने के लिये, आइ० जी० बनने के लिये वे करते हैं। इस तरह से इन अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोगों को दबाया जा रहा है और यह समिति उन की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं कर पा रही है।

इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ जो काम भी किया जाय वास्तविक रूप से किया जाय ताकि उस का असली रूप सामने आ सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : So many Congress friends stand up. I should like to inform them that I can only sympathise with many of them because I have got a very long list of eleven Members given to me by the party. I have already called five Members ; we shall try to accommodate the rest six Members if the Members are brief and take about two or three minutes each.

AN HON. MEMBER : Those who have moved amendments should be called.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): So far as the problems of Scheduled Castes and Tribes are concerned, I make bold to say that we have gone back twenty years. Twenty years before we were much better; we never heard of anything like a boy being burnt because he happened to be a Harijan. These things are now taking a virulent form and we must guard against them. Those who speak of tribal welfare should similarly know that during the last twenty years the tribals have been robbed of almost all their land. Under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and similar Acts in other parts of India tribal lands could not be sold to non-tribals. But there are serious drawbacks and loopholes in these Acts. For instance, section 46 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act permits transfer of land for the following purposes with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner: charitable, religious, educational, industrial, irrigation, building, access to land used or required for any other purposes, mining, purposes of subsidiary to mining and access to land used or required for mining. It appears you lock the front door for security reasons but leave all the other doors and windows wide open. There is no point in making rules and regulations if things have happened the way they have. If you cannot deliver the goods, what is the fun in these laws. If you take a decision, you must stick to it. In Chota Nagpur, under the garb of all these exemptions, transfers have gone on of land from tribals to non-tribals and most of the lands have transferred hands. Recently, we heard of a case in Chiri. A man took Rs. 50 from a money lender; by some curious method it has swelled to Rs. 500. The poor fellow could not repay it. He could not get Rs. 50, how could he get Rs. 500 for repaying that loan?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: There are lakhs and lakhs of cases like this. And now the tribals, those who own land, have become landless labourers. This is the performance of the Govern-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; please conclude.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Please give me one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. There are so many Members waiting to speak. Shri Molahu Prasad.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (वांसगाव): सभापति महोदय, यह मामला बहुत दिनों से इसी तरह से ही चला आ रहा है। इस सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई है—जिसकी अब तक पांच बैठकें हो चुकी हैं—पहली बैठक 27-4-1968 को हुई, दूसरी 10-6-68, तीसरी 8-7-1968 को, चौथी 9-7-1968 को और पांचवीं 10-7-1968 को हुई—लेकिन इन बैठकों का क्या एजेण्डा रखा गया, किन किन जातियों को हटाया गया, किन किन को शामिल किया गया—कुछ पता नहीं चलता। यह सब लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों का एक नाटक करने के लिये बनाया गया है—लेकिन कोई भी निश्चित कार्यवाही सामने नहीं आई।

सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय का एक कार्यालय—ज्ञापन मेरे पास है—जिसकी संख्या 9/45/60-सिबबंदी (डी) ता० 20 अप्रैल, 1961 है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के भरती होने वाले कर्मचारियों की वरीयता के सम्बन्ध में व्याख्या की गई है। यह ज्ञापन 1961 का है, 1961 से लेकर आज 1968 हो गया—सरकार ने कहाँ तक प्रगति की है, इस का कोई ब्यौरा हम को अब तक नहीं मिला है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में पचासों प्रश्न पूछे—लेकिन किसी चीज का उत्तर नहीं मिलता है। आखिर यह संसद है या कोई बाज़ार

है—कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है। यह सूचना भारत सरकार के समस्त मंत्रालयों (जिसमें गृह मंत्रालय के समस्त संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जन जाति के आयुक्त और क्षेत्रीय परिषदें सम्मिलित हैं), संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन तथा गृह मंत्रालय के समस्त सेवा प्रशासन अनुभागों को प्रचारित की गई है। लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय के इस आदेश का कहीं भी पालन नहीं किया गया, बल्कि रद्दी की टोकरियों में उठा कर फेंक दिया गया। हम लोगों को इस के कार्यान्वित होने के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं मिलती है।

अब जहां तक सवाल है कि इस पर कितना पैसा खर्च होता है, किस मद में खर्च होता है इस को जानने की कोशिश करते हैं और मंत्री महोदय से जानने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उस का भी उत्तर नहीं मिलता है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछा था—प्रश्न सं० अतारांकित-3257, जिसके उत्तर देने की तारीख 7 दिसम्बर, 1967 थी। मेरा प्रश्न था—क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) समाज कल्याण योजना के आरम्भ होने के समय से लेकर अगस्त, 1967 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने इन योजनाओं के लिए कितनी कितनी राशि के वार्षिक अनुदान मंजूर किये तथा उन में से कितनी कितनी राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ख) ये अनुदान किन किन मदों पर खर्च किया गया तथा यदि अनुदान की कुछ राशि वापस लौटाई गई है तो कितनी ?

इस का उत्तर मुझे मंत्री महोदय से यह मिला—

(क) तथा (ख) : यह सूचना सुलभ नहीं है। इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में काफ़ी समय, परिश्रम तथा रूपया लगेगा, जो प्राप्त होनेवाले सम्भावित परिणामों के सम्भेय नहीं होगा। इन परिस्थितियों में इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में सरकार सखेद अपनी अयोग्यता प्रकट करती है।

एक अयोग्य मंत्री और एक अयोग्य सरकार से और क्या अपेक्षा की जा सकती है

सभापति महोदय : श्री बै० ना० कुरील।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, मुझे थोड़ा और बोलने दीजिये। 20 साल शासन करते करते इन लोगों ने देश को जहन्नुम में डाल दिया है।

14Hrs.

श्री बै० ना० कुरील (रामसनेहीघाट) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं इनकी दशा, शैक्षिक दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से और सामाजिक दृष्टि से, आज से नहीं बल्कि सैकड़ों और हजारों वर्षों से खराब चली आई है। हमारी अपनी सरकार बनने के बाद, स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् हमने यह उम्मीद की थी कि इन लोगों की उन्नति हो सकेगी परन्तु इस मसले को, इस कठिन समस्या को कठिन और गम्भीर समस्या नहीं समझा गया। इसके कारण ही पिछले बीस सालों से इस सम्बन्ध में ढिलाई होती रही। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि जब हमारे देश का विभाजन हुआ, उस समय हमारे देश में बहुत से रेफ्यूजीज आए जोकि उजड़ गए थे लेकिन उनको यहां पर फिर से बसाया गया और करोड़ों रूपया उनके ऊपर खर्च किया गया। इस बात पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि उनके साथ

क्यों ऐसा बर्ताव किया गया लेकिन मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यदि उसी प्रकार से इस समस्या को भी लिया जाता, इस समस्या को भी कठिन और गम्भीर समस्या माना जाता तो इसकी ओर भी अच्छे ढंग से काम किया जा सकता था और इस समस्या को सुलझाया जा सकता था। काफी दिनों से यह चर्चा चली आ रही थी कि जो काम गवर्नमेन्ट के सुपुर्द होते हैं, पार्लियामेन्ट जो काम गवर्नमेन्ट के सुपुर्द करती है या संविधान ने जो कार्य सरकार के सुपुर्द किए हैं, उन कार्यों को ठीक ढंग से नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस चीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, करीब एक साल हो गया, यहां पर यह मांग की गई, कृष्णा जी ने भी उसकी जोरदार अपील की है, कि एक हाई पावर कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाए जोकि इन चीजों में जाए। मुझे उम्मीद है वह कमेटी इन सारी चीजों में जा सकेगी और आज तक इस कार्य में जो ढिलाई रही है, उसको दूर करके, इन लोगों की शैक्षिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से और खास कर आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन्नति करने का काम कर सकेगी।

14.02 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One hour was allotted and it is over. How much time does the Minister want ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : About 10 minutes.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : I move that the time for this discussion be extended by 1 hour at least.

SHRI UMANATH : My original proposal was that this matter may be taken up after the other items are over and we can sit even upto 9 o'Clock. But the compromise was made that we shall sit during the lunch hour and

finish it. Now if they want another hour, we have no objection, provided this debate is stopped here, the other items including the private members business are disposed of and then this debate is resumed. Otherwise, it will be unfair.

SHRI SONAVANE : We can extend this debate by 1 hour now and then we can sit for 1 hour longer and finish the other items, including the private members' business. I would request you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to put my motion to the House that the time for this discussion be extended by 1 hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please bear with me. The Business Advisory Committee had allotted 1 hour. Some accommodation was made by giving up lunch hour at the suggestion of Mr. K. L. Gupta himself. It was decided that we shall conclude it in one hour. Shri Umanath has suggested that if the House agrees after the other motion and the time allotted for Private Members' Business we can allow some more speeches to be made on this and then the resolution may be put to vote. What I would request you all is this. You want this motion to be carried today. Except the PSP and the Left Communists all other parties have spoken as I have seen from the record. Unfortunately, others cannot be accommodated. It is very difficult. Therefore, I would appeal to you to get the motion carried now because in the evening—I do not know—if somebody were to raise the question of quorum at eight o'clock, it is not in my hands when it is raised and the whole thing will collapse.

SHRI SONAVANE : The motion before you now is "That the time for this discussion be extended by one hour".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That motion I cannot take now because I have already ruled that this discussion will have only one hour.

SHRI SONAVANE : Under what rule, Sir, can you reject my motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will get that time in the evening.

SHRI SONAVANE : We want to have the time now. We are prepared to sit late for the other business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are going to break the agreement it will not benefit either party. Let the motion be carried today. I will request the hon. Members who have not participated, Members like Shri Dinkar Desai and others, not to insist on their right. I have told the Minister also that he will have only five minutes.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not raise a procedural point. My ruling is final (*Interruption*).

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पहले यह मोशन नहीं था लेकिन सभी लोगों की भावनाओं को देखते हुए एक राय से इसे पहले रखा गया और एक घंटा इसके लिए निर्धारित किया गया। हमने अपना हक छोड़ करके पहले इसको प्रायर्टी दी इसलिए अब यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि आप यह कहें कि यह मोशन न आए। इसलिए या तो आप वोटिंग करा लीजिए, जैसा कि आपका कहना है या अगर आप लोग बोलना ही चाहते हैं तो फिर आखीर में बोलना चाहिए।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Give them 7-00 to 9-00.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two alternatives. Either we adjourn this debate now and take it up at 7-00 or we straightaway put it to vote after the Minister has spoken for five minutes.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You cannot go against the wishes of the House.

SHRI SONAVANE: Even at your discretion you can extend it by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not at this hour. I cannot use my discretion now. As I said, there are two alternatives. Either we adjourn this debate and take it up at 7-00 or I shall ask the Minister concerned to speak for five minutes and then we finish with this.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I have been in this House for two terms. You mentioned that the Business Advisory Committee has fixed the time as one hour. In this Lok Sabha I have seen on a number of times that the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee is extended by more than one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am ready to extend the time but that time you can have only after 7-00. I will adjourn this debate now and take it up at 7-00.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, I appeal to your kindness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of kindness in this.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, we are not at the mercy of anybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This discussion is adjourned. After the Private Members' business is over and also the half-an-hour discussion, this matter will be further debated and voted upon... (*Interruptions*) No, I will not change my ruling. We will take up the motion by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Both businesses are equally important. I do not want to be threatened like that... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I would like to make one suggestion. You may extend the debate on this question by half an hour, up to 2.30 and then take up the other motion. The Private Members' Resolution can be taken up at 4-30 p.m. I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is agreeable to this... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will consider this suggestion provided those who have protested just now give an undertaking that they will not object when I call the Minister at 2.20 p.m. Because, I will have to alter my ruling. Do they agree to this ?...(*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I agree to the suggestion of Shri Sezhiyan

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We do not want any charity. We want our right(*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Members on this side are agreeable to half an hour from now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The suggestion of Shri Sezhiyan may be accepted....(*Interruptions*).

श्री सेझियान ने जो इस मौजूदा शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मोशन पर आधा घंटा और डिबेट बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया है और उसी के हिसाब से जो उन्होंने कहा है कि वह प्राइवेट मੈम्बरस बिज़नेस थोड़ा सा लेट कर दिया जाय वह एक मुनासिब व माकूल सुझाव है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे कम्प्रोमाइज के तौर पर सब लोग मंजूर कर लें। आखिर कोम्पारेशन से काम चलेगा ऐसे जिदबाजी से कैसे काम चलेगा ?

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : कम्प्रोमाइज ऐग्रीमेंट हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Dinkar Desai. Only two minutes.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : I am happy that the government has brought forward this proposal to set up this committee. But, at the same time....

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : The time should be extended further. If necessary, we can sit for an extra day. This is an important subject and this is how..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order order.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : In the terms of reference of this committee it is stated that this committee will go into the question and examine only the welfare activities to be carried on by the Central Government. That is the defect in the terms of reference. It is very necessary that this committee should have the authority to examine also the welfare activities of the States. It is very important. By doing that, this committee will not interfere in the affairs of the States. This committee could make recommendations to the State Governments also. Since the welfare activities of the State Governments are being examined by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his annual report, this committee could also do that. The State Governments spend a considerable amount of money for the welfare of these people—last year they spent Rs. 9 crores—and it is very necessary that this committee should look into that.

Secondly, our government generally appoints committees and commissions. Then, nothing happens. This is our sad experience. It should not happen. Government think by appointing committees they will solve all problems. It will never happen like that. If they want to solve the problems, let them certainly appoint committees. But, then whatever recommendations are made by the committees must be accepted by the government. For doing that government will have to spend more money on these people. Now, how much have the government spent last year? Last year the Central Government spent only Rs. 14 crores on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total population

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country is 10 crores, on whom the Central Government spent last year Rs. 14 crores, which means Rs. 1.40 per head. Is it not a matter of shame? So, I say, unless you are prepared to spend more, it is no use appointing these committees and commissions. I can give one example. For girls' hostels the total amount spent by both the Central and State Governments last year was only Rs. 89,000; not even Rs. 1 lakh. The question of literacy is very important. While literacy is 13 per cent among women in this country, it is only 3 per cent among the women of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In spite of that, the government have thought it fit to spend only Rs. 89,000 on girls' hostels last year. Is it not a shame? That is why I submit that the Government of India must spend annually at least Rs. 100 crores on the welfare of these people. Then alone there is some meaning in appointing this committee. Otherwise, you deceive these people and deceive the country by saying that you are going to solve their problems by appointing committees and commissions. That is what the British were doing. Whenever there was some agitation, they would appoint a committee. Those times are over now. You must spend more money. I would like to know from the Minister how much he is going to spend next year. When this committee is set up, is he going to spend at least Rs. 100 crores on the welfare of these people? If not, I would say that the appointment of this committee is useless. Sir, I have done.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani) : Sir, I welcome the committee that is being constituted by this Government.

SHRI SONAVANE : The procedure is to call one Member from this side and one Member from that side. You are following the rules only in their breach....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are going to defy the Chair, I will take it seriously....(Interruptions). I am practising what I practise every day.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : The question is whether by appointing a committee the problems facing the Harijans in this country will be solved. That is the crux of the question.

Why is a committee being appointed now? It is because of the failure of the Government after 20 years of Congress rule. And now they are coming forward with the appointment of a committee. Unless the policies which are hostile to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are revised, nothing will be brought about. The committee is not the final thing; it is not the end. It is an instrument which can highlight the grievances and exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I hope that the fate of the committee will not be the same as of other committees.

What is the attitude of the Government towards the Harijans? As has been explained by Shri Oraon—I need not go into the details—the attitude and the approach of the Government towards the Harijans is very disappointing. I shall give one example. In Srikakulam area the Tribals are being evicted and their lands are being taken away by the traders and the landlords. At the same time, when one of my hon. friends raised the question whether labour was being evicted in that area, it was denied by the Government. This is the type of attitude that has been taken by the Government.

On another occasion the Deputy Minister for Social Welfare made certain allegations against the Kerala Government. That had been denied by the Government. What I would like to point out is that this is the type of attitude that is being taken by the Government. So, unless the policies which are hostile to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are revised, nothing can be brought about.

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की पालियामेंटी

[श्री रामजी राम]

कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में जिन मंत्री महोदय को प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहिये था वह अनुपस्थित रहे, और उन की अनुपस्थिति में दूसरे मंत्री महोदय को उस को पेश करना पड़ा। इही से साफ जाहिर होता है कि सरकार के पक्ष से इस बारे में उदासीनता है। मुझे तो इस से भी खुशी होती कि श्री अशोक मेहता, जो कुछ समय पहले इस विभाग के मंत्री थे, वह जेकोस्लोवाकिया के मामले में इस्तीफा न दे कर शङ्क्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मामले पर इस्तीफा देते। अगर ऐसा होता तो हम लोग उन को कन्धे पर ले कर भूमते। लेकिन अफसोस है कि उन्होंने जेकोस्लोवाकिया के मामले पर इस्तीफा दिया, शङ्क्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शङ्क्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मामले पर इस्तीफा नहीं दिया।

आजादी के बाद इस सवाल को हमारे रहुनुमा बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेदकर ने उठाया था, लेकिन उस को पूना पैक्ट की बात कह कर टाल दिया गया। अफसोस तो यह है कि आजादी के बाद भी इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया गया। चाहे उस तरफ के लोग हों चाहे विरोधी पक्ष के हों, सब ने मिल कर एक कास्तिपरेसी की हुई है शङ्क्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के खिलाफ। आज उधर के लोग भी हम लोगों से बेगार लेते हैं और इधर के लोग भी बेगार लेते हैं।

इस लिये मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उस को सही तौर पर शङ्क्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शङ्क्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की समस्याओं को हल करना है तो प्रस्ताव में जिस कमेटी की बात कही गई है उस को पूरी पावस देनी चाहिये और उस की जो रिपोर्ट हो उस को कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये। इसी तरह से यह समस्या हल हो सकती है नहीं तो नहीं हो सकती।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्री श्रीकान्त को क्यों हटा दिया गया? वजह यह थी कि वह शङ्क्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शङ्क्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के काज को ले कर गवर्नमेंट की खामियां प्वाइंट आउट करते थे। आज गवर्नमेंट को ऐसे लोगों की जरूरत है जो उन के काज के लिये न लड़ें। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हम लोगों को मजबूर न करे। हम भी अपने मुल्क के जिम्मेदार इन्सान हैं। आज 17 करोड़ लोग जानवरों की तरह से जिन्दगी बिताते हैं। चाहे वह लोग मुसलमान हो गये हैं, चाहे ईसाई हो गये हों, चाहे बौद्ध हो गये हों, उन सब की हालत शङ्क्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शङ्क्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की सी ही है। अगर उन के हक में मुनसिब कदम नहीं उठाये गये तो हम को मजबूर हो कर अलग राज्य की मांग करनी पड़ेगी।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : I rise with a very heavy heart to say that at last this item relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has found a place in the Order Paper of the House. For the last one week, this item was being shunted from day to day and nobody cared in this House to give preference to this motion, either from our side or from the opposite side. Even motions from private Members were admitted and discussed and were given preference to.....

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: (Chittoor) : The hon. Member's time is running out.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Time may be running out, but we do not care for. I want to warn this House of one thing. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes from one-fifth of the population of this country and the Scheduled Caste MPs form one-fifth of the strength of this House and you have to see the feelings of these people. The time has come when you cannot neglect these people any more. In the interests of the nation I would say that

you cannot neglect these people. In the interests of the nation, the interests of these down-trodden and neglected and suppressed people should be taken into consideration. We the Members of Parliament either on this side of this House or the other side of this House or of the other House belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes feel very much annoyed. The treatment given to them in the country is not happy at all. I do not want to go into details.

I should say that right from the achievement of Independence up to this day no movement has started in the name of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have seen a movement for the cow, we have seen a movement for Czechoslovakia, we have seen a movement in connection with a girl abducted in Kashmir. But we have not seen any movement started in the name of the 10 crores of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. No individual and no political party in this country and no institution in this country has started any movement in the name of these people. So, we are very seriously thinking whether we should leave this movement in the hands of others or whether we should take the movement in our own hands and start an effective movement in the interests of the nation. If the movement starts I do not think that any government, whether it be this government or any other government of the Opposition will be able to control it. I think the House is with me in this regard when I say that the time has come to give a very serious consideration to the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These petty reservations on paper, whether by way of an order or a resolution or a constitutional provision are not going to satisfy us. The implementation part of it is the most important part. It is for that purpose that this committee is being appointed and this committee must be able to go into every aspect of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Government and all the institutions controlled

by this Government, and find out a solution and advise Government on the implementation part of it.

In this House, I have seen people agitating for very trifling matters and taking away a large part of the time of the House during this session and also during the last session. But I have not seen any political leader on either side taking up the cause of these people and spending a little time on it. I am very sorry that at the fag end of this session, at the fag hour this motion has been brought forward without even giving sufficient time to us to express ourselves and give our suggestions. I am very sorry for it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We share his feelings fully.

SHRI SHANKARANAND : I say that this cause of the Scheduled Castes can be tackled only by the Scheduled Castes and nobody else. That is our feeling. Unless we have a share in the running and the administration of this Government or the governments in the States, I do not think that anything is going to satisfy us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You had given us an assurance that you would give us time. But you have not fulfilled that assurance.

श्री काम्बले (लातूर) : हमें भी बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I made it very plain in the morning itself. I have extended it by half an hour. I changed the Order Paper with the consent of the House, and we found some time for this. Now, it is impossible to extend it further because the other motion may not be taken up otherwise.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : In the morning you wasted 45 minutes on a procedural discussion when under the rules you could not have brought up that matter at all. You were violating the rules....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Kindly allow him four minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does Shri Randhir Singh want me to follow the procedure of the House or not ? This House is run on some rules of procedure. So, it is not possible to extend time now.

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: You may give two or three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Seven Members have spoken from the Congress Party and 7 from the Opposition, and one Member from the Republican Party has also spoken. What else do hon. Members want.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You may give him some time. The hon. Minister would take less time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Would the hon. Minister assure me that no other Members will again stand up and ask for time ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes.

श्री काम्बले : संघर्ष करने वालों को ही समय मिलता है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हम झगड़ा करें।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद): एक एमंडमेंट मैं ने भी दिया था। आज लंच आवर नहीं होगा इसकी मुझे जानकारी नहीं थी। मैं जब एमंडमेंट्स मूव हुई, यहाँ नहीं था.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will be taken as moved :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

That in the motion, *after* part (iv) of para (2) insert—

“(v) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to protect the religion and culture of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes”.(32)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This amendment is also before the House now.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : I also join the chorus of voices which have been raised in this House on both sides for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am really very sorry that we have had to plead with the Chair to be favourable to us and give us time. But unfortunately we have seen in this House that a trifling matter could hold up the proceedings of the House for 45 minutes, but lakhs and lakhs of people who are living under very hard conditions, who are being burnt alive and whose sisters and daughters are being made to walk naked in the villages could not get even half an hour from the Chair. There has been a lack of appreciation on the part of Government of the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There has been no national policy for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The only officer who was there to look after the welfare of these down-trodden people has submitted voluminous reports. But who has cared to study them ? For the last seven years I have been in this House and I have seen that every time it is after a lot of struggle that the report could be discussed in the House. After that it is just thrown away.

It is for the first time that this Government has come up with a decision to leave this matter to an august body of this House. I am sure that with the coming into existence of this committee, the entire problem of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be looked after with a fresh attitude, with a fresh look and with a fresh mind. Previously, the reports used to be passed on from the Home Ministry to the Law Ministry and from the Law Ministry to the Petroleum Ministry and from the Petroleum Ministry to God knows where....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : After that to fire.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sure that Government are very serious in their intentions in setting up this committee. I expect that this committee of both Houses will mean business and its recommendations will be carried out by Government. I am sure this House will stand a witness to the fact that this committee has been formed with the spirit of doing something to uplift these people from the rotten condition that they have been led into.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support this motion and I am sure that every section of this House will work for the success of this committee.

श्री काम्बले (लातूर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्व प्रथम तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं कहूँगा कि इस चीज को सरकार को पहले लाना चाहिये था। आज मंत्री जो उसे बहुत हिम्मत करके इसको यहां लाये हैं। आज भी इसको बहुत संघर्ष के साथ यहां रखा गया है। यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है इससे अपोजीशन मੈम्बर जो हरिजनों की भलाई चाहते हैं वही इस से सिद्ध होगी। विरोधी भाई के साथ हमारी बड़ी सिम्पथी है, उनके लिए मैं बड़ा आदर का भाव रखता हूँ। जनसंघी सदस्य धर्म परिवर्तन की जो बात करते हैं और बड़े जोर से करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हरिजनों का धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है, हिन्दू धर्म से लोग निकले जा रहे हैं, क्रिस्चियन हो रहे हैं, मैं कहूँगा कि यह कमेटी हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए बन रही है, उस काम में मदद करने वाली है ताकि वे क्रिस्चियन तथा अन्य धर्मों न बन सकें।

हरिजनों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के सारे जीवन को, उनकी सारी अवस्था को, उनकी सामाजिक अवस्था को, उनकी शैक्षणिक अवस्था को, उनकी राजनीतिक अवस्था को, उनकी पिछड़ी

हुई अवस्था को देखना होगा। हमने तीन योजनाएँ पूरी कर ली हैं लेकिन उनकी अवस्था में कोई खास सुधार नहीं हुआ है, सुधार के कुछ प्रयत्न जरूर किये गये हैं लेकिन उन में जिस हद तक सफलता मिलनी चाहिये थी नहीं मिली है। गवर्नमेंट की ओर से यह जो मोशन आया है, इसको लाने के लिए मैं गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह कमेटी हरिजनों आदि की समस्त जो स्थिति है, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक उस सारी स्थिति का अध्ययन करे, देश भर में उनकी हालत क्या है इसको देखे। उनके सामने आज खानेकी समस्या है, भरण पोषण की समस्या, है, रहने के लिए उनके पास ज़मीन नहीं है, भूमि नहीं है। जब खाने को नहीं मिलता है तो सारी स्थिति खराब हो जाती है। सारी अवस्था का आरम्भ यहां से ही होता है। मैं कहूँगा कि इस कमेटी को बना देने मात्र से ही काम ठीक नहीं चलने वाला है। हर स्टेट में इसी तरह की कमेटी बननी चाहिये। वह कमेटी गांव गांव में जा कर, घूम घूम कर जांच करे कि क्या हो रहा है और क्या कुछ इन पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए, हरिजनों के लिए किया जा सकता है।

जो समय आपने दिया उसके लिए तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि संसद में भी संघर्ष करने के बाद समय दिये जाने की जो प्रथा है यह बंद हो तो अच्छा होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Let me have two minutes.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I have no

[SHRI GOVINDA MENON]

time to deal with the merits of the various questions raised by hon. members. They are all important. I hope that this Committee will take into those questions raised.

Let me remind the House that this is not a government committee. This is a Committee of Parliament, and I hope that this Parliament Committee would function like a watchdog regarding the activities of Government here and elsewhere *vis-a-vis* the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I have discussed with some MPs and I want to make the functions of the Committee as large and as effective as possible. Therefore, I myself have moved two amendments, Nos. 29 and 30. I am also accepting the amendments moved by Shri Siddayya and three others, Nos. 34 and 35.

Regarding amendment No. 30 standing in my name, since I am accepting amendments Nos. 34 and 35, part (iii) of No. 30 will have to be omitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How will it read ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : My amendment No. 29 reads :

In para (1) of the motion,—

(i) for “(1) That a Joint Committee of the Houses”, substitute “(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses”

(ii) add at the end—

“(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment ;”

My amendment No. 30 as thus modified will now read :

In para (2) of the motion,—

(i) in part (i), for “before they are taken up for discussion by the Houses, and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government” substitute “and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union territories” ;

(ii) in part (ii), after “Union Government”, insert “and the Administrations of the Union territories”

(iv) after part (iv), insert

“(v) to consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union territories.”

As I said, part (iii) of amendment No. 30 will be omitted. I accept amendments Nos. 34 and 35.

If this is done, I hope this Committee will be a Parliament Committee with full powers like the Estimates Committee and other committees, to look and report on the activities of the Government *vis-a-vis* the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As he has accepted two more amendments and he has also amended his own amendment in the light of these amendments, may I appeal to the other Members who have moved amendments to withdraw them ? Or I shall put them all together to the vote of the House.

SHRI SONAVANE : Except 34 and 35 all are withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw their amendments? 29, 30, 34 and 35 will be put to vote separately.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9 to 11, 14 to 18, 23, 24, 28, 31 and 32 were by leave withdrawn.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I have not withdrawn my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, No. I asked the House. Your party spokesman agreed just now that all amendments except those four may be withdrawn. I shall now put amendments 29, 30 as modified, 34 and 25 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

In para (1) of the motion,—

(i) for “(1) That a Joint Committee of the Houses”, *substitute*

“(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses”

(ii) *add* at the end—

“(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment ;”(29)

In para (2) of the motion,—

(i) in part (i), for “before they are taken up for discussion by the Houses, and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government”, *substitute* “and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview

of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union territories.”

(ii) in part (ii), after “Union Government”, *insert* “and the Administrations of the Union territories”.

(iv) after part (iv), *insert*

“(v) to consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union territories.”

(30, as modified)

That in the motion,—

In part (iii) of para (2),

after “under its control” *insert* “(including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union territories)” (34)

That in the motion,—

after part (iv) of para (2), *insert*

“(v) to examine such of the matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker”(35)

The amendments were adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I will put the motion, as amended.

The question is :

(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses, to be called the ‘Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes’ be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ; and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot ;

Mr. DEPUTY—SPEAKER

(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment ;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—

- (i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338(2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union territories ;
- (ii) to report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union territories on the measures proposed by the Committee ;
- (iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335 ;
- (iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union territories ;
- (v) to consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview

of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union territories ; and

- (vi) to examine such of the matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker ;

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee ;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten ;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

(6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

The motion was adopted.

14.44 hrs.

MOTION RE: CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS EMPLOYEES

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: We shall now take up Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's motion. We have already made some inroads into the private Members Bills time. Two hours have been allotted and I request the House to finish the discussion within those two hours. The mover will take up ten minutes and will need five minutes for reply: the Minister will take 15 minutes. Half an hour is gone. Other hon. Members may take five minutes each.

SHRI S. A. DANE, (Bombay Central South): Ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, we shall have to extend the time again. You have made the procedure topsy-turvy today.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बोलने से पहले मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस मोशन में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कौन जवाब देगा। क्या होम मिनिस्टर साहब देंगे? वह तो हाउस में नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Prime Minister is here.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है, जो तीस लाख लोगों से सम्बन्धित है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर दें, तो बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन अगर उन्होंने जवाब नहीं देना है, तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि गृह मंत्री या वित्त मंत्री को सदन में बुलाया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is coming.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से सदन के सामने अपना यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ :

“That this House expresses its concern at the refusal of the Government to refer the demands of the Central Government employees regarding need-based minimum wage and merger of dearness allowance with pay for arbitration and calls upon the Government to refer these demands for arbitration.”

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरफ से मुख्यतः चार मांगें रखी जा रही हैं: (1) उन को नीड-बेस्ड मिनिमम वेजिज मिलनी चाहिए; (2) वेजिज का पूरा न्यूट्रलाइजेशन होना चाहिए; (3) तन्खाह के साथ डी० ए० को मिला देना चाहिए; और (4) रिटायरमेंट की एज में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिए।

इन चार मांगों के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारी पिछले काफ़ी दिनों से आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। इन मांगों को पूरा कराने

के दो ही तरिके हो सकते हैं। एक तरीका तो यह है कि वे आन्दोलन करें और दूसरा तरीका यह है कि वे बातचीत करें। इस सम्बन्ध में तीसरा कोई तरीका नहीं हो सकता है।

1960 में जब सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी और इस सदन में वह आर्डिनैस डिसकस हुआ था, तो प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, उस समय के गृह मंत्री और लेबर मिनिस्टर ने चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हुए यह कहा था कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए यह उचित नहीं होगा कि वे हड़ताल करें।

उसी समय एक यह विचार भी सामने आया कि कोई न कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाई जानी चाहिए, जो इंग्लैंड की व्हिटले कौंसिल के आधार पर बनाई जाए, और वह मशीनरी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तकलीफों और ग्रीवासिज पर विचार करे और उन के सम्बन्ध में उचित हल निकाले।

उस समय पंडित पन्त भारत सरकार के होम मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने 22-8-60 को गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट्स की स्ट्राइक पर बयान देते हुए राज्य सभा में कहा था :

“But I must say this : that it is our desire to have some machinery for settling all matters between the Government servants and their officers or the Government by conciliation, negotiation and, if necessary, even by reference to arbitration. We hope that they live as a family which is pledged to serve the masses.”

उस समय के गृह मंत्री, पंडित पन्त, ने यह भावना व्यक्त की थी। इस का मतलब यह है कि उस समय सरकार ने एक खास ऐपरोच और एक विशेष दिशा दी कि किस तरह सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मांगों को पूरा करना चाहिए।

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

सरकार द्वारा यह भावना व्यक्त किये जाने के बाद एक जायंट कौंसिल स्कीम बनाई गई, जिस का इनागुरेशन 28 अक्टूबर, 1966 को हुआ। उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने मुबारकबाद का जो पत्र लिखा था, वह मैं आप की सेवा में पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उस जायंट कौंसिल की स्कीम को बनाने में सरकार ने बहुत उत्सुकता दिखाई। सरकार ने एक ऐपरोच को जाहिर किया कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर किस तरह विचार करना चाहिए और उन की समस्याओं को किस ढंग से सुलझाना चाहिए।

उस ऐपरोच के बेसिस पर उस समय के लेबर मिनिस्टर, श्री नन्दा, होम मिनिस्टर और स्वयं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उस बात को काफ़ी आगे बढ़ाया। छः साल के बाद जब उस का इनागुरेशन हुआ, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने मैसेज में कहा :

“The Prime Minister said that the Government employees were members of the family of the Government. They had an important role to play in the economic and social development and serve the interests of the people. She hoped that the scheme would be worked in a spirit of co-operation, understanding and goodwill on the part of all concerned.” उसी अबसर पर श्री नन्दा ने कहा :

“Mr. Nanda said that the comitance of arbitration was the elimination of direct action or an agitational approach. An undertaking to abjure strikes was introduced in this scheme.”

यह जो स्कीम आई, उस के पीछे एक ही उद्देश्य था कि ऐसे किसी भी प्रकार के ऐजीटेशन, हड़ताल और आन्दोलन को एवायड किया जाये, जिसे

से वायलेंस हो या सरकारी काम में रुकावट हो। वह स्कीम बन गई, उस का इनागुरेशन हुआ और सरकार की ओर से यह भावना प्रकट की गई कि सरकारी कर्मचारी और गवर्नमेंट एक परिवार हैं ; चाहे मंत्री महोदय हों और चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी, वे सब जनता की सेवा में जुटे हुए हैं।

लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि बाद में सरकार ने अपने द्वारा व्यक्त की हुई भावना के खिलाफ़ काम किया। सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने अपनी चार मांगें सरकार के सामने रखीं। उन के बारे में जायंट कौंसिल में बातचीत चली। जब उन मांगों के बारे में डिसएग्रीमेंट हो गया, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने यह मांग की कि यह मामला आर्बीट्रेशन के लिए जाना चाहिए। कम्प्लेसरी आर्बीट्रेशन में जाना चाहिए। जब इस तरह की बात सरकार को उन्होंने कहीं और कहा कि डिसएग्रीमेंट हमारा हो गया है, सरकार की क्या नीति है यह बताया जानी चाहिए तो सरकार ने कहा कि हम आर्बीट्रेशन नहीं मानते। यह चीज आर्बीट्रेशन के लायक ही नहीं है। हां, हम बातचीत कर सकते हैं इस बारे में कि आर्बीट्रेशन होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। यह एक अजीब बात है। मैं, वह जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है वह पढ़ना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री मेरी बात को ध्यान दें। यह स्कीम है ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव मशीनरी और कम्प्लेसरी आर्बीट्रेशन का। सेक्शन 13 मैं आप की सेवा में पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

“If there is no agreement between the two sides, the matter may be transmitted to a committee of the Council for further examination and report. But if a final disagreement is recorded and the matter is one for

which compulsory arbitration is provided, it shall be referred to arbitration if so desired by either side. In other cases, Government will take action according to its own judgment.

एक तरफ भी ऐसा अगर कहेगा तो भी कम्पल्सरी आर्बिट्रेशन में केस जाना चाहिए। अब आर्बिट्रेशन किस चीज में हो सकता है यह 16वीं दफा में बताया गया है :

“The compulsory arbitration shall be limited to pay and allowance, weekly hours of work and leave..”

तो इस का मतलब स्पष्ट है कि 13 वीं धारा और 16वीं धारा को पढ़ने के बाद डिसएग्रीमेंट एक बार हो गया तो अगर एक पक्ष भी चाहे तो आप को कम्पल्सरी आर्बिट्रेशन में जाना पड़ेगा। इस के अलावा दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : आप ने 13 को गलत तरीके से पढ़ा।

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : मैं फिर पढ़े देना हूँ :

“If there is no agreement between the two sides”—

There is no agreement between the two sides here—

“the matter may be transmitted to a committee of the council for further examination and report. But if a final disagreement is recorded”— it is recorded here—

“and the matter is one for which compulsory arbitration is provided, it shall be referred to arbitration if so desired by either side.”

और कम्पल्सरी आर्बिट्रेशन प्रोवाइड हुआ है किस किस चीज में, वह 16 वीं दफा में है :

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“The compulsory arbitration shall be limited to pay and allowance, weekly hours of work and leave.”

अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ पे एंड एलावेंस के अन्दर जो यह इतने हमने कहे हैं वह आने हैं या नहीं? पूरी तरह से आते हैं। मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि हम आर्बिट्रेशन नहीं मानते। हाँ, होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए इस पर बैठ कर बात कर सकते हैं। एक अजीब बात है। एक चीज तय कर दी। लगातार 6 साल से उस को गुड मेसेज देते हैं। पार्लियामेंट में ऐग्री कर लिया, पार्लियामेंट के सामने बयान देते हैं। एक आप ने यह कांस्टीट्यूशन बना लिया। अब जो चीज आप ने बना ली अगर वह किसी समय आप को सूट नहीं करती तो आप उस को रीओपेन क्यों करना चाहते हैं? मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इस तरीके से आगे रीओपेन करेंगे तो किसी भी चीज का आखिरी फैसला नहीं होगा। सरकार इस तरह से रीओपेन कर के इस ईश्यू को, एक बीच आफ ट्रस्ट कर रही है, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स को बीट्टे कर रही है। यह जो मशीनरी जे० सी० एम० की आप ने प्रोवाइड की है, एक तरह से इस बच्चे को पैदा होते ही आप गला घोट कर के हमेशा के लिए खत्म करना चाहते हैं। जिस मशीनरी को आप ने बनाया, जो नियम आप ने बनाए, अब उस नियम पर अगर सरकार ही नहीं चलती तो उस मशीनरी के रहने का कोई फायदा ही नहीं है। इस का मतलब है कि वह हमेशा के लिए दफना दी गई। इस तरह से अगर सरकार ही एग्रीमेंट का वायलेशन करेगी तो यह बड़े दुख और दर्द की बात है और इस तरीके से उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आप ने बातचीत का दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मजबूर कर दिया कि

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

वह गलियों में जायें, वह सड़कों पर जायें, वह एजीटेशन करें, हड़ताल करें। और उन के सामने कोई दरवाजा आप ने छोड़ा नहीं। और कल को कोई एजीटेशन होता है, कल को कोई हड़ताल होती है, कोई वाइलेंस होता है, या कोई और भी तरीके अपनाए जाते हैं तो इस की जिम्मेदारी सारी सरकार के कंधों पर होगी। इस की जिम्मेदारी और किसी पर नहीं होगी। क्योंकि जब आप ने री-कंसोलिडेशन बन्द कर दिया, जब आप ने बातचीत के दरवाजे बन्द कर दिए, जो मशीनरी पैदा की थी, उसे खत्म कर दिया तो उस के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई और बात बची नहीं।

इसलिए मुझे बड़ दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतने योग्य मंत्री, चव्हाण साहब जैसे बैठ हैं और कितनी पेटेंटली इन-जस्टिस की बात की गई और अपने ही परिवार के लोगों के साथ जिन से आप गवर्नमेंट चलाना चाहते हैं, जिन से आप मांग काम लेना चाहते हैं, जिन को आप घर का आदमी कहते हैं, अगर एक घर का व्यक्ति डिससेटिस्फाइड रहेगा, फ्रस्ट्रेटेड रहेगा, डिसअप्वाइंटड रहेगा तो कोई उस के अन्दर एफिशियेंसी नहीं आ सकती, ईमानदारी नहीं आ सकती, सरकार अच्छे प्रकार से नहीं चल सकती।

अब सवाल मांगों के बारे में रह गया। पहली मांग उस में यह है कि नीड-बेंसड मिनिमम वेज होनी चाहिए। इंडियन लेबर कान्फरेंस के अन्दर इस को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था और इस के बारे में 9-8-60 को नन्दा जी जब लेबर मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने भी इस लोक सभा में अपना बयान दिया था। मैं आप की आज्ञा से उस को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। नन्दा जी कह रहे हैं :

“Perhaps it is not known that the need-based minimum wages was a unanimous recommendation, unanimous not only on the part of the workers’ representatives—workers’ representatives, of course, agreed to it—but all the employers also, the representatives of various sections of the employers also agreed to it. Then the States concerned, the Ministers, Secretaries, all agreed to it. Why did they agree? They agreed because it was a kind of a package deal. By agreeing to it they were getting rationalisation, discipline in industry and so on.”

यह नन्दा जी जब लेबर मिनिस्टर थे तो कहा था। सब ने इस को एग्री कर लिया। आज आर मोरार जी भाई कहते हैं कि हम इस को नहीं मानते, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री मानती होगी तो यह कोई मोरार जी की गवर्नमेंट है या नन्दा जी की गवर्नमेंट है या किसी एक पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट है? यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। आखिर, यह एक ज्वाइंट रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है। जब एक मिनिस्टर गवर्नमेंट के मेम्बर की हैसियत से कोई कमिटमेंट करता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के ऊपर वह वाईडिंग है। आज आठ साल उस को बीत गए, लेकिन इन आठ सालों में आप ने क्या किया? सारे का सारा काम कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल रखा। कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। एक पैसा उस में दिया नहीं गया और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और अब तो सवा तीन हो गई, करीब 35 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। लगातार 20 साल से एक ही पार्टी की हुकूमत इस देश में रही। शायद दुनिया के किसी भी डेमोक्रेटिक देश में ऐसा नहीं रहा कि लगातार एक ही पार्टी की हुकूमत इतने दिनों तक रही हो और उस के बाद भी आज यह एजीटेशन करना पड़ रहा है कि नीड-बेंसड मिनिमम वेज हम को मिले। यह सरकार उस को भी पूरा नहीं कर

पा रही है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर सरकार पूरा नहीं दे सकती तो इस प्रिंसिपल को माने और कुछ टोकेन ही क्यों न हो, उस को देने की शुरुआत तो उन को करनी चाहिए।

दूसरे, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात ठीक है कि जो महंगाई बढ़ती है वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पैसा ज्यादा देने से बढ़ती है? वह तो उस के बारे भी बढ़ सकती है। लेकिन क्या कभी इस चीज को आपने मालूम करने की कोशिश की कि कितनी इस पैसे के बढ़ाने से बढ़ी, कितनी इसमें नेचुरल इन्क्रीज हुई कितनी और कारणों से हुई? मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि आप काज-वाइज ब्रेक अप तैयार करिए कि कितनी वृद्धि नेचुरल स्केयर्सिटी से हुई, कितनी प्राफिटियरिंग से हुई... (व्यवधान)... मुझे दो मिनट और दीजिए। तीसरे डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग कितनी हुई है, इस के मालूम करने के लिये कोई न कोई सिस्टम इवाल्व कीजिये और जितनी भी डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग हुई है तथा उस के द्वारा जितनी कीमतें बढ़ती हैं वे सब सरकार पर डालनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से जो कीमतें प्राफिटियरिंग से बढ़ती हैं, वे ट्रेड-कामर्स और इण्डस्ट्री पर डालनी चाहियें। लेकिन अगर किसी और कारण से इन्क्रीज हुई है, तो उस के बारे में सोचा जा सकता है, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स भी सोच सकते हैं। लेकिन कितनी इन्क्रीज हुई है, इस को डिटरमिन करने के लिये कोई मशीनरी अवश्य बननी चाहिये। आज तक सरकार ने इस के लिये कोई मशीनरी नहीं बनाई है।

15.00 HRS.

दूसरे—सरकार यह कहती है कि देश में और भी बहुत सारे गरीब लोग हैं, जिनको खाना नहीं मिलता है। चूँकि

ये लोग एजीटेशन कर सकते हैं, इस लिये इन को ज्यादा मिले और उन को न मिले, यह कहाँ तक ठीक है। आप ठीक कहते हैं, लेकिन मैं एक काउन्टर-क्वेश्चन आपसे पूछता हूँ। मोनोपोली कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आपके सामने आई, जिसमें बताया गया था कि 75 परिवार ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने सारे देश की इण्डस्ट्री के 45 प्रतिशत पर कब्जा कर रखा है—ऐसा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन क्यों होता है? इस में किस का कुसूर है? यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन साइन्टिफिक तरीके से हो, ठीक तरीके से हो, इस के लिये सरकार ने कौन सी मशीनरी बना रखी है। अगर आप कोई साइन्टिफिक मशीनरी पैदा करते, जिससे ठीक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता और उस के बाद महंगाई बढ़ती तो सरकारी कर्मचारी भी सोच सकते थे। इस बात की क्या गारन्टी है कि अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी भत्ता न लें तो जो पैसा बचेगा, वह गरीब लोगों पर खर्च होगा, क्या पता मिनिस्ट्रों पर खर्च हो जाये, डैम पर वेस्ट हो जाये—इस की क्या गारन्टी है? हर साल हमारा रीअल-वेज कम होता जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन का पूरा न्यूट्रलाइजेशन हो। सेकिण्ड पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन वह साइन्टिफिक नहीं थी। जब तक आप इस को फुली न्यूट्रलाइज नहीं करते, वेजेज के साथ एलाउन्स को मर्ज नहीं करते तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आप एलाउन्स को मर्ज क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं—इस लिये कि आपको पेन्शन ज्यादा देनी पड़ेगा, ग्रेचुइटी ज्यादा देनी पड़ेगी। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि रिटायरमेन्ट की एज नहीं बदलनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को रखता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि बिलेन्ड और

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

रियलिस्टिक व्यू लें। हमारे पास इतनी पुलिस है, मिलिट्री है, बन्दूकें हैं, उस की आड़ में गोलियों का डर दिखा कर लोगों की आत्माओं को नहीं दबा सकते। जब आप अंग्रेज से लड़ सके और अंग्रेज यहां से चले गये, तो आपकी पुलिस भी नहीं दबा सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के विचारार्थ पेश कहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House expresses its concern at the refusal of the Government to refer the demands of the Central Government employees regarding need-based minimum wage and merger of dearness allowance with pay for arbitration and calls upon the Government to refer these demands for arbitration."

There are two amendments. Are they being moved?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I beg to move :

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"failing which, the employees will be fully justified in resorting to a protest token strike throughout the country on the 19th September, 1968". (1)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to move :

That in the motion,—

for "calls upon the Government to refer these demands for arbitration".

substitute —

"regrets and terms this as a breach of faith and violation of accepted principle of compulsory arbitration in accordance with the Constitution of the J.C.M. and therefore calls upon the Government to honour

its commitment and refer these demands for arbitration before the 19th September, 1968—the day on which 27 lakhs of Central Government employees are going on a day's token strike against this injustice." (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The motion and the amendments are before the House.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. mover, when he was speaking, did express concern and sympathy with the cause of the employees and nobody can have another opinion of this issue. We—all have concern and sympathy and some understanding if not complete understanding; we do not claim to have that—about their problems. But the question is this. Why was the joint consultative machinery at all initiated? The very principle underlying the joint consultative committee and compulsory arbitration was to bring about harmonious relationship between the employer and the employees.

15.05 HRS

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

In this case the employer is the Government and a part of the Government is their employees.

The purpose was to bring the employees and the employer together and not to divide them, not to go on dividing them further and further. The hon. Mover did express sympathy and concern about the cause of the employees to which I also give my support but, unfortunately, his underlying idea was a of making political capital out of it. I shall never be able to support. This is really not the problem. They do not realise that even the cracks which are visible today will demolish the house tomorrow and the day after. They do not realise that the cracks that they are creating today might give them immediate satisfaction or a few votes in the coming elections, but those very cracks

will go on widening and widening and a day will come when the entire structure will be demolished. I would only appeal to the hon. Members sitting to my right and on the Opposition Benches, let us not make politics out of every national issue. This is an economic problem of the country as such. These are the employees who form a class of the country's personnel. There are the industrial labour, the peasants, the landless labourers, the employees in the Government, in the public sector and in the private sector. There are the school teachers, college teachers and university teachers. Society is being divided into classes, which is quite understandable. They are a part of society. Therefore their problem cannot be dealt with in isolation; it cannot be done in isolation.

It is fact that hon. Members on this side and on that side have spoken in sympathy with the workers and have been able to achieve something for them. They have been given dearness allowance a number of times. So many pay commissions have been formed. But what has been the result of these? I live in Delhi. I know, the day the Government of India even takes a decision even before implementing the decision before the money gets into the hands of the people everybody raises the price. I know it. The vegetable vendor, the fruit vendor, the egg seller, the provision stores, the cloth shop, everybody in the retail trade, whatever may be the wholesale price anywhere, either in the factory or in the markets....
(*Interruption*)

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli):
You can give it without telling others.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Unnecessary interruptions do not do credit to anybody. The hon. Member always takes a midday meal of interruptions, but I cannot satisfy him. I am sorry. He wakes up with that kind of satisfaction that he gets every day by making interruptions.

It is a fact that we are considering the problems of the workers. But what is the basis of our giving assistance to the workers? I appreciate the sentiments underlying the idea of this motion, but is it not a fact—hon. Members themselves have felt it—that whenever any such thing has happened, automatically prices rise and before that amount goes into the hands of the workers prices rise so much that they have to pay something more from their pocket than what they have got? You see the history of this wage increase.

Therefore the problem of prices, wages and incomes cannot be treated in isolation. The mistake that we are making today is of treating each problem in isolation and we are not treating the whole problem as a consolidated economic problem which requires answers at many places and like a vicious circle it has to be broken at many places.

The hon. Member's contention based on this report and the demand that this matter should be sent to arbitration is not also tenable, according to even the report. I would quote paragraph 13 which is to be read with paragraph 16. Paragraph 13 on page 3 says:—

“If there is no agreement between the two sides, the matter may be transmitted to a committee of the Council”—

Mark these words, to a committee of the Council—

“for further examination and report, but if a final disagreement is recorded and the matter is one for which compulsory arbitration is provided”

mind the words, and the matter is one for which compulsory arbitration is provided—

“it shall be referred to arbitration if so desired by either side.”

The hon. members jump to conclusions without completing the paragraph. The last sentence of the paragraph is this:

“In other cases....”

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

That is, excepting those cases which should be sent to arbitration.

"In other cases, the Government will take action according to its own judgment."

Then paragraph 16 reads as follows:

"Compulsory arbitration shall be limited to :

- (i) pay and allowances.."
(Interruptions)

Please do not jump to conclusions. The hon. members jump to conclusions, at a wrong time and at a wrong place. This is a wrong time, if not a wrong place.

I was reading paragraph 16 :

"Compulsory arbitration shall be limited to :

- (i) pay and allowances ;
(ii) weekly hours of work ;
(iii) leave...."

Then, what is the enabling provision there? It is :

"of a class or grade of employees".

Why the hon. Member did not read this, I do not understand. It is the discretion of the two parties, either Government or representatives of employees, to refer matters to arbitration of a grade or class of employees. What I want to say here is that this is not a general proposition. This is limited in its perspective, in its scope, and limited also in its implementation. There will be limited cases which can be sent for arbitration, but those arbitration cases will be considered in respect of a class of employees or grade of employees, and it cannot be made a general proposition. The very idea....(Interruptions) You hear the speech made by the Opposition and then talk....You should be equally attentive....(Interruptions) Sir, unfortunately they are not attentive to the speeches of their own colleagues. The Mover of the motion has said this....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We are paying attention to your speech.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am glad, you pay attention....

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : We like her more than hear her....
(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : This is the kind of seriousness that they attach to the motion. They have gone away from the motion to the likes and dislikes of individuals.

The question is this. The hon. Member has made this contention that the very foundation of salaries and allowances of government employees should be based on need. This is not the contention which can be brought under this. I do appreciate that need is the criterion of every demand in this country. Need is the mother of everything. Naturally every poor person needs wages, living wages, salaries and allowances. Nobody has anything to say against the principle of that. But this contention which the hon. Member has made in connection with this class—paragraph 16 of the rules of Joint Consultative Machinery — is not tenable. The main demand of the hon. Member who has moved this motion does not come within the purview of this Joint Consultative Machinery and, therefore, at the present moment, there is no case for the entire salaries of government employees to be sent to arbitration on the basis of need-based salary.

SHRI NATH PAI : We heard you and liked you.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like to quote this uplet, the couplet of Ghali .

गालिब का शेर मुलाहिजा फरमाइये :

"यह कहां की दोस्ती है कि बने हैं
दोस्त नासेह,
कोई चरासाज होता कोई गमगुसार
होता।"

श्री स०मो० बनर्जी : "हमी से सीख के तज्ज
जफ़ा हमी पे जफ़ा, हमी ने वार सिखाया,
हमी पर वार किया।"

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : We would like to be enlightened as to what has happened between these two Members here.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : I should have been very happy if the problem of these 6 million employees would have been settled by couplets on either side. But the one couplet which they succeeded in writing is the joint consultative machinery agreement which has been broken by Government's policies. Speeches have been made here pointing out certain clauses. I am not going into the clauses. The joint consultative machinery was evolved out of a certain policy. Most probably some of the younger Congress Members may not remember it. There has been a struggle going on in this country between two lines of thought regarding the problem of the settlement of relations between capital and labour. We on behalf of the labour always demanded collective bargaining, sitting across the table and negotiating and coming to conclusions. The employers including the Government have all along resisted that policy ever since the employers in this country were born and also the Congress since it was born in this country until at last Mahatma Gandhi enunciated the principle in 1918 that if the textile millowners of Ahmedabad did not want to accept the principle of arbitration then he was going to lead a general strike. And a general strike was led by Mahatma Gandhi because the employers refused arbitration. Then those employers acceded to arbitration. Arbitration or failing that a strike—these became the fundamental standpoint of the INTUC after it was recognised by Government. Then, there was the question of the relation between the private employer and the worker and there also this was applied.

Then came the question of relations between the Government and their employees. It was claimed that Government should be treated as a special employer because it was an employer in the case of a State machinery and one could not afford the State employees holding up the State machine because their strike would mean a paralysis of the State machine and destruction of the Government perhaps. Therefore, the problem of strikes should be set aside and the relations between the employees and the Government should be governed by the principle of arbitration. This took three years of argument between the Government and the employees. Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha may not know the history of it. Government insisted that the employees should give up the right to strike and then they would discuss the question of the joint machinery. We on behalf of labour refused to give up the right to strike. We said that we were prepared to agree to things being settled by the joint consultative machinery and if it failed Government should agree to arbitration because in that case there would be no need to strike. After three years of haggling and negotiation they agreed to arbitration as a principle. And when the agreement was made and the machinery was settled, they now come round and say that they do not stand by the principle of arbitration at all.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is not it.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : No, that is so. Let me explain it. Government have said that they would arbitrate only in relation to grades or in relation to certain scales but they would not arbitrate on the principle of arbitration governing the relations between the employees and the employers. And, therefore, they said that the general question of wages as such should not be referred to arbitration. Why not? Then a new principle was enunciated by the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is enemy No. 1 of the working

[Shri S. A. Dange]
class in this country; not that others are friends, but I am saying that he is enemy No. 1 of the working classes. For it was this gentleman who first torpedoed the need-based minimum convention, when the convention was arrived at after great argument. 1957 was a year of some landmarks. Then certain conventions were enunciated. In 1955, the Second Five Year Plan with a reorientation of policy was enunciated by the Congress Government with emphasis on heavy industry. That required a re-enunciation of relations between the trade unions and employers. As a result, Tripartite conferences took place in 1957 and two-three conventions were enunciated. One was concerning a need-based minimum wage. Need-based minimum is no fiction of Ghalib—Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha may note. It is defined in wages.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : It is also not politics.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : This is not all. 72 square yards of cloth also form an element of need-based minimum according to that committee, and cloth is not politics, unless it becomes politics through Birlas and Tatas.

SHRI NAMBIAR : When it is silk, it becomes politics.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Also synthetic cloth and terylene which Shri Dange is wearing.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : The need-based minimum was accepted, as was pointed out by Shri K. L. Gupta, by all sides including Government. As soon as the Second Pay Commission was appointed, it made a reference to Shri Morarji Desai, asking 'whether this convention is applicable to you or not. He said, 'Government is not bound to pay any attention to these convention'. This was the reply, a stab in the back of all the conventions we wanted to develop in this country, about relations between the worker and the employer. He said 'I am not bound by it'. If you are

not bound by it, all right, we shall not be bound by it. Let us talk it across. That is a different matter. But do not say that 'we are sticking to the convention and the working class is not'. We agreed to the relations between employer and employee being governed by arbitration. The Government of India is running away from that principle and that commitment, sticking only to certain interpretations, certain clauses.

Then came the second convention on wage boards. We said, let an all-India wage board be appointed for every industry so that anarchy in wages is eliminated. The second Pay Commission had to cut down the 3,000 categories of wages and grades in government service and reduce them to a certain rational minimum, and even that minimum is irrational even now. So you can imagine how much anarchy there was in the wages. We proposed: for God's sake, bring each industry under an all-India wage board, study the wage rates, study the grades, introduce some order, because we, as employees, as workers, in a capitalist system want not anarchy in wages, but certain constitutional relations between the wage rate of the worker and the claims of the employer upon the workers. We desire a certain order to be established.

This convention was the convention on wage boards. Ten wage boards were appointed. One or two reported and their reports were brought into effect. Now this year the Government of India has revised its policy. The Government of India, yielding to greater and greater pressure of the monopolists, is now violating every convention that was established in 1957, to the detriment of the workers. Is that our politics? Have we created that politics? Who violated unanimous conclusions of the wage board on the electricity industry? Who violated the wage board recommendations about journalists? Who violated the wage board recommendations on the coal industry? Who

violated the wage board recommendations in other industries? One after another, every wage board recommendation is violated, revised and changed to the detriment of the workers. Why? Are Government not revising their policy? They are giving up first joint consultation and arbitration as a principle which they tried to impose on us. Years ago I had to fight two general strikes in the city of Bombay in order to defeat the imposition of compulsory arbitration by law on the textile workers of Bombay. We were denounced as creators of disorder. Now who is denying arbitration, we or they? They are denying arbitration, not we. Who is denying wage boards? They, not we.

Therefore, if we call for a general strike, why should we be blamed? It was accepted as a principle by Shri Nanda, by the Government of India, that if an employer rejected an offer of arbitration, the worker was entitled to go on strike. Is that not a standing convention? Shri Joshi and everybody else very well know. Today, we as Government employees, are entitled to go on a strike when the Government has rejected arbitration and therefore our strike is legitimate and legal. Therefore, you have no right to victimise because one of the fundamental principles of the law of trade unionism is that when a strike is legal and legitimate and just, the employee cannot be victimised and thrown out of service. Whether the strike fails or succeeds or an agreement is reached or not, the employees have a right to be reinstated. These are the fundamental principles that have been enunciated in this country, whether the Government stands by them or not.

They say that the budget cannot be submitted to discussion and arbitrary will of arbitration. This is not a normal budget; nor are we normal employees dealing only with administrative machinery. One can understand similar argument about purely administrative machinery. But eighty per cent of the Central Government

employees are industrial workers. Take the railway workers. You have a monopoly there. You say that the budget cannot be made the subject of arbitration. They are fitters, turners, engine drivers, etc. How can you treat them as a Government Secretary or a typist running the administrative machinery? The defence services, P & T., Communication, C.P. W.D.—all these are value creating domains of the public economy which cannot be subject to the arbitrary law of administrative machinery which, if it fails, will bring disaster to the country as you say. These are economic sectors of public employment subject to the economic laws of the country whose budgets cannot be treated on a par with the other state budget and which cannot be brought under third party discussion or arbitration.

But your other budget also is subject to arbitration. Why did you decide to give Rs. 100 crores subsidy in the name of exports incentives? Where did those funds go? Who dictates that part of budget dispersal? They are part of the budget as dictated to you by people in commerce or the demand of the Development Council. When the heavy guns of commerce say that the Government budget must change, Government bows down and the Finance Minister translates their desires into action in the budget and spends extravagant amounts according to their dictates. But when we come to the question of full neutralisation of DA, what does he say? We do not make the prices. Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha's theories on economics are of the days of Adam Smith. There were different conditions in those days. Now a days, the prices are fixed by monopolists. Inflation in the money mechanism is employed by modern monopoly capitalism in order to prevent prices falling at any cost. Since the last world war, nowhere have prices fallen. Whenever there is a downward trend, the inflationary mechanism is set in motion by banks so that the prices are pegged up at a particular high level. What about the price theory? We are

[Shri S. A. Dange]

not responsible for prices. If you give higher wages, then prices rise. Is that the position? No. They, the price makers, know first that the wages are coming. They already set a rise in the price. It is because there are two or three firms controlling production in a given line that they can dictate the prices. For a certain injection, two firms have a monopoly in this country. For a unit which costs them two paise to produce, they are charging 20. Have you checked them? We are not shaping the prices of things. If there is full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living in the shape of dearness allowance, it comes to about Rs. 160 crores. Can they not find Rs. 160 crores? The need based minimum wage has already been worked out by the cement wage board. That can be taken as a standard and the salaries can be revised. The anarchy of the wages can be reduced. You can have a proper machinery. But the Government of India is out for a battle against the working class. But the working class is more united this time than before. Not only the industrial workers are united. Indeed the intellectual worker, the middle-class white collared worker is well organised. The banks can act with one will and hold it. Even the Birlas and the Tatas cannot break that spirit. For one hour, even if that gentleman comes with a cheque, it will not pass. We have developed that power. And we are glad we have developed that. You are very sorry we had developed that. But you will not be able to break it. The LIC has developed its power. All this Phalanx, the working class army, is now getting into one mind. Only one lacuna is there. We are still divided into several trade union sectors and of that you can take advantage; I know. The INTUC walked out of your Joint Council along with everybody else when arbitration was rejected. And afterwards you played tricks with the INTUC, and now they have backed out of the railway strike. It does not matter. We will still talk with them and see what can

be done.

Therefore, my submission is that it is a good picture. They should be glad that the worker is so organised, and they and we can negotiate and take the economy forward. Even in a capitalist economy, the capitalist requires collective bargaining and organised relations, of wages and service conditions between the employer and the employee. But if it does not take place, the sheer anarchy of behaviour will overtake this country and no amount of law and order will restore that economy to its previous level.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रश्न हमारे सामने है उस को बहुत कुछ जिस ढंग से बिगाड़ा गया है, उस का मैं कुछ आप के सामने एक रूप रखना चाहता हूँ। बहुत क्रान्ति की बात कही जाती है। बहुत अन्तर बढ़ गया है इस की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन भोले-भाले कर्मचारियों को भड़का कर जब उन्हें स्ट्राइक के रास्ते पर ला दिया जाता है, उस के बाद उन्हें बीच में छोड़ दिया जाता है। मैं आप को एक मिसाल देता हूँ। पुलिस की स्ट्राइक यहां पर हुई। जिन लोगों ने स्ट्राइक कराई एक बहाना बनाकर उन के नेता अस्पताल में दाखिल हो गए और आज जब पुलिस के कर्मचारी मेरे घर पर आते हैं, फटे हाल, गरीब, रात को उन को सोने की जगह नहीं है, उन के लिए जब हम इन के पास प्रार्थना करने जाते हैं तो यह कहते हैं कि स्ट्राइक क्यों की थी? जिन नेताओं ने स्ट्राइक कराई थी वह उन से हाथ उठा लिए। सारे पुलिस के कर्मचारी जो हड़ताल किए थे, वह गुनहगार नहीं हैं। उन को भड़काया गया और अब उन को बीच रास्ते में छोड़ दिया गया। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग अंधूरी क्रान्ति करना चाहते हैं, सस्ती राजनीतिक चापलूसी करना चाहते हैं इन आन्दोलनों से उन्हें उन कमजोरों के साथ खिलवाड़

नहीं करना चाहिए और उन को बीच में नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए। मैं आप से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों की डिमांड है दस साल बाद उस से बहुत अधिक हो जायगी, दस साल पहले बहुत कम थी। यह डिमांड बढ़ती घटती रहेगी। लेकिन यह प्रश्न मनोवैज्ञानिक ज्यादा है....(व्यवधान)....यह जो सेक्रेटरीएट का इतना बड़ा गोरखधन्धा है इस में तनख्वाहों का फर्क तो 100 और 30 का है, 100 और 3000 का लेकिन ग्रेड्स अगर देखें जायं तो 2 हजार हैं। इतने जो लोग परेशान हैं वह अपनी तरक्की के लिए नहीं परेशान हैं जितने इस बात के लिए परेशान हैं....

एक माननीय सदस्य : 2 हजार कहां हैं ?

श्री नाथ पाई : 574 हैं।

श्री शशिमूषण : मैं आप को और बता दूंगा। तो जो ग्रेड्स हैं उन का नतीजा यह होता है कि कुछ बेचारे टेम्पोररी हैं, कुछ परमानेंट हैं, बीस बीस साल पुराने टेम्पोररी बैठे हुए हैं, कुछ फौरन आ कर फौरन परमानेंट हो जाते हैं। कुछ गृह मंत्रालय के अन्दर नये विभाग आए हैं और वह सरकारी संस्थान बाहर थे, लिहाजा उन लोगों को पूरा अधिकार नहीं दिया जाता है, हजारों किस्म की शिकायतें कर्मचारी आ कर करते हैं कि किस प्रकार उन को जो उन से पीछे थे, आगे कर दिया गया और बहुतों का भविष्य इस से बिगड़ जाता है। जो गृह मंत्रालय के इन्चार्ज बैठे, हुए हैं, उन के भविष्य तो बहुत सुधरे हुए हैं, आई. सी. एस. लोगों के और आई. ए. एस. ने भी अपना इन्तजाम कर लिया। लेकिन जो आम कर्मचारी हैं, कोई भी दरखवास्त दे तो बना बनाया ड्राफ्ट मौजूद होता है, वह आप के सामने

रख दिया जाता है और वह इतना जल्दी आता है कि सेक्रेटरी महोदय दो मिनट के अन्दर देख कर उस ड्राफ्ट को अप्रूव कर देंगे। साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड रख रहते हैं। कोई कोशिश नहीं करता कि फाइलों में नीचे जाय। जा भी कैसे सकता है जब तनख्वाहों का अन्तर तो सिर्फ इतना है एक और 30 का, और यह गोरखधन्धा इतना अधिक बना रखा है तो कर्मचारी परेशान हैं। बहुत कम परेशान हैं इस बात के लिए कि उन की तनख्वाह कम या ज्यादा की जाय। परेशान इसलिए हैं और यह एक मनोवैज्ञानिक बात है। मैं समझता हूँ, उन के साथ अगर थोड़ा सा उन को विश्वास में ले कर यह सब उन की दिक्कतें दूर की जायं तो कर्मचारी काफी नजदीक आयेंगे आप के और वह इधर उधर बहकेंगे नहीं। एक बात यह जरूर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसी जगह जरूर होनी चाहिए जहां बैठ कर सरकारी कर्मचारी और अधिकारी अपनी बातों का फैसला करें। मैं नहीं कहता और मैं कभी नहीं समझता इस बात को कि हमारी सरकार ऐसा मौका न दे कि लोग आ कर एक जगह बैठ कर अपना फैसला कर सकें क्योंकि हम इस पर विश्वास करते हैं कि जिनके मामले हैं उन के साथ बैठ कर तय करें और यह एक प्रजातंत्र का अधिकार है। यह देना चाहिए हर एक कर्मचारी को, यह मेरी एक प्रार्थना है।

मैं आप के सामने एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कुछ कर्मचारी जो पांच-पांच साल से काम कर रहे थे, अब उन से कहा जा रहा है कि दोबारा इम्तहान दो, टाईपिंग का इम्तहान दो, भाषा का इम्तहान दो। जो क्लर्क थे उन को टाइपिस्ट बनाया

[श्री शक्ति भूषण]

जा रहा है और जो टाइपिस्ट थे उन को क्लर्क बनाया जा रहा है। उनका टाइपिंग का इस्तहान लिया जाता है और उस में नौकरी से काफी लोग निकाल दिए गए। नई भर्ती शुरू कर दी गई। अगर उन के साथ थोड़ा बैठ कर बातचीत कर ली जाती तो मैं नहीं समझता कि दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कोई नुकसान होता। आखिर वह तो वहां काम कर रहे थे। दूसरे आदमी उन की जगह रखे गए। तो यह जो बात कही जा रही है कि बैठ कर अधिकारी और कर्मचारी आपस में फैसले करें, वह बहुत आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी राजनैतिक लोग मुस्तलिफ यूनियन्स में बांटने हैं। उन की यूनियन को बांटते हैं, बिरादरी के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, प्रांतीयता के नाम पर। तो मैं जो यह राजनैतिक संस्थाएं हैं उन के कारकुनों से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन की अगर यूनियन एक रहे तो यह झगड़े बहुत ही कम होंगे। लेकिन कोई हिन्दू के नाम पर, कोई मद्रास के नाम पर, कोई किसी नाम पर बांटता है। यह बात गलत है। झाल इंडिया रेडियो में और दूसरी जगह बहुत सी यूनियन्स बनी हैं, दो - दो तीन - तीन यूनियन्स बन गई हैं। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह सही तौर पर उन से हमदर्दी रखना चाहते हैं तो उन को डिवाइड न करें और उन्हें काम करने दें, इतनी ही मेरी दरख्वास्त है।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion brought forward by my hon friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, requesting the Government or calling upon the Government to refer the demands of the Central Government employees to arbitration. This is a very simple proposition, a clear request to the Government to honour

the commitments made by them and the machinery evolved by the Government in consultation with the representatives of the employees. It is a clear case. If the Government feels that what they are doing is just they should not have any cause to be afraid of referring the entire matter to arbitration. It is a clear case as enunciated in the machinery and no amount of argument or sidetracking the issue will take away the rights and conventions conferred upon the employees.

The hon. lady Member, the fair lady who is not here now, raised certain questions. She requested the House not to make politics out of the issue. I think it is a very unfair suggestion on the part of the fair lady. She said it is a national problem, it is an economic problem. We also accept that. Suppose the Government solves the problem, it does not become a problem in the hands of others. That is why there is need for them to take time by the forelock and solve this question.

Her other argument was—I do not know how she stooped to that level of raising that point—that any rise in the salary or dearness allowance will push the prices further. She has been an economist, I am told, and she has also been in the Ministry. Now she is on the side of Ministry. I can invite the attention of the hon. Lady Member to the reports of the Pay Commissions. The Gajendra-gadkar Commission went into this specific question of dearness allowance. The First Pay Commission and the Second Pay Commission invariably went into this argument and contended that argument. For the benefit of the House I would like to quote para 3.5 from the Gajendra-gadkar Commission's report :

“It was argued before the First Pay Commission that an increase in salaries and wages was likely to lead to an increase in prices and thus would start the vicious spiral of rising prices and rising wages. This argument was rejected by the Commission in the context of the

lowest paid employees. It observed that the argument cannot be allowed to support a claim to keep a large section of people below the minimum level of subsistence. If even a small measure of improvement in their position will itself tend to increase the effects of inflation the State must find other ways of counter-acting these effects."

Therefore, the Commission has already dealt with this age-old question. The employees demand a rise in their pay scales and a rise in their dearness allowance because the prices are rising. This is only an effect and not a cause for a pay rise.

The next point is about merger of dearness allowance with pay. Nowhere in the world there is such an item called dearness allowance being perpetuated over decades. For more than two decades we have been perpetuating this item of dearness allowance. This also was mentioned in the Gajendragadkar Commission's report. This is what it says :

"In fact, the Commission observed that it was not aware of any other country except possibly Pakistan in which dearness allowance had become a normal supplement to salaries and wages both under Government and outside employment."

Because dearness allowance by its very nomenclature has been designed to meet a short term phenomenon, when prices have already risen to the highest level it is high time that Government should come forward to merge the dearness allowance with pay.

Thirdly, this is the year when we are going to celebrate the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi was the one person who said that we are fighting for *swaraj* to lift the down-trodden, to make the *daridranarayana* get some comfort. The Ministers on the other side, who are claiming day in and day out that they want to implement all that Gandhiji

has said, they have been flouting most of his sayings. What is the position of the *daridranarayana* today? Under the regime of Indira Gandhi they have been made *maha daridranarayana*. That is the only alteration that has taken place in their position.

Then, Mahatma Gandhi said that no Minister or official should draw more than Rs. 500 a month. Now they have increased their salaries to Rs. 1,500 or even Rs. 2,500. When we take into account the perquisites, the total comes to Rs. 10,000. The argument given is that Mahatmaji said this in 1937, now the purchasing power of the rupee has come down and today's Rs. 2,500 is only equal to Rs. 500 of 1937. Then, why not apply the same argument in the case of Class IV and other poorly-paid government employees? Why not you try to increase their salaries and improve their position ?

Here in this House many Members of Parliament, whenever they sit in a committee, they want increased daily allowance. They want many other perquisites also. Why not apply the same logic in the case of the government employees also? When you want to increase your pay packets, why not extend the same benefits to the poor government employees who are under a heavy burden?

The government is moving in a vicious circle. When they come to us they say that if they increase the salary of their employees, it will affect the prices and the prices will rise. But the basic cause for demanding increased allowance or salary is inflation. The unbridled inflation that is prevailing in this country has affected its economy. The rise in prices and the inflation have given windfall profits to big business and industrialists. But the poorer sections and the fixed income groups have been hit hard. Therefore, it is high time that we make a revision of their wages and merge the dearness allowance with pay.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

So, I wholeheartedly support the motion moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, इस मंहगाई के दौर में अगर हम महसूस करें तो वाकई आदमी सोच नहीं सकता कि सफेद लिबास में ये भाई, जोकि गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिमान हैं—चाहे वे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हों या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हों—किस तरह से अपना गुजारा करते होंगे। इसमें कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि यह सवाल एक इन्सानो ह्रमदर्दी का है। एक भ्रनपड़ मजदूर जोकि देहात में काम करता है, किसी फ़ैक्टरी में काम करता है उसी तरह से एक पढ़ा लिखा मजदूर है जोकि गवर्नमेंट का मुलाजिम है, जो इंजीनियर हैं वह भी मजदूर हैं, वकील हैं वे भी मजदूर हैं और जो पार्लमेंट के मेम्बर हैं वह भी जनता के मजदूर हैं।

एक बात जो मैं महसूस करता हूँ और जिसमें बड़ा वजन भी है, वह यह है कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में दो सौ या तीन सौ रुपए की तनख्वाह लेकर, जहांपर कि इतनी मंहगाई है, मकानों का इतना ऊंचा किराया है, हमारे देश में आबादी का उत्पादन भी कितने ही देशों से ज्यादा है, उसके बच्चे भी हैं, दो-चार बच्चे और बच्चियां स्कूल में भी जाते हैं, उसे सुबह-शाम को कुछ सब्जी भी खरीदनी है, एकाध प्याला दूध भी बच्चे को चाहिए सेहत बनाने के लिए या फिर कम से कम चाय ही हो और फिर कुछ उधर के भाई सूखी रोटी भी खा लेते हैं लेकिन अगर पंजाब का कोई हुआ तो उसे चुपड़ने के लिए थोड़ा सा घी भी चाहिए, यह सब काम दो सौ रुपए में कैसे चलेगा जबकि उसका 5—7 आदमियों का परिवार हो? इसलिए इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मेरे भाई अपने केस को खुद अपने हाथ

से बिगाड़ते हैं। ये अगर घुड़सवार हैं तो उनके मुकाबले में हमारा टट्टू भी पांच सवारों में हो, यह इनका हाल है। दूसरे भाई कहते हैं कि हम भी पीछे क्यों रहें। कम्युनिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि हमारा तो घरबी घोड़ा है, हम सबसे आगे जायेंगे। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे में तो लोहिया जी की रूह काम करती है, हम तो गड़बड़ करने के लिए खड़े ही हुए हैं, किसी तरह से हमको लीडरशिप चाहिए। और इसमें मारा जाता है बेचारा गरीब सरकारी मजदूर, या इम्प्लॉई या दूसरे भाई। सवाल भ्रकेले सरकारी या मरकजी एम्प्लायीज का नहीं है, सारे देश में चाहे लोकल बाडीज हों, चाहे स्टेट्स के एम्प्लायीज हों चाहे यहां के एम्प्लायीज हों, चाहे गांव के मजदूर हों, चाहे जरई मजदूर हो, चाहे म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के भंगी हों, सभी के सामने यह समस्या है जो तन्ख्वाह लेते हैं। लोकल बाडीज, कारपो-रेशनस, फर्म्स, कम्पनीज सब जगह लोगों की जान मुंह पर आई हुई है कि कैसे उन की दिक्कतों का इलाज होगा। उस का इलाज मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा। यह नहीं है कि वह कुछ करना नहीं चाहते हैं। उन के भ्रन्दर तड़प भी है, लेकिन उन के बस की बात नहीं है। पहले इस मंहगाई का सत्यानाश करो, पहले इस का इलाज करो। लेकिन यह उन के बस के बाहर की बात है। कुछ न कुछ कसर रह ही जायेगी। एक साल नहीं, दो साल नहीं, सालहा साल कोशिश की गई, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने भी मदद करनी चाहिए हम लोग खामख्वाह उन पर इल्जाम लगाते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चोर को नहीं, पहले चोर की मां को पकड़ो। चोर की मां मंहगाई है। उस का इलाज कैसे हो? इस मंहगाई से पहले छुटकारा मिले, दूध भी सस्ता हो, चाय भी सस्ती मिले, रोटी भी सस्ती

मिले, पढ़ाई भी सस्ती मिले, दवादारू सस्ती मिले, चीनी सस्ती मिले, कपड़ा सस्ता मिले। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि सरकार ने अपने मुलाजिमों की आदत बिगाड़ दी है। वह उन की तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाती चली जा रही है, यह गलत बात है। जो महंगाई का स्पाइरल है उस के रोकना चाहिये। आज उन के लिये फेअर प्राइस शाप्स खुली हुई हैं लेकिन तब भी उन को चीजें हैं मंहगी मिलती हैं। आप तो उन के लिये इलाज यह कीजिये कि उनको अमेनिटीज आफ लाइफ दीजिये। कोई आम तबके के लोग नहीं हैं। (ब्यवधान) मेरी बात सामने बैठे हुए लोगों को अच्छी नहीं लगती क्योंकि यह उन को सूट नहीं करती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह आपको डिरेल करना चाहते हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिरेल उधर के साथी होते हैं, रणधीर सिंह नहीं होता।

असली बात यह है कि मेरी 100 फीसदी हमदर्दी उन लाखों इन्सानों के साथ है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन उन के पूरे फोर्स का इंजैक्शन लगाओ। यह क्या है कि एक साल 2 रु० बढ़ा दिये, दूसरे साल 5 रु० बढ़ा दिये, तीसरे साल 10 रु० बढ़ा दिये। इस से नहीं चलेगा। गवर्नमेंट कोशिश करती है, लेकिन वह बेचारी भी क्या करे? एम्प्लायीज की झोली फटी हुई है और वह जो कुछ भी देती है वह नीचे से निकल जाता है। आज लोग उस को बुरा कहते हैं, उन को गवर्नमेंट की हालत का पता ही नहीं है। यह जो यहां पर पांच सवार हैं उन में से जन संघ वाले चाहते हैं कि लीडरी में वह सब से आगे जायें, कम्युनिस्ट समझते हैं कि वह तो पैदा ही इस काम के लिये हुए

हैं। लेकिन यह जो एक्सप्लायेटेड तबका है गरीबों का उन्हें नजात दिलाने का यह तरीका है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब कोई कमेटी कायम करें जो सारी हालत को देख कि उन को किस बात की तकलीफ है, उन के रेम्यूनरेशन किस कैटेगरी के हिसाब से हों।

आज मैं आप की माफंत यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि आज उन 60 रु० पाने वालों के लिये आप ने क्या किया जो बीस हजार फीट की बुलन्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं और आधा घंटा भी आराम से सांस भी नहीं ले सकते। जो वहां पर बैठे हुए पाकिस्तान और चीन का मुकाबला करते हैं वह भी तो किसी माई के लाल हैं। आज यहां पर लोग लाल झंडा लिये पार्लियामेंट हाउस के सामने खड़े रहते हैं, लेकिन फौज के सिपाहियों की तन्ख्वाह के बारे में कोई नहीं सोचता, चाहे वह हवाई फौज हो, चाहे धरती की फौज हो चाहे बहरी फौज हो। आज उस खेत मजदूर के लिये, उस आदमी के लिये जो सिर्फ एक वक्त की खिचड़ी के ऊपर काम करता है, एक वक्त की रोटी पर काम करता है, उस के लिये भी सोचना होगा। आज जो हरिजन गरीब टट्टी का टोकरा सिर पर उठाता है, उस गरीब की रोटी की तरफ हमारी सरकार को देखना होगा।

सामने बैठे हुए लोग तो अपनी लीडरी चमकाने के लिये हर दूसरे तीसरे दिन लाल झंडा ले कर और चार आदमों पीछे ले कर पार्लियामेंट हाउस के सामने फोटो खिंचवाने के लिबे आ जाते हैं। उनकी लीडरी जरूर चमक जाती है लेकिन 95 फीसदी आदमी जो मर रहे हैं, सड़ रहे हैं, उनका कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है। यह यहां बातें करने चले आते हैं। यहां पन्ना लाल बारूपाल बैठे हुए हैं। वह पन्ना लाल बारूपाल अपनी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

बिरादरी की बात करते हैं, गरीब देहात के रहने वालों की बात करते हैं। जो मुट्ठी भर एक्सप्लायटर्स हैं उन की बात वह नहीं कहते। मैं आप की माफ़त उन से भी कहना चाहता हूँ और होम मिनिस्टर से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी 100 फीसदी हमदर्दी इन भाइयों के साथ है और उन का कोई न कोई इलाज होना ही चाहिये।

आज इन लोगों का ही सवाल नहीं है, पंजाब में, यू० पी० में, हरियाणा में, राजस्थान में, हर जगह पर एम्प्लायीज का मूवमेंट है। चुनावों उनका इलाज किया जाये। इन लोगों की गरीबी का भी इलाज किया जाये और जो दूसरी स्टेट्स के लोग हैं उन की गरीबी का भी इलाज किया जाये। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि साथ में उन शेरों नाहर, हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों का, हमारे मुहाफिज सन्तरियों का भी वह खयाल करें। आज 120, 130, 140 रु० यहां का एक चपरासी लेता है एक फाइल को यहां से वहां ले जाने के लिये, लेकिन जो 60 रु० पर दो-दो साल कुनबे का मुंह नहीं देखता वह भी तो किसी का लाल है, किसी का भाई है। यह चीज भी इस मौके पर बिल्कुल रिलेवेंट है।

पारसों हम पार्लियामेंट के बीस मेम्बर होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलना चाहते थे, लेकिन मिल नहीं सके, दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में। उन के बारे में एक दख्खान्त भी दी हुई है। यह बात ठीक है कि इन आदमियों की वजह से डिसिप्लिन टूटी है, लेकिन चव्हाण साहब की शख्सियत जहां बाहर से एक मजबूत आदमी की है, जो कि होनी चाहिये, वहां उन का दिल निहायत नरमी और मेहरबानी का है। वह उन की बातों को सुनें। एक

साल, दो साल तक उन लोगों को बड़ा रगड़ा लग चुका है, वह भुखों मर रहे हैं। उन को तन्खाह नहीं मिली है। मैं निहायत इज्जत के साथ, निहायत प्यार के साथ, निहायत अदब के साथ और निहायत अकीदत के साथ मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) क्या शाउट करते हो, एक्सप्लायटर्स? कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है इन साहब को गरीब पुलिस के साथ। होम मिनिस्टर साहब एलान करें कि उन के केसेज को बन्द किया जायेगा, उन के मामलों को वापस लिया जायेगा और उन गरीब आदमियों के साथ हमदर्दी दिखलाई जायेगी।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : After a series of increases, mentioned by Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha, to the Central Government employees during the past 20 years, these employees have raised certain basic demands and they have also decided to go on a one-day strike on the 19th September to see that their demands are conceded. Now, some of the major demands are : need-based minimum wage must be fixed for the lowest categories and on the basis of that proportionate grades must be fixed; secondly, hundred per cent neutralisation of the cost of living index must be calculated and must be granted to them; the dearness allowance must be merged with the basic salary; and all that. Similar other important demands have been raised. Are they justified in raising such basic and fundamental demands at this juncture? My opinion is that they should have raised these demands even earlier; long ago they should have raised these demands and decided on a determined strike so that they could have got these things from the Government. I am saying this on a particular fact that I have in my possession.

So much was said about so many increases during the past 20 years. Even after so many increases through the Pay Commission Gajendragadkar

Commission and all sorts of Commissions, what is their present position as compared to 1947? The hon. members who talked so much did not consider this simple fact.

If we take 1947, the year of Independence, as the base year and take 100 as the cost of living index in that year, the lowest-paid government employee was getting Rs. 55 as total emoluments; if we take the Independence year, 1947, as the base year and 100 as the cost of living index, the cash that he was getting at that time was Rs. 55. In the first quarter of 1968, the cost of living index was 370, *i.e.*, on the basis of 100 in 1947. This means that he must get a cash equivalent to Rs. 162 to enable him to purchase the same amount of materials which he got for Rs. 55 in 1947. Is he getting Rs. 162? Notwithstanding all the allowances granted by these Commissions, as against Rs. 162, in the first quarter of this year, he was getting only Rs. 129. Rs. 129 means that they were getting only 80 per cent of the real wages which they got in 1947 which means—I hope Shrimathi Tarkeshwari Sinha will look into this fact also—that notwithstanding the series of increases, today in 1968 they have been brought to a position where a wage-cut of 20 per cent has been enforced on their earnings. My hon. friends were talking so much and shouting so much about the Himalayas....

(Interruptions)

16 HRS.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I was speaking about the jawans.

SHRI UMANATH : During the time of the Defence Ministry's demands, where was my hon. friend? We spoke about the jawans. Jawans are not his monopoly.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What does he think of himself? I cannot be cowed down by him. (Interruptions)

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SHRI UMANATH : I want to tell this hon. Member who talked so much about the jawans and also this House that today if the Central Government employees are fighting, they are fighting not for a higher standard of living but they are fighting for the restoration of the wage-cut. That is the real essence of the matter. It is a fight for the restoration of the wage-cut and not for a higher standard of living.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now, he will not shout.

SHRI UMANATH: The national income of this country, as calculated by this Government during the past 20 years has gone up by 20 per cent according to official statistics, but the Central Government employees have suffered a wage-cut of 20 per cent. I would like you to compare these figures with another figure. The minimum electricity charges sanctioned by the Government of India to a Minister at the Centre is Rs. 200. If they give 100 per cent neutralisation it will mean only Rs. 162. This Government is refusing to pay 100 per cent neutralisation and refusing to enable the Central Government employees to meet their total family needs even to the extent of 81 per cent of the electricity charges allowed to the Ministers. This is the shameful position that this Government is taking. Now, I come to the other question.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Finance Minister and the Home Minister are both going away from the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I am present here taking down notes.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : As the hon. Member got so angry they both have gone away.

SHRI UMANATH : Every time the Central Government employees raise their demands, two or three arguments are generally raised. One argument is that the income of the rural population in the villages is so low and the differential between the income of the rural population and that of the Central Government employees is so vast and that should not be allowed. This argument has been used by my hon. friend who was talking so much about the jawans and so on.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Yes, of course, I talked about the jawans. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI UMANATH : When the Central Government employees make a demand, they raise the question of differential between the income of the lowest-paid rural population and that of the Central Government employees. Shri Sanjeevaiah when he was Minister here said that the lowest salary must be Re. 1 per day for the rural population. All right. The Avadi session of the Congress laid down that the differential between the lowest and the highest income in this country should not be more than 1:30. Now, let us take the salaries of the Ministers. When they decided about their salaries, did they base them on the Avadi decision that the differential should be 1 : 30? Today, the relationship between the income of the lowest-paid rural population and that of a Cabinet Minister is not 1:30 or 1:40 but 1:100. This is the thing they have done. I want to ask this Government : when the poor Central Government employees raise their demands, the question of fixation of a minimum, then Government cite this as their objection, but when the Ministers fixed their salaries, in the ratio of 1 to 100, where was this argument? Did it enter their heads? Where did it go? It went into the skies, into the air. This is the non-sensical argument they are putting forth.

The other day the Finance Minister in reply to a question said that

100 per cent neutralisation would amount to Rs. 102 crores. I would add another Rs. 100 crores because the State Government employees are also involved. So far as 100 per cent neutralisation is concerned, it will come to about Rs. 200 crores. Now, Shri Morarji Desai says : Rs. 200 crores! It means putting a burden on the taxpayer. When Central and State Government employees' basic demand is raised, the argument is put forward that it would involve increasing the burden of the taxpayer! I would like to say this. The cement industry demanded a higher rate for cement; the colliery owners asked for higher prices for coal; sugar factory owners asked for higher price for sugar. If these demands are conceded, will it not tax the taxpayer of this country? Will it not hit his pocket? If the price of cement is increased, if the price of sugar is raised and if the price of coal is enhanced, all this will hit the taxpayer. But when these people asked for increases, the same Morarj-Desai and Chavan did not tell them : 'No, no this is going to further tax the taxpayer'. They readily obliged them. That is the point.

I ask this question : When you raised the question of the taxpayer being burdened when the employees' demand for a minimum wage for their entire family needs, and when you did not raise the same argument to prevent the colliery owners, the sugar magnates and the textile magnates from putting up their prices, why do you bring in this question here in the case of the employees alone? My submission is that for this Government, so far as the country's and people's wealth is concerned and our people's labour is concerned, it is not meant for enriching the people themselves; it is meant to enrich Tatas and Birlas. That is why they are not raising this argument against them but are doing so against the employees.

Finally, now they are going on strike. All the four wage settlement machineries have failed and now they have come to a decision to strike.

First there was the tripartite. The second was the Pay Commission machinery. Third was the wage board and fourth, JCM in which arbitration everything, is included. All the four have gone out. The tripartite machinery is smashed by Government themselves. They are the first to defy its decision. As regards the Pay Commission, we have seen. Notwithstanding the Pay Commission, there was a wage cut of 20 per cent. So the Pay Commission ultimately turned out to become an instrument through which a wage cut is enforced and not a wage increase given. So that has also failed.

Then the wage board. We have seen how it has worked in the case of the newspaper employees. After four years of the wage board decision, they have gone on strike for forty days now and it is continuing. We could have gone on strike four years back. Why should we have waited? Then the JCM has also failed.

Hence this decision to go on strike by government employees. The bank employees are also going on strike, the LIC employees are now prepared for strike. The all India employees of State governments are to strike. If at all there is going to be any lesson in this situation, it is not that the Central Government employees only must go on a determined strike, but that the LIC Banks' and State Government employees, all should go on strike unitedly to get a minimum standard of living by fighting this Government.

श्री एस. एम. जोशी (पूना) : सभापति जी, सदन के सामने जो सवाल है, वह बहुत ही गम्भीर है। श्रोमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने एक अच्छे वकील की तरह बाल की खाल निकाल कर यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि जो मजदूर आरबिट्रेशन चाहते हैं, उन को आरबिट्रेशन मांगने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

सभापति जी, यह जो जे० सी० एम० बनी, जिसके रूल्ज अभी सदन में पढ़ाये गये, यह मशीनरी कैसे बनी, इस की तह में जब हम जायेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आज जो हमारी मांग है उसी मांग को लेकर यह जे० सी० एम० बनी। 1960 में जब केन्द्रीय मजदूरों की हड़ताल हुई थी, उस समय भी मैं उस के लिये जिम्मेदार था। अभी यह बताया गया है कि हम लोग लोडरी का शौक रखते हैं और अपना उन्नु सीधा करने की कोशिश करते हैं और लोगों को हड़ताल में ले जाते हैं। लेकिन, सभापति जी, मैं उन आदमियों में हूँ जो हमेशा कम्प्रोमाइज की कोशिश करते हैं। मगर कम्प्रोमाइज की भी कोई हद होती है, जिसके आगे कोई कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं हो सकता है—उस के आगे तो फिर सरण्डर रह जाता है। आप यह देखिये कि 1960 में जो स्ट्राइक हुई वह किस मांग को लेकर हुई तथा उस का विरोध भी हुआ, वह किस लिये हुआ? स्ट्राइक की मांग थी कि हम को डीयरनेस एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिये, जब वह नहीं दिया गया और इन्कार कर दिया गया, तब मजदूरों को मजबूरन स्ट्राइक करनी पड़ी।

अभी जैसा हमारे मित्र डांगे साहब ने पूछा कि आखिर यह मामला क्या है—यह लड़ाई क्यों हुई और जे० सी० एम० क्यों बनी? अभी जब आप एग्जीमेन्ट का अर्थ बता रहे थे, व्याख्या कर रहे थे तो बताया गया है कि अगर क्लास आफ वर्कज हम बतायेंगे तो हमारा आरबिट्रेशन मांगने का अधिकार हो जाता है। हम आरबिट्रेशन नहीं चाहते हैं। वैसे अगर मजदूरों की मांग है, तो हम समझते हैं कि बातचीत होनी चाहिये, बातचीत से हल नहीं होता है तो फिर अपनी जो शक्ति है, उस शक्ति के जरिये

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

कलैक्टिव वारगेनिंग करते हैं और उस के बाद आखरी कदम होता है—स्ट्राइक। हमारे जो सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं, शासन के कर्मचारी हैं—क्या उन को स्ट्राइक पर जाना चाहिये—यह सवाल उठता है, क्योंकि स्ट्राइक होने से सारी मशीनरी ठप्प हो जाती है, इस लिये देश के हित में है कि हम लोग स्ट्राइक न करें। लेकिन अगर स्ट्राइक नहीं करना चाहेंगे तो हमारी मांगें कैसे पूरी होंगी। इस लिये जैसा डांगे साहब ने बताया—कोई रास्ता बूढ़ निकालने के लिये जे. सी. एम. बना ताकि जिन मामलों में हमारा मतभेद रहेगा, यदि वे मजदूरों के मामले हैं तो आर्बिट्रेटर के पास जायेंगे और ये दोनों मामले, जिनके खिलाफ कहा जाता है—वे मजदूरों के ही मामले हैं।

एक मामला नीड-वेस्ड-वेजेज वाला मामला है, वह वेज-क्लास एम्प्लाइज के लिये है, जिनको चौथे दर्जे के एम्प्लाइज कहा जाता है, उन के लिये आता है और जो स्ट्राइक हुई, उस के बाद स्ट्राइक को फाइट करने के लिये जो मशीनरी बनी, वह भी ऐसे ही मामले को लेकर बनी, डीयरनेस एलाउन्स को लेकर बनी। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है? एक तरफ प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बात है और दूसरी तरफ यह बात हो रही है। इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि यह काफ़ी गम्भीर मामला है। अगर आपको आर्बिट्रेशन नहीं देना है तो कोई दूसरा जरिया निकालो। अगर जरिया नहीं है तो यह कैसे हो सकता है कि कुछ भी न किया जाय। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। हम मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि बन कर यहां बैठे हैं, हम आपसे कहते हैं कि यह कोई सैन्ट्रियेट के सरकारी कर्मचारियों का ही मामला नहीं है, यह मामला रेल्वे के मजदूरों का है, यह

मामला डिफेन्स के कर्मचारियों का है, पी. ड० ल० डी के लोगों का मामला है, पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ के लोगों का मामला है तथा उन संस्थानों के लोगों का मामला है जिसमें सम्पत्ति पैदा होती है, धन पैदा होता है—ऐसे मजदूरों का माग्नला है। सिर्फ इस लिये कि वे संस्थान हुकूमत के हाथ में चले गये हैं, इस लिये उन का कोई अधिकार नहीं रहा—यह नहीं हो सकता। टाटा के मजदूरों को स्ट्राइक का अधिकार है तो फिर आज हमारी फैक्ट्रीज में जो लोग काम करते हैं—जैसे डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन है, एम्प्लोयेशन फैक्ट्रीज हैं, उन मजदूरों को अगर स्ट्राइक का अधिकार नहीं है, तो फिर उन के लिये दूसरे जरिये होने चाहियें।

इन सब समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये हम को जे० सी० एम० का जरिया बताया गया। लेकिन आज चव्हाण साहब कह रहे हैं कि तुम उस में पोलिटिक्स लाते हो। मैं चव्हाण साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह पोलिटिक्स कहाँ है। अगर जे० सी० एम० में झगड़ा हो गया, तो वह किसी एक पार्टी का झगड़ा नहीं है, उस में इन्टक के लोग भी थे, हमारे लोग भी थे, सब लोग थे। अगर उस में किसी बात को लेकर मतभेद हुआ, तो उसे पोलिटिक्स कैसे कह सकते हैं। जब हम ब्रिटिश के खिलाफ लड़ते थे, तो हमारे देश में एक छोटी सी जमायत ऐसी भी होती थी, जो हम लोगों को कहा करती थी कि तुम को अपनी फोटो समाचार-पत्रों में देखनी है, इस लिये तुम आजादी के लिये लड़ रहे हो। इस लिये, सभापति जी, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पोलिटिक्स हमारा सिर्फ प्रोफेशन ही नहीं है, बल्कि एक मिशन है जिसको लेकर हम ने अब तक काम चलाया है।

इस लिये आज सवाल जरिये का सवाल है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करूंगा—वह यहां पर बैठे नहीं हैं, शायद सलाह—मशविरा करने गये हैं—कि सलाह—मशविरा कर के अगर इस में कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है तो अवश्य निकालें। चव्हाण साहब कहते हैं—कि बातचीत करने के लिये आओ। किस लिये? यह मामला आबि-ट्रेबल है या नहीं है। यह तो बाल की खाल निकालने की बात हुई—हम इस के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह मामला तय हो, कैसे तय हो, यानी नीड-वेज-वेजेज के लिये क्या करना चाहिये, इस बात की कोई चर्चा है, तो हम जाने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन उस मशीनरी में वह फिट बैठता है या नहीं बैठता है—इस के लिये हम नहीं जायेंगे। वह आबिट्रेशन मशीनरी इस लिये बनी कि स्ट्राइक न हो और हमारी मांगें पूरी हो जायं—लेकिन सरकार उस को करना नहीं चाहती है।

अब क्या करना चाहिये—मुझे तो कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता है। जो एक्शन कमेटी बनी है, मैं उस का चेयर-मैन हूँ और मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ—भले ही ये लोग हमें गोलियां खिलायेंगे, हम गोलियां खने के लिये तैयार हैं। रोटी नहीं मिलती है तो गोलियां भी खा लेनी चाहियें। आप कुछ भी कहें, मजदूरों के सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं रह गया है, अब अन्याय का विरोध हमें करना होगा। हम गांधी जी के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चलने वाले हैं, थोड़ा सबक हम ने उन से सीखा है, सब कुछ तो नहीं सीखा है। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के मजदूरों को अगर न्याय नहीं मिलता है, तो देश की सेवा अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो सकती, वे अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं

कर सकते, अपनी कार्यक्षमता को नहीं बढ़ा सकते और इस सब की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है।

मैं शासन से कहना चाहता हूँ—अब यह सिर्फ रुपये-पैसे का सवाल नहीं रहा है। आप लोग एग्जीमेन्ट की बात करते हैं, उस एग्जीमेन्ट को हम कुबूल करते हैं, हम उस पर कुछ दिन चले हैं, लेकिन जब उस एग्जीमेन्ट पर अमल की बात आती है तब आप यह कहते हैं कि यह एग्जीमेन्ट के विरुद्ध है या नहीं है—इस पर विचार करो—यह चीज नहीं चलेगी। पंजाब में कुछ दिन हुए रोडवेज के लिये एग्जीमेन्ट हुआ था, जब एग्जीमेन्ट को तोड़ा, तो उस के खिलाफ लोगों ने हड़ताल की। उन को काम से हटा दिया गया। हम जानते हैं कि इसी तरह से यहां भी हम लोगों को सताया जायगा हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जब हम लोग स्ट्राइक करेंगे तो उस को दबाने के लिये इनके पास पूरी मशीनरी है, जो मशीनरी ब्रिटिश लोगों के पास थी, वही मशीनरी इन के पास भी है, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि हम अपने मजदूरों को खतरों में डालें। लेकिन जब हम यह फैसला करते हैं कि हम स्ट्राइक करें, तो सोच सामझकर कर रहे हैं, इस की जिम्मेदारी अपनी समझकर कर रहे हैं।

मेरा कहना सिर्फ इतना ही है कि हमारे सामने नैतिकता का सवाल है। आप के साथ हम एग्जीमेन्ट करते हैं और अपनी स्ट्राइक की बात को छोड़ते हैं तो यह कैसी नैतिकता रही? यह भी एक अजीब बात है कि दूसरे देशों के साथ जो हमारे एग्जीमेन्ट्स होते हैं उन को हम मानते हैं लेकिन यहां आपस में किये गये एग्जीमेन्ट को आप तोड़ देते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि कच्चे सम्बन्धी एवार्ड हम ने माना

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

क्योंकि उस के एवाइड को मानने के लिए दोनों पार्टीज का एग्रीमेंट था लेकिन मजदूरों के साथ किये गये अपने एग्रीमेंट को यह लोग तोड़ रहे हैं। यहां भी सरकार को अपने एग्रीमेंट को अनिग्न करना चाहिए था।

मेरे सामने यह बात है कि मजदूरों को जब मैं स्ट्राइक पर ले जाऊंगा तो उन के ऊपर जो आफत आयेगी, जो मुसीबत का पहाड़ टूटेगा उसे मैं सोच नहीं सकता हूँ। लेकिन इस के साथ ही हम लोगों को यह भी देखना है कि क्या हम डरपोक बन कर जुल्म और नाइसाफी के आगे सिर झुका देंगे? यह नहीं हो सकता है और अपनी जायज मांगों को मनवाने के लिए और न्याय हासिल करने के लिए अगर हमें खतरे के रास्ते में जाना पड़ता है तो हमें जाना चाहिए। वह एक हमारे ऊपर फर्ज आता है और हमें उस कर्तव्य को अंजाम देना है। लेकिन जहां मैं मजदूरों के अधिकार के लिए लड़ता हूँ और उन को कहता हूँ कि वह अपने जायज हक्क को प्राप्त करें वहां मैं यह भी उन से कहता हूँ कि जब वह लोग अपने काम पर ड्यूटी पर जाते हैं तो उन को मन लगा कर मेहनत के साथ अपनी ड्यूटी करनी चाहिए क्योंकि उन्हें याद रखना है कि टैक्सपेयर्स से वह जो रुपया बतौर उजरत के पाते हैं उस की ऐवज में उन्हें पूरा-पूरा काम भी करना चाहिए। इसी के साथ जब कर्मचारी विवश होकर हड़ताल पर जाते हैं तब भी वह वेश का ही काम कर रहे हैं और अगर वह 19 सितम्बर को एक दिन की हड़ताल पर जा रहे हैं तो ऐसा वह लाचार होकर ही कर रहे हैं और इस के सिवाय उन के पास कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं रह गया है। अगर हमारे मजदूर एक दिन की हड़ताल पर

19 सितम्बर को जायेंगे तो उस की जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों पर नहीं है बल्कि खुद उन के ऊपर है जिन्होंने कि यह एग्रीमेंट तोड़ा है। वह लोग ही इस के लिए जिम्मेदार रहेंगे। मैं इतना कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लॉईज के लिए जो मोशन मूव किया है मैं उस के बारे में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। वह मोशन इस तारीके पर है :

“This House expresses its concern at the refusal of the Government to refer the demand of the Central Government employees regarding need-based minimum wage and merger of DA....” etc.

मैं इस बात से सहमत होते हुए कि हमें अपने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मदद करनी चाहिए, हमें यह देखना है कि हमारे रिसोर्सेज उन को किस हद तक मदद कर सकने की स्थिति में हैं। मदद करने का एक रास्ता होता है और उस के लिए मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह मिल कर एक साथ बैठ जायें और मुद्दों पर ठंडे दिल से तबादला ख्याल करके किसी कौमन एग्रीमेंट पर पहुंच जायें।

मेरे भाई ने फरमाया कि वह 19 सितम्बर को हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो वह स्ट्राइक करने जा रहे हैं उस के लिए वह यह देखें कि आखिर पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर के प्रति भी उन की एक जिम्मेदारी है और वह इस बात को जरा मन में सोचें कि उन की इस स्ट्राइक से पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर का कितने रुपये का नुकसान होगा मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन को बड़ा हुआ मंहगाई

भत्ता न मिले या उन का वेतन न बढ़ाया जाय लेकिन हमें अपनी लिमिटेशंस का भी ख्याल रखना है। उस के साथ आप डिफेंस आर्गनाइजेशन को भी देखिये। अगर आप वेतन और मंहगाई भत्ता आदि यहां पर बढ़ा सकते हैं तो आप को डिफेंस आर्गनाइजेशन में भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। उस के जितने भी कर्मचारी आप के हिन्दुस्तान भर में हैं और वह हर एक सूबे में हैं वहां पर भी उन की वेजेंस को और दूसरी चीजों को माननीय सदस्य के मोशन के अनुरूप बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि आप उस के लिए अपने पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर को देख लीजिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप लोग उन के लिए बैठ करके एक ठंडे दिमाग के साथ इन सारी चीजों को देखें। गरम दिमाग से काम करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आखिर में वह सब हमारे भाई हैं और वह देश का काम करते हैं इस से मैं इंकार नहीं करता लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इस बात को भी देखें कि वह जो आप के एम्प्लॉईज हैं वह दफ्तरों में कितनी दफे बाहर जा-जा कर चाय पीते हैं और यह कि दफ्तर में वह कितना ऐक्चुएली काम करते हैं? आप के पास में आफिसर्स हैं और उन से पता लगाया जा सकता है कि हर एक आदमी को कितना वर्क करने के लिए दिया जाता है और यह कि वह इतना वर्क कर रहे हैं? अगर ऐसा कोई डांचा नहीं रक्खा गया है, वर्क लोड हर एक आदमी के लिए फिक्स नहीं किया गया है तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट्स की शक्ति है। यह तय किया जाय कि कितना काम हर एक सरकारी कर्मचारी से लिया जाय और उतना काम उन से बराबर लिया जाय। यदि वह अपना पूरा कोटे वाला काम नहीं करते हैं तो आप को आगे आना चाहिए और कहना चाहिए कि

इस आदमी ने अपना पूरा काम नहीं किया है इसलिए उस प्रपोरशन में उस की तनखाह काटी जानी चाहिए।

जब सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बेजेज और मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने का सवाल उठता है तो फौज के जो आदमी हैं उन को भी आप देख लीजिये। वह बड़े मुश्किल हालत में आप के बौरडर ऐरियाज की हिफाजत कर रहे हैं। वह किस तरह से वहां पर हैं, उन के बच्चों की क्या हालत है, उन के बच्चों की पढ़ाई की क्या हालत है इन सारी चीजों को मद्देनजर रख कर ही आप इस काम को करें। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं आप के साथ इस में रहूंगा और रहूंगा ही नहीं बल्कि लीड भी करूंगा लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा सारी चीजों को ठंडे दिमाग से आप सोचिये। आप अपने पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर को देखिये कि कितना रुपया आप कहां से लेने वाले हैं? जल्दबाजी में काम करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। लेकिन इतना मैं कहने पर मजबूर हूं कि आज के हालात में गवर्नमेंट के पास इतना पैसा नहीं हो सकता है कि वह आप की सारी मांगों को मान ले। इतना कहने के बाद मैं अपना ब्याख्यान समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the ordeal through which the two million employees of the Central Government went in 1960 I suppose three lessons, three inferences, three conclusions were drawn. Some were victory, some were losses to us. On the side of credit I would put these three. One was that we after a struggle of nearly two decades succeeded in persuading the Government of India to accept the principle of arbitration even when the Government is the employer. Nobody had been persuaded by the logic of the Government of India that arbitration is a good thing to accept when the dispute is between

[Shri Nath Pai]

a private capitalist and the workers. But somehow what is good in a dispute where the private capitalist is concerned was not supposed to be good enough where the Government of India was the employer. Shri Jaiprakash Narayan has been strenuously trying to persuade the Government of India to accept this principle. But out of the sacrifice of the Government employee in their struggle of 1960 came this one single victory, that is the acceptance of the principle of arbitration.

There were two lessons since Shri Chavan was not the then Home Minister I want to recall them. One was that the strike exposed the hollowness of the claim of the Congress Party that it is trying to create a socialist pattern of society I would like Shri Chavan to know that socialism is something that does not come through legislation. It has to be built from the bottom, from the foundation, slowly and gradually and if our claim that we are dedicated to this cause is a serious one if we are sincere about what we claim what we want to do, then the question comes who are going to be the carpenters, the masons and the builders of the new edifice of this socialism? If you are serious about what you want to do, who are going to be your colleagues your comrades in arms, who are going to drag the chariot of socialism towards its goal. Certainly it is not your ICS officers to day. I have great regard for some of them. But we see what their loyalty is towards socialism. They are running public enterprises. The day they resign or they retire from that post they are joining one private company after another. This is not the kind of colleague whom I would like to have in my task of building socialism. Basically, if the goal of the nation to gradually progress towards a welfare society and then to a socialist society is to be achieved, then we must see who are the colleagues. I have no doubt Shri Bhagat by your side is a good colleague. But your ultimate colleagues will be the two-and-a-half million employees

who are running the machinery of the Government of India. If they become partners, if they become colleagues, if they get committed to this goal, then only there is some hope for this country in reaching its destination. Everything is done to thwart their wishes, to defeat them, to demoralise them. Still we want to claim that we want to march towards this goal.

The third advantage is something which came to us that I would like my fellow colleagues to bear in mind. There was a third lesson from the strike of 1960. It was this, that no leader of the Central Government employees should forget that when Parliament is not in session they should consider three times before giving a call for a strike. The government was tremendously benefited by the fact that the strike was during a time when Parliament was in recess. They could use all the modern apparatus of suppression. 45,000 government employees were suspended, 21,000 were arrested and all the other apparatus were turned full-scale against the employees. So, we will have to take into consideration this fact also that once a strike takes place, we the leaders suffer only partially. During the last strike 2 million employees suffered 12,000 of whom were without a job for a long time. That has also to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman, somebody now said that politics is the cause of the strike. May I read a candid admission on the part of the then Prime Minister of India. I think it was Shrimati Taraeshwari Sinha who, while intervening in the debate, said that she has a little understanding of these things. I must confess that a little understanding is a very dangerous thing. May I now read to her letter? This is not politics. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a confidential letter, a copy of which Shri Chavan must have received in his then capacity as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, said this to his colleagues :

"We have thus far not evolved any adequate machinery for the

rapid settlement of disputes of this type. The Government's way of dealing with such matters is a leisurely way and it takes months and even years before we come to grips with the problems. A problem which perhaps could have been solved with greater ease becomes more difficult. Frustration takes place and passions are aroused and these lead to a conflict which ultimately does no good 'to anyone'.

I would like to tell my hon. friends in the Congress Party that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote this after the 1960 strike. Whatever he might have said on the floor of the House, to his colleagues he was admitting that it was his government's policy which was the main cause of the government servant's strike of 1960. Then I would like to read the speech of another distinguished member of the Congress Party, Shri G. L. Nanda. What is the dispute about? Shri G. L. Nanda, participating in the same debate says that there was a unanimous recommendation of the labour conference. What was the unanimous recommendation about? Were the government employees asking for the moon? They were asking for something to which the government was a party. Shri G. L. Nanda defended it, as was very eloquently cited by the mover of the Resolution than I could have possibly done. Here he says :

"While accepting that the minimum wage was a need-based wage which should ensure the minimum human needs of the industrial workers, the following norms were accepted as a guide for all wage-fixing authorities including minimum wage committees."

And then he says :

"I do not know how the government made a mistake about the calculation as to the burden the tax-payer will have to carry in case the government wishes to implement this recommendation."

He spells out what is the minimum wage. I do not know whether Shri

Chavan's advisers have placed before him the relevant papers but I think it is worth going into. Anyhow, I shall not take the time of the House on this point.

Now, what is this quarrel about? I was submitting earlier that it took three long years of persuasion with the Government of India and ten years of struggle before the principle of compulsory arbitration was accepted. Here I would like to read what my other colleagues have read.

16.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, you were a witness to this debate and you were evincing keen interest in the emergence and evolution of the struggle of the working class in this country. The preamble to the agreement between the government employees and the Government of India has this to say :

"The Government of India have decided to establish a machinery for joint consultation and arbitration of unresolved disputes."

I would like Shri Chavan to bear in mind that this is the key-stone of the arch of negotiations between the government and its employees, its pillar, its base, its foundation. If in the preamble it is stated what is the objective of this machinery, where does the quarrel come? Now, about clause 13 and clause 16, I think you were right that they are to be read together. But what is the very purpose of this machinery? How was it born? How was it conceived? May I recall another incident? Perhaps, he might not have the file with him. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in a letter to me dated the 17th of January written from Bangalore had this to say :

"I agree with you that some kind of a consultative machinery will have to be evolved."

Perhap you knew this thing.

[Shri Nath Pai]

This had been accepted by Government in 1960 but this was created only two years back. Have we given it a fair trial? At the first real opportunity of the test for the Government, the Government backs out of its commitment. I want Shri Chavan to ponder calmly and coolly over the implications of the Government trying to back out of its own solemn commitment.

There may be difficulties. As Shri Joshi has rightly pointed out we shall sit down to consider your difficulties and find out some other method. He made a constructive suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Deputy Whip of the Congress cannot go on continuously disturbing the proceedings. This shuffling across must stop. I will not speak till it stops. This is distracting the House continuously. I have great regard for him; he is a personal friend of mine; but this is the Lok Sabha going on. What is this continuous shuffling along? I do not mean any personal disrespect to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude now.

SHRI NATH PAI : We are talking something; we want to advance something. It is a very serious matter. We are confronted with the prospect of a strike. We know the penalties our Government employees have to pay. We are not taking this decision lightheartedly. With a heavy heart we reach this conclusion if we fail in persuading Shri Chavan and his colleague. We still hope that he might rise to the occasion and find a way out. Nobody is wanting that the doors be closed. We do not want the doors to remain closed.

As Shri Joshi pointed out on what basis? We are not demanding something new. This is what you promised. This was the understanding. The then Home Minister his worthy predecessor Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri one day called some of us before the

recognition of the Government employees which was withdrawn as a result of the strike by way of punishment was granted and during the negotiations he once suggested to us, "I am prepared to accept the principle of arbitration; will you not now give up your right to strike?" We reported this to you. We said, "Shastriji, do you feel sure that always this country will be having Home Ministers of your commitment to democracy? A time may come when very arrogant type"—I do not mean you, please—"worse people can one day be Home Ministers." He is dedicated to democracy... (Interruption). Please do not try to distort and mislead. There is enough misunderstanding as it is and I do not want to add to it.

We told him, "The right to strike, not responsibility but when every other avenue has been closed, is one of the pillars of democracy; if we surrender it, we do not take away the right of the working class only but we take away one of the major weapons and shield of democracy in India."

I want to make a plea. Now is not the time to go into detailed arguments. The Government is on the horns of a dilemma. If you accept the principle that the merger of dearness allowance is an arbitrable thing, do you not by implication accept that basic need-based wage is also arbitrable, because the two are so connected with each other that you cannot separate the one from the other? I want to submit to the Home Minister, if you accept the principle that dearness allowance merger question is arbitrable, what does it lead to? It leads to the basic question of what should be the minimum wage.

There is a huge responsibility on the Government of India. We are today seeing that the whole structure which we have been building gradually for a fair deal to labour in this country as one step towards the socialistic goal is crumbling down. You are concerned with the strike,

You were good enough to inform us that he is taking an enlightened interest in the settlement of this dispute. But I am afraid, if the Government of India does not realise its responsibility as the pace-setter of social justice, it is no use trying to tell the capitalists what they should do. It is in the interest of the Government of India to create better living and working conditions by giving better salary and other benefits to the working class. Will it have the authority to talk to the private capitalists that this is the kind of India they want to build if the Government of India does not see its way to this kind of honest working and fair deal to its employees? I am afraid, this will remain a dream only in words.

Finally, it is not yet too late. I completely endorse Shri S. M. Joshi's constructive approach to this. I miss Shri S. M. Banerjee, but even Comrade Dange has said, let us not take a false prestige idea. Time is still not lost. If all our appeals, all our pleasure turned down by the Government saying that there is nothing to discuss, the responsibility for what happens will be the Government's. This is not a threat; this is not a warning, still it is a plea with the Government of India that nothing is yet lost. Take a constructive approach and see how you can meet this legitimate demand of the Government employees which you have accepted and which your earlier colleague has said to the House is a legitimate thing on the part of the employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have already exhausted two hours, the time allotted for this debate. Mr. Sequiera and Mr. Banerjee have to speak. What I suggest is that they should be very brief and finish in a few minutes....

SHRI NAMBIAR : I want only two minutes....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Then I will call the Home Minister..

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I would like to intervene. They may continue later. We have some other work. We thought that the time was two hours....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time-table has been topsy-turvied....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not mind their continuing later. But I would like to intervene now. There is no question of any reply as such....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Before he speaks, I would like to....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. We have changed the time-table. We cannot blame him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : May I know when we will be taking up the Private Members' business?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After this.

SHRI NATH PAI : There is a very important Resolution.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : I want to know the time approximately. I must have an idea.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : About half an hour more. How long the Home Minister will take?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will take 15 minutes. I will make the briefest possible speech. I do not propose to reply to every point that has been raised here; that is not necessary.

Really speaking, the problem, in substance, is a very important one, no doubt, but is a very small one in content. The difference is very small I am glad, the hon. members have promised to be constructive in this matter. I hope, they will be constructive. Being constructive does not mean making merely constructive speeches. The question is whether

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

they are prepared to accept a constructive attitude or whether they have made it a point that whatever they have said must be conceded or whether they propose to be constructive... (*Interruptions*). I am putting my case. It is no use going to the entire background of the problem as some hon. friends have done. Some hon. friends gave a talk about socialism. Mr. Dange gave us a very interesting discourse on political economy....

AN HON. MEMBER : On arbitration.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Also on political economy. It was a very interesting discourse. It is a pleasure to listen to him when he explains from his own point of view the economic problems.

We also humbly claim to believe in socialism. Socialism does not grow out of demands. Socialism grows out of the growth of economy and social values which guide distribution of national income. This is, really speaking, the basic approach of socialism.

With this background, let us come to the problem. There are only two demands on which, at the present moment, argument is going on—one is about merger of dearness allowance and the other is the need-based minimum wage.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Full neutralisation also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are five demands.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am talking, really speaking of the two demands on which the entire controversy is going on

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Take also those which you have rejected.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : At the present moment, these are the two demands.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Full neutralisation is also very important.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It may be important. I will give you a little bit of the history of this problem. As I had some occasion to make a statement on the floor of the House also... (*Interruptions*) both the groups discussed the matter and recorded their disagreement. On behalf of Government it was explained to them that—it appears, it was a very carefully worded explanation that was given — both these demands are non-arbitrable....

AN HON. MEMBER : Seems ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I said, appears... (*Interruptions*). If we want to enter into a legalistic argument, I am prepared to argue the matter, but I do not want to do it because that is not the mood of the House. I know that.

If you look to the spirit of these rules, this constitution, the scheme for joint consultative machinery and compulsory arbitration, there is no doubt that compulsory arbitration is accepted, but accepted in a very limited way.

Let us not forget that it is not compulsory arbitration in an unconditional manner. Arbitration, if it has to be, really speaking, made applicable, must mean something definite. Now here is a problem which is being expected to be referred to arbitration in its entirety, in its totality: the question of need-based minimum wage. If at all we are talking in terms of socialism, are we merely going to consider this matter in isolation, in relation to a particular section? My hon. friend, Shri Randhir Singh, was right—I entirely share his spirit—when he asked : when we talk about a need-based minimum, is it only for a particular class of people in India? What are we suggesting? It is only those who are very well organised and who can compel strikes

or create obstructions in the working of normal civil life of the country or Government, that have got the right to this ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Give to all.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If it is to be considered for the entire society, the approach has to be different.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : The convention embraces only the industrial workers.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When it suits him, he talks in terms of philosophy; when it suits him on other occasions, he starts talking in terms on conventions in a particular matter. It is an important matter. I do concede that need-based minimum wage is a concept which it ultimately must assert itself in the country. I have no doubt about it. But there also, you will have to prepare the country for it; merely preparing Government and merely creating a demand for that is not enough. You will have to create objective conditions in the country for that.

Therefore, the demand for a need-based minimum wage is a national issue, the economic, social, political and administrative implications of which will have to be thoroughly examined, worked out and then applied. That is a matter for planning as such.

About this question of the demands as such, we have invited those people—I have explained this point already for talks. We think, it appears to us, that these demands are non-arbitrable. But even then, we are prepared to discuss with you the arbitrability or non-arbitrability of this issue. We have said that. But that has been refused. Is it a constructive attitude? May I ask Shri Nath Pai?

SHRI NAMBIAR : Arbitrability is not to be discussed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : A thing which even the imperial Government did not refuse, here the representatives

of government employees refused to their own Government! Then they claim they are having a constructive attitude. Is it so?

SHRI NAMBIAR : Arbitrability is not to be discussed. That is clear.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Not clear. We are not considering the question of general arbitrability; we are considering here the question of arbitrability of a particular demand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Which is arbitrable.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has made up his mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If I say he is not Mr. Chavan, will he believe it?

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : If it is not arbitrable according to him—let us assume for argument's sake—what is his method to solve the problem ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is why I say, come and discuss. Let us see what are the arguments.

SHRI NATH PAI : What is the method ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It may be that I may succeed in persuading them and still further convincing them that I am right and they are wrong (*Interruption*) It is also a method. Can we say it is not? Why are they afraid to sit together?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why is he afraid of arbitration?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Why are they afraid of being convinced about this matter ?

They have said 'No'. Well and good. But the representatives of INTUC came and discussed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Loyal dog.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Wise people who are, really speaking, loyal to the nation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If Mr. Chavan is not loyal to the workers, they will not be loyal to him (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : They have to be loyal to the country, not to you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad that Shri Madhok and Shri Banerjee are thinking and speaking with one voice. I am glad to see Madhokji and Shri Banerjee speak with one voice ; it is a good thing.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Do you not think that loyalty to the country comes first ? No question of anybody agreeing or not agreeing.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not say that they should be loyal to me or to this Government. But loyalty to the nation is the most paramount thing.

I shall sum up our present attitude. We are prepared to discuss both these questions with them. We have told them that in the case of merger of dearness allowance, it is a specific problem and we are prepared to discuss this matter with them. When we are discussing any matter, to think of arbitration is premature. Still, in case our negotiations fail, I do not rule out arbitration about the merger of dearness allowance. What more reasonableness can you expect of the Government? But as far as the need based minimum wage is concerned, we are not in a position to accept this demand nor are we prepared to accept the arbitrability of that problem. I do not want anybody to be in any doubt about it. I do not know whether we have reached a stage in this country to accept this and leave it to some arbitrator to decide what is the need based minimum wage. The general concept of national minimum wage or whatever it is under examination by the Labour Commission at the present moment.

श्री रवि राय (वुरि): तो इसको भी नेशनल लेबर कमीशन के पास भेज दीजिए ।
 श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : पहले का काम तो पूरा होने दो ।

To cut a long story short we have got full sympathy for the Government employees. Somebody mentioned—and I accept that we are a family. We want to see them happy. But at the same time, sometimes the head of the family has to be a little firm in certain matters. Otherwise, the family is ruined. So, our position is that we are prepared to discuss this question of the merger of the dearness allowance. In case nothing comes out of this discussion, we shall leave it for arbitration. In the case of the need based minimum wage, there is no question of any arbitration.

SHRI NATH PAI : You did not answer the point of neutralisation of the cost of living. We have understood your mind—not that we agree. This point was raised by all of us. What is the constructive attitude of the Government ? That is not a tall claim, you will agree, that we get in 1968 what we were getting in 1947. The Reserve Bank Review pointed out last year—and we cited it for the benefit of the Finance Minister—that the real income of the industrial worker and the Government employee in the year 1967 was less by one percent than in 1947. Are we wrong that Government's policy should be to neutralise the increase in living costs ? What is the Government's attitude.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I am asked a question and an answer is to be given like this, it does not help. I should like to sit with my advisers and sit with his advisers also and discuss this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have moved a substitute motion which reads as follows :

That in the motion,—

for "calls upon the Government to refer these demands for arbitration"

substitute—

“regrets and terms this as a breach of faith and violation of accepted principle of compulsory arbitration in accordance with the Constitution of the J.C.M. and therefore calls upon the Government to honour its commitment and refer these demands for arbitration before the 19th September, 1968 — the day on which 27 lakhs of Central Government employees are going on a day's token strike against this injustice”

Sir, I expected some convincing answer from the hon. Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, but he had no argument. What did he say? He said that the employees' leaders did not want to discuss it or they refused to discuss it with the Cabinet Sub-Committee. If you read the resolution of the JCM, which was very ably read by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, you will find that this matter, whether it is salary or allowance, leave or hours of work, is arbitrable. Now, the question is whether the employees' representatives should discuss it for years together. It was discussed for two years in the JCM, and when the demand was finally rejected by the cabinet Sub-Committee, the Chairman from the Government side on the JCM, and when the rejection of the demand was recorded in writing, then it should have been referred to arbitration. But it has not been referred to arbitration. Then the two issues that is, the minimum wage and the merger of dearness allowance, which were rejected by the Cabinet Sub-Committee, by the Chairman of the JCM, were rejected and therefore, they should have referred it to arbitration. But it was certainly said that the employees' representatives should go and meet the Cabinet Sub-Committee consisting of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Labour Minister. What was to be discussed there? Whether arbitration should be resorted to or not, whether this question is

arbitrable or not: that was to be decided, and they wanted to refer this question of arbitration to an arbitrator? This is ridiculous. They could have clearly told the employees that they were not in a position to agree to it. I would have understood that, but by a jugglery of words they have cheated 27 lakhs of Government employees of their legitimate demand for arbitration.

I was one of those who discussed this problem with the then Home Minister, Shri Nanda and the Home Secretary, whether we should abjure the right to strike. The All-India Defence Employees' Federation, under the leadership of Shri S. M. Joshi and others, did not accept the JCM because we knew that in the JCM, the moment the employees go there, they are going to be cheated by this Government. We knew that, and our apprehensions were correct. Now, what remains? He wants us to discuss what? Whether this question is arbitrable or not. I can say here and now, as the representative of the joint council of action, that we are not going to discuss this issue unless the Government decides here and now that these matters will be referred to arbitration.

Why is he so afraid of referring this matter to arbitration? Because the Government has a weak case: the Government have done injustice after injustice to the Central Government employees, and today, you know once it is referred to arbitration, naturally they will be given a need-based minimum wage and they will have full merger of the dearness allowance, because this Government, after 20 years of Congress misrule, have failed to peg the prices, reduce the prices, hold the price-line. And today, the whole of Government employees have a right case and they demand more.

I am really sorry that after hearing Shri Chavan's speech, the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister did not make any statement which I expected from him. If Mr. Chavan's reply is final, and if the Prime Minister does not think it proper even to talk on this subject, what will happen? Whenever

we go to her in delegation on deputation, she smiles; that smile has got effect on us only for two or three hours. Not more than that. One should find out what is beyond that laughter, what is beyond that smile. There should be something more than that smile.

So, I am saying here and now' Mr. Chavan may be the Minister; they may all behave like Ministers, and they may try to crush us, the Central Government employees who number 27 lakhs. But the Central Government employees, under the banner of the joint council of action, despite fissiparous tendencies, fissiparous attempts of the INTUC who are the stooges of this Government and who may do whatever they like, will strike; the strike is going to take place on the 19th. All the Central Government employees, 27 lakhs of them, will be on strike, despite tear-gas, despite lathi charge despite the Preventive Detention Act and other measures. If he wants to have a discussion, we will not discuss this issue, whether it is arbitrable or not. We are prepared to discuss at a national level. Let the Prime Minister call a meeting of all the representatives and we are prepared to discuss. But not the question of arbitrability. We do not want to involve ourselves in this ticklish question whether it is arbitrable or not.

17 HRS

Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha said, this pertains to a particular grade. Minimum wage always applies to those who are getting the minimum, not to those who get the maximum. The allowance of the MPs is going to be increased shamelessly from Rs. 31 to Rs. 51. The allowances of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries have been increased by Rs. 250. Ministers can spend Rs. 40,000 on electricity, etc. But they do not want to give a minimum wage to Government employees. They have suffered so much and they will not suffer more. It is being said that there is politics in this. The only politics in this is that the Government has cheated 27 lakh employees and they will definitely go on strike on the 19th September.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Sir, without subscribing to some of the economic theories that have been put forth by some hon. colleagues from the opposition and calling the INTUC any names, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Gupta. This is a country with a large disparity of incomes. In these circumstances, it is the duty of this Government to be in the vanguard of any movement for a need-based minimum wage. Instead, we find that it is hiding behind commas, full stops and provisos of a Scheme. You are aware that in this country we have accepted the tripartites system, in labour matters. In this system, it is this very same Government which is the conciliator, and in many cases, arbitrator, in those disputes. If it treats its own employees in this way, what face has it got to act as a conciliator or arbitrator? We have at present the newspaper strike. If they are not able to put their own house in order and they are threatened with a strike by 27 lakh workers, how are they going to talk to the newspaper people? What face have they got to say anything?

This Government, under the able stewardship of the hon. Home Minister is very proficient in the acquisition of powers after powers. It is equally efficient in the misuse, or overuse, if you wish to be kind, of some of these powers in directions to its advantage. But when it comes to owning up its responsibilities, its proficiency and efficiency dips down to almost zero. Mr. Chavan has spoken about this being a national issue. If it is so, it has added importance, and it must be faced by this Government at the earliest possible moment. He also spoke of loyalty. May I ask him, is an employee to be loyal to the Government while the Government has no responsibility towards the employee at all? Is it loyalty from one side without responsibility from the other? I submit that the Government should stand up to its responsibilities and find a way which is acceptable to both sides to settle this question. Government should set its house in order and be an

example for all employers in this country, including those of agricultural labourers, as Mr. Randhir Singh wants, and all of us want as well.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) :
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief, but I cannot but remind the House of the Directive Principles of State Policy which provide that this State would secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people. It also provide for a clear directive to Government to ensure a living wage for its workers. There was a certain temper, a certain outlook, a certain point of view which pervaded this country when this Constitution was inaugurated. Today we find a section of our population, perhaps one of the most national minded and one of the most patriotic sections, subject to near starving conditions. I do not know the position in the whole country but I know about New Delhi.

17-06 HRS.

[SHRIMATI TARAKESHWARI SINHA *in the Chair*]

Madam, I happen to be here most of the time. There is a policy for which I cannot use any other word but a policy of repression. In this context, whether you refer to article 16 of the JCM or to the larger purposes of the National Commission of Labour, we cannot forget that in the Government today, as we saw in Shri Chavan today, there is a certain tendency to continue in a certain obstinate way and suppressing at the same time, an outlook which we thought would go out and in its place an outlook of reasonableness would come. Could anything be more reasonable than going to the Arbitration Board and asking the Arbitration Board to look into the financial aspect? We on this side of the House also realise that financial solvency is necessary in this country. But we must remind the Government, and it is our duty to remind them, that it must be a model employer. Otherwise what will happen is that in this country

economic policies will be inevitably produced which lead to extravagance and which in the name of effecting savings will really cut at the point where it hurts the most.

It is said here that all these are issues of a general nature. It is asked, are these issues arbitrable, are these not of a general nature? I would say, anyone looking at this matter with a cool disposition, as was suggested to us, would come to the conclusion that these are fairly specific issues. As far as my knowledge goes, in this city at least, the class IV employees above all are the people who have found that they have been deprived of any benefit under any sort of national wage policy. They have been oppressed and depressed. Today it is a wonder that there is any hope in their lives.

Whether they are high-sounding phrases which we have borrowed from abroad or not, we talk of Whitley Councils. But we forget that Britain, however exploiting it was outside, within the British Isles secured a certain standard of justice. That led many of us in India, including Gurudev Tagore, to hope that a progressive India and a progressive Britain could one day forget their differences.

What we find here is that a strike is impending on the 19th September, a strike which I can assure you will be successful as far as Delhi and New Delhi are concerned. I dare say it would be successful in the whole country because there is a feeling on the part of the people that these issues are after all issues which this Government can tackle if they have a will. Where there is a will there is a way. They are claiming that they can manage the affairs of 500 million people. This refers to a relatively small section of the population.

What is it that we are asking of them regarding the need-based minimum wage? If one looks at it one will find that perhaps it will add up to the present Rs. 135 plus another Rs. 65. However the Employees have demanded Rs. 30 only to start with the realisation of their demand of the Need-Based Minimum wage. Give this

employees Demands (M)

employees Demands (M)

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]
 Rs. 30 immediately. Give something to start with. Let there be a momentum. This, I submit, can only be done if you accept this principle of arbitration. I can go to various sources of information. I can refer you to the Nutrition Advisory Committee. It has provided certain norms. Find out what you are giving to your own employees. Then you expect from them a certain efficiency. You can look at the 15th Labour Conference. Find out whether or not a sum of Rs. 125 was mentioned. What does that Rs. 125 mean today? Finally, I would say that if you look at the general concept of productivity, of economic advance, we were given some statistics the other day in our parliamentary papers. What is the increase in national income? What does this mean? Though we cannot convert them to a specific situation, we find among the Treasury Benches a tendency to run away from challenges. There was a time when the Ministers themselves were bold enough to face a resolution. People brought up in a revolutionary context, who have shouted *Bande Mataram*, to day we find that whenever there is the slightest difference of opinion, the conclusion drawn is procrastination, the conclusion drawn is "let us leave these matters" or "let the sleeping dogs lie"; these are the mottos. I submit that in this case when it is conceded that wages are exceptionally low, when it is conceded that this subject of minimum wage has been raised in the world councils—may I remind you that from 1927 onwards it was discussed in the International Labour Organisation—what we have to find out is, what is the immediate utility of this rather obstructive attitude? We know that repression cannot succeed. I dare say the Soviets have undertaken repression in Czechoslovakia, and this matter will come before the House. People can be led astray. But wisdom lies in anticipating a situation. Let not the 19th find us in a situation where we have to present a spectacle to the world that we stop working in our offices and that we cause a lot of discomfort to those who find it necessary to transact public

business. As Gandhiji used to say, there is a limit to human patience. It was Gandhiji who taught us that there is virtue in divine discontent. So, let us not blame anyone. Rather, let us find out how we can use modern technology, modern methods of arranging our sorts of affairs, I refer to the speech of Shri Saigal. I like an approach of that nature. Let us think of better norms of working in our offices.

But I submit to the Home Minister that he is instilling fear and fear never leads to success. It is a certain creative outlook that is needed, a certain purposive outlook and that is what a discussion of this type should lead us to. The Government employees do not want to go on strike, but you are compelling them to go on strike. This is the attitude which is reflected more by the bureaucratic administration rather than the Directive Principles of State Policy. That is the difficulty. Because, bureaucracy has, as Max Weber pointed out, its own functions. Therefore, the purpose of political judgment, political analysis and synthesis of different outlooks which we create in this great forum of the Indian people is to present opportunities for fresh thinking and concrete resolution of something which we must adopt in our own society as well as in international society. May I, therefore, commend through you, Sir, to the Home Minister the need to take a fresh look at the subject and to realise that power does not consist of oppression, the modern concept of power is to communicate new ideas, new concepts and win allegiance to a new scheme of things which is unfolding itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Madam, I want only two minutes which was half promised to be.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Madam Chairman, I was very much perturbed to hear the speech of the hon. Home Minister where he said that the question of arbitrariness is not at all there and that on

[Shri Nambiar]

his side he had decided that this is not going to be referred to the arbitrator. But, between that opinion of his and the strike that is going to take place on the 19th September there is a very big gulf. That gulf, if it is not bridged, it will not end by a one-day strike on the 19th of September. That one-day strike on the 19th is a token one to bring home the point.

Arbitration on the need-based minimum wage, merger of dearness allowance with salary, compulsory retirement at the age of 50 or after 25 years of service, computerisation and consequent retrenchment, if these questions are not discussed and understanding reached before the 19th September there will be a token strike on the 19th September, to be followed by an indefinite strike by all the government employees on a date which is yet to be decided, which will lead to a very serious situation.

Let us not think that it is a one-day strike on the 19th September; alone, whether it happens or not, it does not end with that. It is a very serious thing. Anyhow, the Government of India will have to consider the issue in all its seriousness and will have to tackle it. They cannot get away with it. The Central Government employees are well organised and strengthened. They are very strong because of the reasonableness of their demand. Therefore the Government cannot escape it and this House cannot ignore it. If a remedy is to be found, he must have a second thought before it is too late. That is my appeal to him and I think he will be wise enough to respond to the appeal and the desire of the Members of this House.

श्री कबंरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का हार्दिक आभारी हूँ कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को सब तरफ़ से समर्थन मिला है। इस सदन की केवल एक माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने इस को पोलिटिकल गेम कहा है। मैंने तो बहुत नेकनीयती से इस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन के सामने रखा

था। माननीय सदस्या ने मेरे प्रस्ताव को पोलिटिकल गेम कहा है, लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उन्होंने मेरे बारे में कहा तो सही। मैं भी आप की आज्ञा से एक शेर पढ़ता हूँ :

वह गुस्से से देखें, मगर देखते तो हैं,
 मैं खार हूँ, हूँ तो किसी की निगाह में।

अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि मिनिमम वेज का मामला किसी भी हालत में आरबिट्रेशन में नहीं भेजा जायेगा। मैं आप के जरिये से उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह मांग तीस लाख सरकारी कर्मचारी कर रहे हैं; अगर यह आरबिट्रेशन को नहीं भेजी जायेगी तो इस प्रश्न को सुलझाने का और कौन सा तरीका है, इस समस्या की और कौन सी सालूशन है। इस सवाल का जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया है। सरकार ने जे० सी० एम० की जो स्कीम बनाई है, अगर उस में आरबिट्रेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं भी है, तो अगर सरकार का केस मजबूत है, तो फिर वह आरबिट्रेशन से क्यों भागना चाहती है? जब इस सदन में कहा गया कि कच्छ के प्रश्न को आरबिट्रेशन में न भेजा जाये, तो सरकार की तरफ़ से कहा गया था कि हमारा केस मजबूत है, हम आरबिट्रेशन से क्यों भागें। उसी तरह अगर इस मामले में भी सरकार का केस मजबूत है, तो उसे आरबिट्रेशन से क्यों भागना चाहिए?

लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि सरकार का केस कमजोर है और इसी कमजोरी की वजह से वह आरबिट्रेशन की बात को नहीं मानना चाहती है। उसे मालूम है कि अगर यह प्रश्न आरबिट्रेशन में जायेगा, तो उस का वरडिक्ट सरकार के खिलाफ़ होगा।

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

अच्छा होता कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब साफ़ तौर पर कहते कि हमारे देश की इकानोमिक कन्डीशन ठीक नहीं है ; हम आज सब सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पूरी मिनिमम वेज नहीं दे सकते हैं, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता देंगे। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दें, तो सदन उस को मान सकता है। लेकिन यह कहना बिल्कुल ग़लत है कि सरकार इस मामले को आरबिट्रेशन में नहीं भेजेगी।

अगर आरबिट्रेशन का वरडिक्ट सरकार के खिलाफ़ जाता है, तो उस के बारे में भी जे० सी० एम० स्कीम में प्राविज्ञान है। उस की धारा 21 में कहा गया है कि अगर आरबिट्रेशन की तरफ़ से कोई फ़ैसला दे दिया जाये और सरकार समझे कि वह नैशनल या पब्लिक इन्ड्रस्ट में उस को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सकती है, तो उस समय सरकार क्या करे ; उस की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :

“ Subject to the overriding authority of Parliament recommendations of the Board of Arbitration will be binding on both sides. If for reasons, to be recorded in writing, the Central Government is of the opinion that all or any of the recommendations of the Board of Arbitration should, on grounds affecting national economy, social justice, be modified, the Central Government shall, as soon as may be, lay before each House of Parliament the report of the Board containing such recommendations together with the modification proposed and the reasons therefor and thereupon Parliament will make such modifications in the recommendations as it may deem fit. Modifications may extend to the rejection of recommendations.”

इस का मतलब यह है कि अगर यह सबाल सीधे त्रिके से आता है, आरबिट्रेशन को भेजते हैं और आरबिट्रेशन

जो फ़ैसला देता है, अगर उस में कोई जैनुइन डिफिकल्टी है तो वह सदन के सामने आनी चाहिये, लिख कर आनी चाहिए, उस के क्या कारण हैं, कहां तक इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते हैं, कितना इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते हैं—यह सब बताना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन्होंने 30 लाख कर्मचारियों को एजीटेशन की तरफ़ धकेल दिया है। इस लिये मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस पर दोबारा विचार किया जाय।

दूसरी बात—इन्होंने यह कही है कि जो लोग एजीटेशन कर सकते हैं, जो लोग हड़ताल कर सकते हैं, उन को ही फायदा क्यों हो, बाकी लोगों को फायदा क्यों न हो। मेरा इस के बारे में यह सुझाव है कि देश में जितने भी इकानामिक इन्टरेस्ट्स हैं, उन की एक राजपण्ड-टेबिल कान्फ़ेन्स करनी चाहिये और वहां पर यह बात तय की जाय कि देश की नैशनल इन्कम पालिसी क्या हो, नैशनल प्रोडक्टिव पालिसी क्या हो, नैशनल प्राइस पालिसी क्या हो—इन का कोई साइन्टिफिक तरीका बनाया जाय और उस के बाद तय किया जाय कि हम इस तरह से इन्क्वलि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन या फयर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करेंगे। इस समय तो आपने इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं बना रखी है—एक स्लोगन लगाया हुआ है, आप मांगते हैं तो दूसरे लोग भी मांगते हैं, इस से मंहगाई बढ़ेगी—यह केवल स्लोगन मात्र है। आज से 25-30 साल पहले सब लोग ज्यादा यह पसन्द करते थे कि सरकारी नौकरी में जाय, लेकिन आज उल्टा हो गया है। आज सरकारी नौकरियों में तनख्वाह ज्यादा नहीं मिलती है। आज मिनिमम वेज बैंक के अन्दर 205 रु. माहवार है, टैक्सटाइल में 195 रु. माहवार है, इन्जीनियरिंग में 180 रु.

माहवार है और सरकार में केवल 135 रु. माहवार मिलता है—यानी सरकार में मिनिमम वेजज सब से कम है।

मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए सदन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, हम इस पर बैलेंसड तरीके से सोचें, पार्टी लाइन को छोड़ कर सोचें। वह देश की हमारी अपनी मशीनरी है, हमारा परिवार है, इस दृष्टि से सोचें। अगर इस दृष्टि से सोचें—तो यदि हमारी मशीनरी बिस्सैटिस—फाइड रहेगी तो देश में कमी एफिशियेन्सी नहीं आ सकती। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाइयों से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करें और सरकार से यह कहें कि वह इस को आर्बिट्रेशन के लिये भेज दें। अगर कोई दिक्कत आती है तो वह दिक्कत सदन के सामने आये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are two amendments to the Motion.

Is Mr. Dange pressing his amendment ?

Division No. 227]

Amat, Shri D.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Badrudduia, Shyi
Banarje , Shree S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dance, Shri S. A.
Dar, Shri Avdul Ghani
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dwiv dy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put Mr. Dange's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN :: Is Mr. Banerjee pressing his amendment ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes. Only voice vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put Mr. Banerjee's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put the main Motion, the Motion of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That this House expresses its concern at the refusal of the Government to refer the demands of the Central Government employees regarding need-based minimum wage and merger of dearness allowance with pay for arbitration and calls upon the Government to refer these demands for arbitration.”

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER
in the Chair] *The
Lok Sabha divided :*

AYES

[17.25 HRS.]

Gopalan, Shri P.
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwarlal
Jha, Shri Shiva Bhandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Khan, Shri Ghyayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kikar Sing, Shri

Kundu, Shri S.
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Misra, Shri Shrinibas
 Modak B. K.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Muhummad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 *Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Rai, Shri Jharkhande
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ranga, Shri

Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Azad, Shri Bhagwatjha
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Besra, Shri S.C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal

Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sequeira, Shri Erasmo De
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shastri, Shri Shri Shiv Kumar
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sondhi Shri M. L.
 Subbravelu, Shri
 Suraj-Bhan, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Umanath, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

NOES

Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageswar

Gajaraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indra
 Ganpat Sehai, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Tukuram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalakanti
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulasidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagajiwan Ram, Shri
 Jumir, Shri S. C.
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Shri DR.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Bushok Bakula, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahadeva Prasad, DR.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, DR. P.
 Marandi, Shri
 Master Shri Bhoela Nath
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Metha Shri Asoka
 Metha, Shri P. M.
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Nagnhoor, Shri M. N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath

Pant, Shri K. C
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patrap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathi, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Petil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, DR.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, DR.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri B. N.

Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sonar, DR. A. G.
Suder Lal, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tamaskar, Shri

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tiwari, Shri D. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Reports of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st and 28th August 1968, respectively”.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is : Ayes :78; Noes : 140.

The motion was negatived.

17.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MOVEMENT
IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA—*Contd*

17.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS’ BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy on the 14th August 1968 :

THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH
REPORTS

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR
(Dohad) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Reports of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st and 28th August 1968, respectively”.

“This House hails the brave people of Czechoslovakia in their bid to liberalise and democratic, the political life of their country, reiterates its faith in the policy of non-involvement and non-interference in the internal affairs of any country and appeals to all freedom loving countries to extend their support and sympathy to the movement in Czechoslovakia”,

along with amendment moved.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi, K. P. Singh Deo and Dr. Ranensen

NOES : Sarvashtri J. N. Pramanik, G. Venkataswamy and A. S. Saigal.

Out of 2 hours, we have taken 1 hour and 3 minutes, leaving 57 minutes. The Mover will need some time to reply. How much time will the Minister require ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : 10-15 minutes.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara): I am very grateful to my friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy for giving us this opportunity to express our concern for and solidarity with Czechoslovakia. Why are we so concerned about Czechoslovakia? Because of its history, its long history of struggle for freedom, of a profoundly rich culture and traditions of which any country can be proud. We are concerned with Czechoslovakia because we have enjoyed the valued friendship of that country; it rushed to our help when we were in difficulties, to strengthen our defences; it has helped us to build up our economy. I know something about it because for a period of time I was Co-chairman of the Economic Commission between India and Czechoslovakia. We are more concerned about Czechoslovakia because there a struggle of paramount importance is being waged and people are struggling to make socialism—or, the proper word is communism—humane. It is the effort at giving humanity, imparting humanity, into communism, that evokes our admiration. It is not only a struggle for humane communism; it is also a struggle for humane international order. Between nations and between peoples, there has got to be a civilised code of behaviour, a code of behaviour which would evoke the allegiance of the 20th century man. Because it is that kind of struggle that is being waged there, that as socialists we are deeply and profoundly concerned.

Sometimes, it is said : why is it that some of us take such keen interest where the communist countries are involved ? The reason is very

simple. Those who claim to be the wave of the future have to maintain standards which have to be very different from those who are only the backwaters of the past. The communists claim to be the wave of the future. We are entitled to judge them by the standards that history demands of us. In this House there are many of us who are friends of the Soviet Union. I have myself had various opportunities of dealing with the leaders of the Soviet Union and but for the changed circumstances I had already planned a visit to the Soviet Union in the next month. Therefore, there is no question of our not being friendly with the Soviet Union. Because we are friendly to the Soviet Union, it becomes all the more necessary that when that country makes a grievous mistake, we do not hesitate to voice out protest and our deep regret.

Czechoslovakia has many lessons to teach us. When the people are endowed with a purpose and when the people are able to have a leadership that is committed to a cause, nobody is able to cow them down. There are many colleagues of mine in this House who are constantly worried about arms. They do not know what will happen to India if we do not get all the arms that we need. I too am concerned about my country's defences. But it is not arms that will ultimately save a people; it is the mind and the heart of the people themselves. If there is one country in the world that teaches this lesson that when the people are united, when they are filled with noble purposes, when their gropings are graced with a goal and when they have a leadership which is able to inspire them, even the mightiest of the army is not able to do anything, that is Czechoslovakia. Trying to shape our policies in the quest of arms may have validity up to a point. But when we are concerned with deep and profound issues, we must ultimately anchor our hopes in the unity and the faith of our people and not in borrowed arms.

SHRI ASOKA METHA

Then again, Czechoslovakia : Whatever has happened, it was said that 10 days shook the world in 1917, two days shook the world in 1968. In those two days, the people of Czechoslovakia have shown that given the unity they are able to assert their will to a great extent. If they have not succeeded fully, it is because we have failed them; it is the peoples of the world who have been somewhat mute in the support to the people of Czechoslovakia. We salute them for their solidarity, strength, determination and the dedication that they have shown. It is our failure. Let us accept that at this critical hour, when people, not with arms but with their bare bodies, with their hearts and minds, were trying to oppose aggression and tyranny, we did not stand up for them.

This is our sovereign Parliament, and I would therefore like to invite your attention to what the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia had to say on the 28th August. It adopted a resolution. I wish it were possible for me to read the entire text of it and let it form part of the records of this House, but I will read only two paragraphs from it :

"The National Assembly considers forthwith the occupation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by the armed forces of the five Warsaw Treaty countries as illegal and contrary to international treaties and in violation of the United Nations Charter as well as the Warsaw Treaty."

It goes on to say :

"The National Assembly insists on uncompromising pursuance of the principles and policies proclaimed and adopted in the Action Programme of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Programme of the Government. The Members of the National Assembly pledge that they will do their utmost to keep the process of democratisation continued without any disturbances."

It is the will of the National Assembly, the will of the Czechoslovakian people that was expressed by the National Assembly in the declaration made on the 28th August.

For me, it is a matter of deep sorrow and abiding regret that our Parliament is the only Parliament in the world that has gone on record saying that there has been no violation of the United Nations Charter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Sir, may I next invite your attention to what the President of the National Assembly said. Like our Speaker, Sir, he is the tribune of the people of Czechoslovakia, and what has the tribune to say after his return from Moscow ? He says : "It is a painful subject. We chose the path of compromise, but it was not easy. Please believe we put forward every argument we had. We were aware in Moscow that the agreement which was concluded could be considered as unacceptable and even be interpreted as treason." He added :

"But it is only thanks to the grand firmness of our people that we were not obliged to accept a long occupation and an imposed Government. It was this firmness which finally influenced the position taken by the opposite side."... "Of course, there are moments when one must reject all compromises and risk the worst."

He went on :

"We made our decision as patriots and soldiers in the light of the number of cannons and planes on our territory."

18,000 tanks, 1,000 planes and 6,50,000 soldiers—that was the force of occupation that was imposed upon the little country of Czechoslovakia. He continued :

"We arrived at the conclusion that the ultimate moment had not yet come and that we could seek

compromise while bearing in mind the material and moral risks this would entail."

"The future will judge our decision. It will describe our choice either as wisdom or as treachery."

No one can charge, even history will not charge, the brave leaders of Czechoslovakia with treachery. But I do not know whether some of us will be condoned of that crime by history. They have been compelled to accept this compromise. What is the compromise? The President said:

"It will be necessary to grant the Government special power concerning measures to be taken regarding the press and radio, the dissolution of clubs and bans on new political parties."

It is said :

"Czechoslovak party and Government leaders today worked against time to find a communist party leadership acceptable both to Czechoslovakads and Moscowand to restore order throughout the country."

They have to find a leadership acceptable to some one outside their country! That is what that country is being called upon to do. It is being called upon to give up a part of its liberalization programme. What is the crime that Czechoslovakia has committed? It has given freedom of the press and freedom of expression. This the Soviet Union calls counter-revolutionary. In this House, we are functioning in a multi-party Parliament. In this country, there is full freedom of speech and full freedom of the press. If this is counter-revolution, I have no doubt that every single democrat in this House would be proud to be called a counter-revolutionary. If revolution is to smother the free voice of Czechoslovakia, I say, fire upon that revolution. If counter-revolution is to let the people speak out and express their legitimate right, that counter-revolution is something which the Indian people have cherished. Therefore, let no

attempt be made to cow us down by using these words. This House stands fully, firmly and squarely behind the rights for which the Czechoslovak people are fighting. They have been told, they will not be permitted to fight for those rights. They are being compelled to compromise. Why are they compromising? It is because 14 million people can fight only up to a point. What about the rest of humanity? What about 500 million people of India? To what extent are we giving them our hand of friendship and cooperation? To what extent is our shoulder being put by the side of their shoulder in their fight for these rights? This is the humane phase for which we have been working. This is what the Father of the Nation taught us. This is what we learnt from our leaders. If they are fighting for that, surely we are with them. If we do not say that, if millions of people in other parts of the world do not say that firmly and unequivocally, if they are frightened and pertified, if their own small interests come in the way of assertion of their basic personality, are we entitled to blame the Czechoslovak people and leaders? Let him cast the first stone who has never sinned. I am a sinner and I will never cast the first stone at them.

God forbid, that our country should ever face this kind of situation. But if it ever does, I hope and trust that our people and Parliament would behave in the manner in which the Czechoslovak Parliament and people have done. This is the only tribute I can pay to Czechoslovakia. If ever, God forbid, such a situation comes, we shall emulate that illustrious example.

Why did the Russians do it? Mr. Ota Sik, one of the Deputy Prime Ministers of Czechoslovakia was asked by the world famous Italian Novelist Alberto Moravia, what he thought was the motive of the invasion. This is what the Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia had to say :

"Certain groups in power felt threatened by the happenings in

[Asoka Mehta]

Czechoslovakia. If our attempt had succeeded, for them, it would have been the end. Hence the reaction. It was a reaction not against a definite change, but against any sign of life or movement. It was the pure and simple defence of the political *status quo*."

It is with this attempt at freezing the whole situation in the world and at controlling the movement of the spirit of man that this offensive was launched with 6.5 lakh soldiers, 18,000 tanks and 1,000 aeroplanes. It is against that, as the embodiment of the same human spirit, we are being compelled to raise our voice of abiding protest.

There are many writers here. I also claim to be a humble writer. The occupation forces in Czechoslovakia have recently destroyed, razed to the ground, the Writers, Building because of their wrath against writers. As a humble writer, I would like to convey to the writers, in Czechoslovakia that they can raze the structure, but they cannot destroy the spirit.

Sir, It is necessary for us to give our utmost support to Czechoslovakia. There is a very respected journal in our country. It had the most exalted association. I was distressed to find that from its mast-head it has removed the famous motto "freedom is in peril, defend it with all your might". May be the journal thinks it worthwhile to erase that motto, but the deathless message that our departed leader gave this country will never be forgotten. Freedom is in peril. Wherever it be, we shall defend it with all our might.

May I, therefore, through you, Sir, appeal to the House, to both sides of the House, that the Government, the Parliament and the people, must in unequivocal terms, continue to support the people of Czechoslovakia because it is only then that they can be free. They are on razor's edge if we do not stand by them. We read this morning in the National Herald that Czechoslovakia had been threatened that Slovakia would be

made a part of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia would probably be made something else. Anything can happen there. Therefore, let us discard, let us throw aside, limited ideas and think in terms of the greatness of the issues involved and extend to Czechoslovakia the fullest of support and our solidarity as the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy seeks to do. To those who seek to traduce and trample upon the protagonists of humane socialism all that I can say in the immortal words of the Spanish Republicans during the civil war "*no pasaran*".

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a lot of water has flowed along the Jamuna and the Volga during the last two crucial weeks since the eve of independence when Shri Dwivedy first introduced the Resolution supporting the aspirations of the people of Czechoslovakia for the first time in this House. I must say that some of the worst fears that some of us had in respect of the treacherous intentions of the Soviet Union have now been surpassed and the illustrious words of Shri Asoka Mehta which he has just said have amply proved that Soviet Union today is probably trying to rule the world by the adage "might is right" and has no concern either for humanity or for the U. N. Charter of Human Rights.

Sir, a few days ago we were told and Czechoslovakia was told that the internal reforms planned by a country amongst the Socialist Group or the Communist Group are not entirely its private affairs and they will have to be decided upon by the consensus of the Kremlin powers. I would like once again to echo a question that has not been answered so far either by the Prime Minister or by any of the Ministers. That question is, what happens if the Soviet Armies march into India just because they do not like the socialism or the socialist system which is being practised by the Congress Party? What is going to be our situation if by our behaviour in the U. N. Security Council or our

behaviour in the world affairs we show that we are in an oblique manner supporting the ideology and thesis of the Soviet Union? In that case what is going to happen to the fate of this country (*Interruption*). Two weeks ago I ran into the hon. Shri B. R. Bhagat in the lobby just before this Resolution was about to be introduced. I asked him harmlessly and in an innocuous manner.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Lobby talks should not be quoted.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: All right. May I say that the attitude of the Government of India at one time appeared as if the country was expecting them to send a light brigade to Czechoslovakia. We did not expect the Minister to send his Avadi tanks either we did not expect the Government of India to send either our Squadron of MIGS or even the submarines supplied by the Soviet Union in support of Czechoslovakia. No. All that the world and the people of this country and the Parliament asked was that we should have expressed righteous indignation at the barbarous deeds on the part of the Soviet Union and that is where we have failed miserably.

There is a Sanskrit saying, and I subject that the Government is following that saying. It says न सत्यं ब्रूयात् अप्रियं ब्रूयात् which means that if it is going to be unpalatable to your big brother, you should not take the courage of speaking the truth. I do not know whether this country belongs to that tradition where Lord Krishna has told people who were facing a situation like ours क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पर्य At that time of distress, people were asked, Partha was asked, to pick up courage, by Lord Krishna. That is exactly the situation with which the government is faced today.

A few days ago, the hon. Shri B. R. Bhagat, while declaring open the pompous conference of the United Nations held in New Delhi was quoting Upanishads and Gita and he was eloquent on human rights. He was

talking a lot about human rights. But when he comes to this august House, or sends a message to the United Nations headquarters or consults other world counsels, he certainly follows a different rule.

Here I would like to quote a brilliant Russian physicist, who used to be a very distinguished personality who has produced a 10,000-word essay on the subject of 'Thoughts on progress, peaceful co-existence and intellectual freedom'. He is a physicist by the name of Andrei. Sakharov who says that in the world today public life has got to be based on two principles. One is that division of mankind threatens it with destruction and, secondly, intellectual freedom is essential to human society. This is what a brilliant Soviet scientist has got to say just last month, a thing which we have completely denied to ourselves.

Writing in the *Bhavan's Journey* very recently, one of our old and revered leaders, Acharya Vinoba Bhave has a few meaningful things to say to this government. He says that the chief goal of any independent country like ours should be—he expresses it in Sanskrit as Abhaya—fearlessness. I will quote him now :

"It is my view that if we cannot build up a fearless society, there is no use in having a State or Government."

I hope at least these words will be taken counsel of by the Government.

Acharya Kripalani said the other day, while discussing the motion moved by Suchetaji that the Prime Minister and the Government of India claim today deep and intimate friendship with the Soviet Union and its satellites. As Shri Asoka Mehta has just now said, friendship can only be proved provided in times of distress and in times of need you have the courage to tell the truth.

[Shri N. K. Somani]

I am not concerned at all with what happens to the Czechoslovak people. Because, they have shown a character which will not buckle under stress. I am deeply impressed by their unity and valour, by their indignation. What I am concerned is only about the buckling, about the poor character shown by the Government of India, not only on this question but when the question of arms supplies to Pakistan came up or on this question when they have taken such a stupid and impotent stand on the Czechoslovak affair. This is what starts bothering us as a country.

Therefore I for one am not unduly either distressed or concerned about the future of the Czechoslovak leaders or its people because they have shown the difference, they have shown what an aroused and a brilliant leadership can do to a people—you just now heard our hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, describing—what leadership did to that country—and you have been yourself a witness to what leadership can do in this country. It is a great pity that there are no public opinion polls like in western countries in this country yet. It is very unfortunate. This Government would have been compelled to resign a long time ago if we had those.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Then Swatantra Government would have come.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Give us a chance. Certainly we will do better.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I do not know but perhaps a more self-respecting government would come.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I would terminate by posing a challenge to Shri Bhagat.

SHRI NATH PAI : When we shall rule this country, there will be no aggression anywhere in this world.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It is impossible. There is no use trying. They are incorrigible people.

SHRI NATH PAI : So strong will be India then.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I would like to terminate my speech on a question either to Shri B. R. Bhagat or to the Prime Minister. Did Shri Dhamija, who is our Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, send or not send a factual and an honest report by means of three telegrams; did he not follow it up with an honest report stating that this is a real revolution of the people and that the Soviet army and authorities are extremely unwelcome in Czechoslovakia; therefore our stand should be based on realities? May I know whether this Government even dared to read those telegrams or act according to the assessment of the diplomats....(Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : Place them on the Table.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Another brilliant diplomatic assignment we witnessed recently. Our High Commissioner to U.K., Shri Dhawan, when he should have been in his headquarters being used as a listening post for this Government, enjoys a free ride to this country on the 22nd of this month. If this is the standard of diplomacy that we have on behalf of our country, there is no doubt that we follow the dictates of the Soviet Ambassador to India in all our foreign affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I know how much time the Minister will require ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The next Resolution is important. If you want to spare some time....(Interruption)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मुझे मूव करने का मौका दे दें और इसको अगले सेशन में लिया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री अशोक मेहता ने बहुत अच्छी बातें कही हैं। उनके प्रति इस देश में बहुत श्रद्धा है। वह समाजवादी हैं और हाउस में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा उस पर चारों तरफ से तालियां बजीं....

श्री म० ला० सोंघी (नई दिल्ली) : तो आपका दिल दुख रहा था।

श्री शशि भूषण : चैकोस्लोवाकिया के लोगों ने बहुत बहादुरी से इस मुसीबत का मुकाबला किया। अभी मैं पिछले दिनों चैकोस्लोवाकिया में था। वहां मैंने देखा कि दुबचैक जिन्दाबाद के नारों से गलियां गूंजती थीं। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ चैकोस्लोवाकिया में हो ची मिन्ह जिन्दाबाद के नारे भी लगते थे। जिस तरह चैकोस्लोवाकिया के लोग वियतनाम के साथ अपनी सालिडैरिटी बताते हैं जहां साम्राज्यवाद की एड़ी के नीचे लाखों नौजवान अपनी जानें दे रहे हैं, पीसे जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए आंसू बहाने वाला कोई नहीं है। आप चैकोस्लोवाकिया की बात करते हो। वहां के बहादुर लोग वियतनाम की जनता के साथ हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान लोग जो चैकोस्लोवाकिया की बात करते हैं, उन्हें वियतनाम की भी करनी चाहिये। अगर सालिडैरिटी चैकोस्लोवाकिया के लोगों के पास है तो वियतनाम के लोगों के पास भी है और होनी चाहिये.....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Has not the Government of India condemned America for its action in Vietnam? Why does it not do it here? That is the question. It is not a question of what other people do. It is a matter of shame for any Congressman to stand up here and say these things.

श्री शशि भूषण : हमने यह कहा है कि उनका एग्जेशन है, उन्होंने वहां हमला किया है। आप गलत कहते हैं। लेकिन मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वियतनाम की जनता के साथ भी सालिडैरिटी बताने को तैयार हैं और जिस प्रकार सोवियत यूनियन इत्यादि अपनी फौजें लाये और वापिस ले गए....

श्री म० ला० सोंघी : ले गए ?

श्री शशि भूषण : उसी प्रकार की आज वहां चीज नहीं है। दुबचैक खुद कहते हैं कि अमरीका को भी अकल आनी चाहिये कि अपनी फौजें वहां से वापिस ले जाये क्योंकि आप जुल्म कर रहे हैं, एशिया की धरती पर जुल्म कर रहे हैं। इन लोगों को दुरंगी पालिसी पर नहीं चलना चाहिए। अगर ये इन्सानियत और आजादी के लिए लड़ना चाहते हैं, तो फिर चाहे वियतनाम की जनता हो या चैकोस्लोवाकिया की जनता हो, इन्हें उन दोनों का समर्थन करना चाहिए और उन पर आक्रमण करने वालों की निन्दा करनी चाहिए।

18 HRS.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am surprised that the Congress people do not feel ashamed to advocate a cause which is absolutely and thoroughly wrong and against the principles on which we fought....

श्री शशि भूषण : इन के दो न्याय चलते हैं। एक तरफ तो ये वियतनाम के मामले में अमरीका का साथ देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ चैकोस्लोवाकिया के प्रश्न को लेकर रूस की निन्दा करते हैं।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I do not care what happens to Czechoslovakia ; I care for what happens to our people. Are we going to be

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

cowards in this hour of trial? My friend talks of what other people say about the United States' action in Vietnam. What did his Government say? That is the question. We are not talking of what we say or anybody says; we are talking of what Government says. Government has condemned the U. S. aggression in Vietnam.....

श्री शशि भूषण : माननीय सदस्य गलत कह रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने वियतनाम के प्रश्न पर अमरीका का कन्डैमनेशन नहीं किया है। उस ने उस मामले में भी मुखालिफत की है और इस मामले में भी मुखालिफत की है।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Why don't you advise that Government? Do not talk of us, do not talk of anybody. Has the Government not condemned the USA for its aggression in Vietnam? Why does that very Government not condemn the aggression in Czechoslovakia? We may have the right to talk or not to talk, but those who speak with double voice are to be condemned....

श्री शशि भूषण : दो आवाजों से तो ये बोल रहे हैं। ये फ़ारमोसा के सपोर्टर हैं। एक ही जैसा काम करने पर ये अमरीका का समर्थन करते हैं और रूस की निन्दा करते हैं।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : What is it that you are talking? I should say that, on this occasion at least, the Congress people should have sat silently and not tried to justify saying that somebody did not say something about Vietnam. You have to do your duty. You do not take your duty from us. I say, it would be a dangerous thing if we take our morality from our neighbours whom we condemn. The Congress people have condemned those who have not condemned the USA for their aggression in Vietnam. So, they cannot take their morality from those who have not condemned this. They have a morality of their own. If they have

any morality of their own, any sense of shame left in them, if they call themselves Indian National Congress, if there is the least consideration for those who built that Congress, I say: do not shame that Congress, take away the name of Congress from your organisation; take away that name; for God's sake, do not call yourself an Indian National Congressman.

श्री शशि भूषण : जो गांधीजी को मारने वाले हैं, जो गांधीजी के मरने पर मिठाइयां बांटते थे, वे आज इन के लिए तालियां बजा रहे हैं और इन का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। यह तो गांधीवादी भी नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I appeal to Acharyaji? In this Parliament, when grave issues are debated like this, every member has a right to express his opinion.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : That was what I did.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But if he attributes certain other motives and says that he is not telling the truth, debate is impossible.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I have not attributed any motives. I have told them to live up to the traditions of their own organisation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In a House like this, every member speaks according to his own conscience. Shri Nambiar.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Every member has got his own point of view to express. Shri Shashi Bhusan has expressed his. I have got my own view to state (*Interruptions*). They cannot bully us down like this. We heard them patiently. Let them do the same to us.

This Resolution says :

"This House hails the brave people of Czechoslovakia in their bid to liberalise and democratise the political life of their country."

What political life of their country?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Dubcek.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Czechoslovakia is a socialist country. It has got its own freedom. It has built its own socialism under a theory of dictatorship of the proletariat. Let our hon. friends on this side and the other understand that dictatorship of the proletariat is a thing different from the so-called democracy that they visualise.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the difference ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : I will explain. I will even take the cross to them and explain. But let them listen patiently.

Dictatorship of the proletariat means that when the proletariat, the toiling millions of a country, come to power, they will suppress the might of the little minority which wielded power and money, the vested interests, and throw them out by the might of the working class by force. Yes. Once that dictatorship comes to power, it will not view the so-called freedom which they visualise in the parliamentary, democratic system. We have the so-called parliamentary democracy in this country....(*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Not so-called.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Are you a so-called Speaker ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let him correct himself.

SHRI NATH PAI : What is so-called ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : A member of this House cannot say that this House is so-called.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The aspersion is a gross violation of our Constitution.

I rise to a point of order. This is a violation of the basic tenets of our Constitution.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is so-called because....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In this House, as I said, this is an issue on which there are vital differences and every one is trying to give out his own mind.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is not so-called democracy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That particular expression 'so-called democracy' was an unfortunate one.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : It is parliamentary.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is unwanted, uncalled for.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am going to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are types and types of democracy. Perhaps he wanted to say that. But he should not have used that expression.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is derogatory to Parliament.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Under our rules, expressions of a derogatory nature are not permitted. This expression is derogatory to Parliament. So according to our rules, it cannot go on record.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I shall explain it. For getting elected as a Member, one has to spend lakhs of rupees. Where is the money with the common man? Only those who have got money can fight elections.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not the danda of a party....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to advance some theoretical arguments be careful....(*Interruptions*). If you say that our form of democracy is different from that of Czechoslovakia, it is within your right. If you say that it is so-called democracy, it is derogatory....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta North East) : It is a very serious matter. We want your ruling on this. Are not Members of Parliament entitled to say what they feel in regard to the democracy which happens to prevail in our country?

SHRI NATH PAI : It is downright slander. Anybody who runs down the democracy of our country is indulging in the slander of our country and I have a right to say what I have said.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : There is no question of running down the country. It is a question of the particular system. When he says 'so-called', he means that it is democracy for the capitalists and the moneyed classes. I have got every right to my ideological views in this House.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : According to the rules any remarks which are derogatory, unparliamentary and defamatory should not go on record.

Dr. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : It is not unparliamentary.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : I admit. But it is derogatory. A Member who has taken oath under the Constitution cannot say like this. They have every right to say what they like outside this House. In the House they should not use these derogatory remarks. This must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I upheld the objection raised, when he used the expression 'so-called' democracy. If tomorrow some Members in the same strain were to say this so-called Parliament, where shall we stop? If he were to say that our democracy is basically different or it is on a different pattern, then it is within his rights. I felt so and that is why I said that it was an unfortunate expression and he has corrected himself.

SHRI NAMBIAR : My point is that to get elected a Member has to spend lakhs of rupees....(*Interruptions*). I am building up my arguments. I am in a debate and I am making my points. If you can demolish it, demolish it by your argument. But do not try to put me down. That, you cannot do. Now, Sir, we have got another democratic system, an elective democratic system in America. What is happening? What did you see there? The candidate for the Presidentship was shot dead, and you know how much money each party, the democratic party or the republican party, had to spend. So, the democracies, the so-called parliamentary democracies which are being practised in many countries are not the democratic set-up of the common man, the people in the street, the workers or the peasants and of the working class, the toiling millions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Nambiar, your time is up.

SHRI NAMBIAR : For how many minutes have I spoken, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 15 minutes. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NAMBIAR : There is no meaning in pulling me up. My opinion cannot be bullied down. My opinion cannot be changed by a shot or a bullet. What is the use of this attempt?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : He must be allowed to make out his argument.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Well, they are all breaking their heads against the rock. Please hear my point and if you agree, agree. If you do not, throw it out by your argument. I have my view-points. My argument is this. That is a democratic system which is completely different from the democratic system which is prevailing in India or in America or in Britain. In the case of Russia, it is the dictatorship of the proletariat. There are forces working inside Czechoslovakia

smuggled into it from West Germany and many other countries who are trying to change it, and the Czechoslovakian communist party is trying to curb this infiltration; that, they could not do, and today, they have agreed with the Soviet counterpart and they are building up their society in the way that they wanted. Therefore, the question of liberalisation or the liberalisation of the democratic set-up is wrongly understood by many Members here. (*Interruption*) Therefore we should not sit in judgment here over what is happening inside the Czechoslovakian communist party, because you are not fully informed about it; you are not rightly informed. So, what is the question now ?

Here, the question is,—and here comes the crux of the issue—the hon. Member Shri Surendranath Dwivedy wants this resolution to be adopted by this House, by the Indian people, on what is happening inside the communist party of Czechoslovakia. Tomorrow, suppose the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia passes a resolution concerning the Indian National Congress affairs in India, how will that look? It will be ridiculous. People will laugh at it. Therefore, let us not adopt this resolution.

My point is this : we must look at the Czechoslovakian issue from its proper perspective and not with a coloured vision. There are forces in India, there are forces all over the world to put the clock back, to see that a reactionary set-up is brought into Czechoslovakia by whatever means possible. There are forces inside Czechoslovakia and outside, inside the working class movement, to fight that reaction. Therefore, the struggle between the two is taking place. We sympathise with the Czechoslovakian people. We sympathise with all those who are fighting for the working class and their dictatorship not only in Czechoslovakia but all over the world. A day will come when the dictatorship of the proletariat will triumph in this country also. We will have a communist government built

up on socialism, sure and certain. Therefore, let us not think that we are masters of everything that happens in the world. Let us not befool ourselves by adopting a resolution of this kind, which is wrong.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश कर के सदन को इस बार्त का मौका दिया है कि सदन चेकोस्लोवेकिया के प्रति अपनी एकजुटता प्रकट कर सके और चेकोस्लोवेकिया की जनता तथा उन के नेताओं को यह विश्वास दिला सके कि अपने अधिकार और अस्तित्व की रक्षा के लिये वह जो संघर्ष कर रही है, उस में हमारी सहानुभूति और सद्भावना उन के साथ है।

यह प्रस्ताव इस लिये भी महत्वपूर्ण है, कि कुछ दिन पहले जब हम ने चेकोस्लोवेकिया की स्थिति पर विचार किया था तो हमारे कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी जी का संशोधन ठुकरा दिया था। वह ऐसी गलती थी जिसका प्रायश्चित्त करना जरूरी है और आज हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र श्री द्विवेदी द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में वोट दे कर उस भूल का प्रायश्चित्त कर सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कैसी विचित्र स्थिति है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हम ने इस बात का समर्थन किया कि चेकोस्लोवेकिया में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के घोषणा-पत्र का उल्लंघन हुआ है, लेकिन उसी आशय का जो संशोधन सदन में आया, उसे सरकार ने और कांग्रेस के बहुमत ने ठुकरा दिया। हम ने सुरक्षा परिषद् का सदस्य होते हुए भी चेकोस्लोवेकिया का मामला खुद खड़े होकर नहीं उठाया। जब मानवता पर आंच आती है, जब किसी देश को स्वाधीनता संकट में पड़ती है तो भारत शान्त नहीं रह सकता, सुरक्षा परिषद्

के सदस्य के नाते तो हमें और भी अपने कर्तव्य को करना चाहिए था, हम चेकोस्लोवाकिया का मामला स्वयं उठा सकते थे, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि जब वह मामला औरों ने उठाया, हम तटस्थ रह गये, हम ने चेकोस्लोवाकिया के पक्ष में वोट देने का साहस नहीं दिखाया। भारत सरकार शब्दों के जाल में फंस गई। क्या आक्रमण के सामने हम शब्दों की माया खेलेंगे, किसी देश की स्वाधीनता का अपहरण होता हो, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के घोषणा-पत्र की हत्या कर के एक राक्षसी शक्ति रात के अन्धरे में लुटरों की तरह से एक छोटे से देश के अस्तित्व को समाप्त करने के लिये आगे बढ़े और स्वाधीनता, विश्व-शान्ति और महान भारतीय संस्कृति का अभिमान करनेवाला देश संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में बैठ कर शब्दों के बारे में लड़े—इस से बढ़ कर दुख और लज्जा की बात कोई नहीं हो सकती। भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ने वहाँ ऐसा आचरण किया कि चेकोस्लावेकिया की बहादुर जनता के सामने हमें सिर उठा कर देखना मुश्किल हो गया है। लेकिन उस पाप का प्रायश्चित्त किया जा सकता है, यदि आज सदन सर्वसम्भति से श्री द्विवेदी के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करे। चेकोस्लोवेकिया की जनता अपनी स्वाधीनता के लिये संघर्ष कर रही है, पशुबल का सामना कर रही है, उन की समाजवाद में आस्था है, वे सोवियत रूस और अन्य साम्यवादी देशों के साथ अपनी मित्रता रखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि उन्हें एक नये साम्राज्यवाद का शिकार बनाया जा रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब पश्चिम में साम्राज्यवाद तिरोहित हो रहा है, समाप्त हो रहा है, जब पश्चिम में उपनिवेशवाद इतिहास के पन्नों में विलीन हो रहा है, विश्व के क्षितिज पर एक नये साम्राज्यवाद का उदय हो रहा है, यह

साम्राज्यवाद पश्चिम के साम्राज्यवाद से भी अधिक भयंकर होगा, क्योंकि यह मुक्ति के रथ पर बैठ कर आता है, यह मानवता को स्वाधीन करने का नारा लगाता है, मजदूरों और शासकों की हुकूमत कायम करने का दावा करता है। क्या सर्वहारा में चेकोस्लोवेकिया में रूसी हस्तक्षेप का विरोध नहीं किया, क्या चेकोस्लोवेकिया के मजदूर, किसान बुद्धिजीवी, विद्यार्थी आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने के लिये सामने नहीं आये? साम्यवाद का बड़ा धिनौना चेहरा चेकोस्लोवेकिया में सामने आया है, हमें उसकी निन्दा करनी चाहिये, हमें उसे बेनकाब करना चाहिये, हमें चेकोस्लोवेकिया के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिये और जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, अभी भी कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के लिये अवसर है कि आज वे सरकार के आदेश की प्रतीक्षा न करें, अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी के प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में मतदान करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो रेजोल्यूशन हाउस के सामने हैं, इस को मैंने बारबार पढ़ा है। इस में जो स्ट्रिट है मैं उस की ताइद करता हूँ और तारीफ़ करता हूँ। अगर छोटी मछलियों को बड़े मगरमच्छ इस तरह से निगलेंगे जैसे चेकोस्लोवेकिया को रूस ने निगला है तो इस दुनिया में किसी भी छोटे मुल्क का आबाद होना मुश्किल हो जायेंगा। हमारी सरकार ने पूरे जोर से इस बात को कहा है और न सिर्फ़ कहा है, बल्कि महसूस करते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन इस तामाम किस्से की एक बैकग्राउण्ड है। जजबात की री में हिन्दुस्तान के इस सब से बड़े इदारे को नहीं बहना है। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रमुख नेता यहां बैठे हैं, इन्हें सारी दुनिया के माहौल में अपने

देश के बिकार को कायम रखना है और उस के मुस्तकबिल का ख्याल रखना है। हमने पूरे जोर से कहना है और डंके की चोट कहना है और कहा है कि रूस ने जो हमला किया है चेकोस्लावेकिया पर, वह इच्छाक है, सियासत में, कानून से और ज़ान्ते से गलत था। आज कल जिस भट्टी से हमारे भाई चेकोस्लोवेकिया के लोग गुजर रहे हैं, जितनी उस की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मज्जमत की जाय, रूस के इस किरदार की, वह कम है। लेकिन मैं साथ ही साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दबजी से काम न लें। सियासत में जज़बात हर एक के हैं, आप भी इन्सान हैं और हम भी इन्सान हैं, लेकिन डिप्लोमेसी और पोलिटिक्स अलग चीज़ है, जज़बात अलग चीज़ है। मैं आदरणीय कृपालानी जी का अहतराम करता हूँ, वह बड़े जबरदस्त नेता हैं, जो बात कहते हैं देश भक्ति के ख्याल से कहते हैं, दूसरे मेरे भाई हर पार्टी के उन की इज्जत करते हैं—लेकिन हम ने कोई हथियार नहीं बन जाना है—एक ऐसे नुस्ते निगाह का जो किसी बात को लेकर डिप्लोमेसी की जंग में हम को चित कर दे। इस लिये मैंने अपने भाइयों को, सब को खबरदार करना है—हम जहां तक इस की स्ट्रिट का ताल्लुक है, पूरे जोर शोर से इस की ताइद करते हैं। लेकिन कहीं इसमें किसी मुल्क के अन्दरूनी मामलात में दखल देने की बात तो नहीं है जैसा कि इस रेजोल्यूशन की आखिरी लाइन से जाहिर है :

“We appeal to all the nations-of the world to support the movement which is launched in Czechoslovakia.”

जरा खयाल करेंगे, इस बात का मतलब कितना दूररस निकलेगा। कहीं इसका मतलब किसी मुल्क के अन्दरूनी मामलात में दखल देना तो नहीं होगा ? अगर

हम दखल देते हैं तो कल अगर पाकिस्तान यहां पर रजाकार भेजे और फिर रूस कहे कि वह रजाकार ठीक कर रहे हैं, या कल चीन पंजाब में या मशिरकी बंगाल ने रजाकार भेजे और रूस कहे कि वह ठीक कर रहे हैं, तो फिर आप रूस की गर्दन नहीं पकड़ सकेंगे। राज-नीति तो एक दिन में बदलती है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं छोटी उम्र का हूँ लेकिन मेरे से ज्यादा उम्र के भाई यहाँ पर हैं। मैं यह दख्बास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्की मफाद में, सातवें आसमान पर उड़कर बैनुल-अकवामी सियासत को लेकर, अपने देश को न छोड़ दें, इस देश के चारों तरफ भयानक दुश्मत मौजूद हैं, एक चीन है तगड़ा दुश्मन और पाकिस्तान है जोकि हमको नेस्त-नावूद करना चाहते हैं। और फिर देखना है कि नेपाल क्या चाहता है, सिक्किम में क्या हरकत हो रही है, भूटान के क्या खयालात है, बर्मा के क्या खयालात है और इन्डोनेशिया के क्या खयालात हैं। सीलोन में भी, मेरे आदरणीय लीडर कृपालानी जी खयाल करें, आज के अखबार में आया है कि हिन्दुस्तान सीलोन पर हमला करना चाहता है। तो इन हालात में हमें अपनी फारेन पालिसी को ढालना है और एक-एक कदम फूंक-फूंक कर आगे रखना है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो मजबूत कदम उठाया है, मैं तो समझता हूँ—मुझे गलत न समझा जाये—अगर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी आज जिन्दा होते तो ऐसा मजबूत कदम न उठाते। मेरे दोस्त स्पेन की बात करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जी ने सन् 1937 में कहा था कि मैं स्पेन में जाकर लड़ना चाहता हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान) सन् 37 में कश्मीर का मसला नहीं था, उन दिनों तिब्बत बफर स्टेट थी, चीन

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

का उसपर कब्जा नहीं था और हमारी सात लाख फौज पहाड़ पर नहीं थी। तो इन सारे हालात में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के मफाद को देखते हुए हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और कांग्रेस सरकार ने जो नीति अपनाई है वह यही नीति है कि सांप भी मर जाये और लाठी भी न टूटे, हिन्दुस्तान का फायदा भी हो और चेकोस्लोवाकिया की मदद भी हो। इस हद तक मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन की मदद करता हूँ और सरकार ने जो पालिसी अपनाई है उसकी पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूँ और सारे हाउस से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप भी सरकार के साथ रहें और इस बेकार के झंझट में न फँसें।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चेकोस्लोवाकिया की लड़ाई जो है वह बुद्धि की एक पुरानी लड़ाई है। एक दशन, थीसिस की शकल में आता है, दूसरी उसकी एन्टी-थीसिस होती है और उसके बाद सिन्थीसिस के रूप में आता है और फिर थीसिस बन जाता है। बुद्धि की इस तरह की अन-वर्त् लड़ाई चला करती है लेकिन जब कोई यह कहने लगता है कि यह थीसिस जो है, अब इसका कोई एन्टी-थीसिस नहीं है, यह अन्तिम सत्य हो गया, तब दुनिया हंसा करती है। यह गलती साम्यवादी आन्दोलन में भी होती है और पूंजीवादी आन्दोलन, मैं भी हुआ करती है। चेकोस्लोवाकिया की लड़ाई वही लड़ाई है। श्रीमन् मैं पहले पूंजीवादी देश की मिसाल चाहता हूँ। अमरीका में केनेडी ने लाख कोशिश की कि अमरीका की जनता इस बात को समझ ले कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के जो पिछड़े हुए देश हैं उनके अन्दर कोई अरबपति नहीं हैं जोकि फौलादी कारखाने लगा सकें और अगर हमको जनतन्त्र कायम रखना है तो वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर को मजबूत करना

पड़ेगा, लेकिन वह बेचारा उनको समझ नहीं पाया। वह भी इसी तरह से बिदकते थे जैसे अब कुछ लोग बिदकते हैं।

यही हालत कम्युनिज्म की भी है, साम्यवाद की भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त यूगोस्लाविया का झगड़ा रशा से हुआ था, क्या वह इसी तरह का झगड़ा नहीं था? सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि वह अपने को बचा ले गया और चेकोस्लोवाकिया अपने को बचा नहीं पा रहा है, बस इतना ही तो फर्क है। आज साम्यवाद के नाम से हमको चार तरह की कृषि प्रणाली देखने को मिलती हैं, यूगोस्लाविया के अन्दर छोटे किसानों की व्यक्तिगत खेती है, पूर्वी जर्मनी के साम्यवाद के अन्दर किसानों की सहकारी खेती है और चीने के किसानों के अन्दर कम्यून वाली खेती है और रशा के अन्दर सामूहिक खेती है, कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग है। चार तरह की खेती है और तीन तरह का औद्योगिक हिसाब-किताब भी हमारे सामने आ जाता है। एक जगह सरकारी उद्योग हैं, दूसरी जगह कम्यून के उद्योग हैं और तीसरी जगह यूगोस्लाविया में सरकार के उद्योग होते हुए, जो प्रबन्ध है वह मजदूरों के हाथ में है। फिर क्या आप राजनीति में एक ही तरह का पैटर्न बनाकर बैठ जायेंगे? जब खेती चार तरह की चलेगी, उद्योग तीन तरह के चलेंगे तो फिर उनकी राजनीति के अन्दर भी कई तरह के प्रकरण बनेंगे। इसको आप रोकना भी चाहें तो रोक नहीं सकेंगे। यह भूल पूंजीवाद भी करता है कि हम साम्यवाद को नहीं आने देंगे, पब्लिक सेक्टर को नहीं आने देंगे लेकिन पूंजीवाद की लाख कोशिश के बाद भी समाजवाद आयेगा। इसी तरह से साम्यवाद के वे लोग जो यह समझते हैं कि अब अन्तिम सत्य आ गया है, अब जो हम बोल रहे हैं वही सत्य है, मानव बुद्धि

अब कुंठित होकर बन्द होनी चाहिए, आइन्दा कोई और सन्य आने वाला नहीं है, वे भी जनतन्त्र को रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। जो बात मैंने कही उसको कांग्रेस के लोग भी महसूस करते हैं, अकेले में जब मिलते हैं तो सभी कहते हैं लेकिन उनके सामने एक दिक्कत है। बीस साल के नियोजन के बाद भी देश की रोटी अमरीका से बंधी है और हमारा विकास और रक्षा रूस के साथ बंधा हुआ है। इसलिए तुम्हारी हिम्मत नहीं रह गई कि खुलकर उस बात को कह सको। तुम्हारी दिक्कत का भी हमें पता है। तुम इस बात को कह नहीं सकते। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी रोटी अमरीका के साथ -बांध कर और अपनी रक्षा और अपना विकास रूस के साथ बांध कर आज आप गलत बात को कहें। सही बात को न कह पावें तो फिर क्या किसी दिन भी कहने लायक हो पावेंगे? चायना 8 साल इस के पीछे रहा, और उसने अपनी सेल्फ-जेनेरेटिंग एकोनामी बनाई और अब दुनिया में हाथ मारकर कहता है कि रूस और अमरीका दोनों ही लड़ने के लिए चले आबो। हमने बीस साल तक सारी दुनिया में मांगा लेकिन अपनी सेल्फ-जेनेरेटिंग एकोनामी नहीं बना पाए। यह तुम्हारी मजबूरी है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि द्विवेदी जी अगर यह भी लिखते कि यह सरकार इतनी अशक्त और अपाहिज है कि इस भले प्रस्ताव को दिल से मानते हुए भी इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकी तो सबसे बढ़िया होता। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Sir, what will happen to the half-an-hour discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have to forego it. I cannot help it.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारि (गोपालपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, चेकोस्लोवेकिया के सम्बन्ध में सरकार और विरोधी दलों के विचारों में क्या फर्क है? फर्क केवल शब्दों का है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर का जो स्टैंड है उसमें उन्होंने अपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की और डेप्लोर किया और ये चाहते हैं कि कन्डेम करें। फर्क केवल इतना ही है। . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI NATH PAI : I would like to know where the word 'condemn' is?

. व्यवधान

श्री डा० ना० तिवारि : आप लोग चुप रहिए। मैं अपने खयालात का इजहार कर रहा हूँ, आपके खयालात का इजहार नहीं कर रहा हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान) इस सदन में एक नयी पद्धति परिलक्षित हो रही है और वह है अस-हिष्णुता की। मैं अपने शब्द बोलना चाहता हूँ और अपनी बात को रखना चाहता हूँ। आपकी बात में यहां पर नहीं रखना चाहता। आपको जब समय मिले तब अपनी बात कहियेगा। इस समय मुझे अपनी बात को रखने दीजिए। विरोधी दल चाहते हैं कि मैं उनके ही शब्दों में बोलूँ, उनके शब्दों में मैं कन्डेम करूँ। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मैं जो नाराजगी जाहिर करूँ वह अपने शब्दों में जाहिर करूँ। यह हो नहीं सकता है कि मैं सांघी साहब की भाषा बोलूँ, बाजपेयी जी की भाषा बोलूँ या नाथ पाई की भाषा बोलूँ। मैं तो अपनी भाषा ही बोलना चाहता हूँ (व्यवधान) मुझे बोलने दीजिए। मैंने आपको कभी नहीं टोका फिर आप क्यों मुझे टोक रहे हैं? गवर्नमेन्ट का स्टैंड प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

अपने बयान में दिया है, उन्हीं शब्दों को हम दोहरा सकते हैं। यह हो नहीं सकता है कि हम आपकी बात को दोहरायें। द्विवेदी जी बड़े महान नेता हैं अपने दल के या वाजपेयी जी हैं, तो क्या आप चाहते हैं कि मैं आपकी बात को दोहराऊं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अपनी बात कहिये।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मेरी बात तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कह दी है। इस बात का मुझे अफसोस है कि पार्लमेन्टरी डिमोन्स्ट्रेशन में जो एक परिपाटी होती है उसको हमारे साथी और हमारे नेता, श्री अशोक मेहता जी ने नहीं निभाया है।

एक परिपाटी है कि जब कोई मिनिस्टर रिज़ाइन करता है तो वह कुछ दिनों तक चुप रहता है क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट के डिमोन्स्ट्रेशन में उस का हाथ होता है। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि जब इस समस्या के बारे में और सरकारी रुब अपनाते के बारे में उच्चस्तर पर मंत्रणा हो रही थी उस में श्री अशोक मेहता भी शामिल थे। उन्होंने उस ड्राफ्ट को बनाने में कुछ मदद भी की थी, अब पीछे क्या हुआ यह वह जानें परन्तु कम से कम उन्हें इस परिपाटी को कायम रखना चाहिए था कि जो मिनिस्टर रिज़ाइन करता है वह कुछ दिनों तक चुप रहता है।

जहां तक देश के सैलिंग आऊट का सवाल है अगर असल तौर पर पूछा जाय तो यह सैलिंग आऊट आज नहीं हुआ है बल्कि यह सैलिंग आऊट उस वक्त हुआ था जबकि उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को डिवैलुएशन करने की सलाह दी थी और डिवैलुएशन कराया था . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं ने माननीय सदस्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह मुझे बिना इस तरह से टोके बोलने देंगे क्योंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है।

जहां तक चैकोस्लोवाकिया पर इस देश के स्टैंड का सवाल है मेरा कहना है कि हमारा स्टैंड वही होना चाहिए जैसा कि ऐसे मौकों पर अन्य देशों का हमारे प्रति हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे देश के ऊपर चीन अथवा पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ तो क्या किसी भी देश की पार्लियामेंट ने उस एग्जेशन को कंडेम किया था ? क्या चैकोस्लोवाकिया या अन्य किसी दूसरे देश ने अपनी पार्लियामेंट में हमारे ऊपर हुए चीनी अथवा पाकिस्तानी हमले को कंडेम करने वाला कोई प्रस्ताव पास किया था ? हकीकत यह है कि किसी देश की पार्लियामेंट ने ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव हमारे लिए पास नहीं किया था। आप क्या चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे साथ जैसा व्यवहार करते हैं वैसा व्यवहार हम उन के साथ न करें और हम उन के साथ दूसरा व्यवहार करें ? राजनीति का तकाजा है कि जैसा व्यवहार हमारे साथ दूसरे राष्ट्र करते हैं वैसा ही व्यवहार ऐसे मौकों पर हम उन के साथ करें।

जहां तक इस बारे में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर द्वारा अपनाये गये स्टैंड का ताल्लुक है वह सब से अच्छा है और हमें इस मौके पर उन्हीं के कहे हुए शब्दों को दुहराना है। मैं श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी से अपील करूंगा कि वह अपने संकल्प को वापिस ले लें। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का स्टैंड बिलकुल उचित व तर्कसंगत है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं माननीय सदस्यों को उन की भाषा में बोल कर ओबलाइज नहीं कर सकता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि सारी विदेशी नीति

के मामले में हमारी वही नीति होनी चाहिए, हमारा वही व्यवहार होना चाहिए जोकि दूसरे देश हमारे साथ करते हैं। अब अगर किसी देश ने हमारे ऊपर हुए चीनी व पाकिस्तानी अटैक को कंडेम नहीं किया तो हमें क्या जरूरत है कि हम दूसरे के अटैक को कंडेम करें? मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट द्वारा इस मामले के ऊपर हम ने जो अपनी नाराजगी व चिन्ता प्रकट कर दी है वही हमारे लिए काफी है और उस से आगे जाने की हमें जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : On a point of order. Is it permissible for any member to bring before the House what transpired in their party meetings, whether somebody persuaded the Prime Minister to devalue the rupee, or whether somebody had a hand in drafting a Resolution? Is this permissible?

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is to our benefit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You were not here when this controversy took place. It was openly then alleged and not contradicted authoritatively about what transpired. Now to get up and ask whether it is permissible, is not correct. It was permitted then and it is on record.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : May I say one word? If Mr. Asoka Mehta had done a criminal act by his advising on devaluation, were the other Congress members sleeping? Why did they not oppose it? I was not a Member of the House then....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is casting aspersions on the Party. I publicly made a speech in the Central Hall. It is a question of discipline of the Party when people vote for it.

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SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This is very objectionable. Whatever you may have said as a Congressman.. (Interruptions) you are now in the Chair. Just a few minutes back you said that it was on record.. (Interruption) I want to verify the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared to stand by my record.

SHRI NATH PAI : On what, we have a better record than the Congress Party. We challenged Shri Mehta on the question of devaluation. I do not know whether any Congressman did so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There were several allegations in the Press Shri Dwivedy was a member of the House at that time also. He knows about it. On that basis, if somebody makes a statement I cannot just erase it, because it was said. As regards what Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani said just now, in every party there is party discipline and there is a conscience. There are two parts to it. Here if any person were to say about what happened in a member's party at a particular moment and what opinion he sponsored, and if a debate were to start on that here, where is the end?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : But you should not be concerned with these things when you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Where will this sort of discussion end? This is not fair.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Before you call upon the Minister, let me have five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. We have already exceeded time by 15 minutes. It is not possible. There are other important matters coming before the House.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Nobody has spoken from my Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He sends a chit at the end. What can be done ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order. You have made an observation concerning what you said in the Central Hall at a party meeting. Certainly, you have a right to make that observation, but not from that Chair. Before you did so, you should have come down, put somebody else from the Panel on the Chair and then you could have made that observation. But by your making the observation you did while occupying that Chair, I am sorry to say you have violated the basic principle of the impartiality of the Chair. You cannot argue from the Chair in the way you did. You cannot take a partisan view from there. You are in a neutral position, an umpire, while there. You have no right to behave like a party man while there. This is very undesirable, extremely undesirable.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Normally....

SHRI S. KUNDU : Where is the Prime Minister? This is such an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us finish the debate. The Prime Minister will come at the proper time.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Normally, when the House is about to adjourn, members show calmness. But probably it rather augurs well for us because the House has extraordinary vitality so much so that even after a long session when it is about to adjourn, the members are in an excited mood.

I will only crave the indulgence of members to bear with me for a few minutes in the same spirit.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We have shown the anguish of the House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have also anguish.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Do you have a soul? There is a hole in your soul.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If this goes on like this, I will not allow the next Resolution to be taken up, because we have exceeded time.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Those who have anguish do not exhibit it the way they do. They should also realise that anguish can be expressed in other ways, better ways.

The hon. Mover and the House will appreciate that when this Resolution was taken up for discussion originally, the context was entirely different. The events and developments since then have overtaken the spirit of the resolution. The House has expressed itself; the Government have made their stand clear and it is not for me to repeat those things. I have only to state that the events that have taken place subsequently go to prove that the stand taken by the Government....

18.56 Hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

SHRI NATH PAI :... was disgraceful

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :... was absolutely correct. They were not only dictated by the national interests but they reflected the true spirit of this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Have you consulted the Czechoslovak people?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are in touch with all the concerned persons.

SHRI NATH PAI : The Czech Ambassador refused to thank your Government.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Czech ambassador is not present here; I do not know of what ambassador he is speaking. . . . (*Interruptions*). On the basic issues such as the right of a country to determine its own form of Government, the solution of the basic problems through peaceful negotiation and non-interference in another country's affairs, the use of armed forces, etc. the Prime Minister's statement as well as the statement made by our representative in the Security Council have made plain our views in categorical terms. If those who are still expressing doubts about our basic stand have ears and eyes and have some objectivity left in them and if they have no other smaller and petty pursuits in their mind, they will be convinced that the stand taken by the Government is correct. As I said, the events have shown the wisdom of the stand taken by the Government.

18.58 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Some hon. Members said that there is the danger of another type of imperialism. I have great regard for the hon. Member Shri Asoka Mehta. I am in complete agreement with his yearnings for freedom and democracy, the right of a country to determine its own future without outside interference. Those of us who have been the children of revolution in this country cannot compromise on those basic principles. I wish to remind the House of the famous statement of the Leader who used to sit here, when he was charged that India was following a policy of neutrality; he said: where freedom is in peril, India will not be neutral.

AN HON. MEMBER : Then why did you abstain ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Therefore, I am saying that on all these basic issues, non-involvement and non-interference, etc. we have not made any compromise.

If you have any objectivity left in your minds, you read the statement of the Prime Minister. We have not compromised on that. We have made a statement for the withdrawal of troops. (*Interruption*) Let us dispassionately evaluate and assess the present situation, although we may be excited on these issues.

SHRI NATH PAI : We refuse to be excited. We are keeping quiet.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : You are evidently excited.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not believe in hypocritical silence. For instance, if I go to my friend over there and tell him very calmly, "You are a rogue, you are a scoundrel," what is that calmness? It can be done calmly also.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : With all respect to my friend, Shri Nath Pai, I think he is behaving as in the proverb, "the lady is protesting too much." He is excited.

SHRI NATH PAI : What is the relevancy ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The relevancy is that the hon. Member is behaving like an excited person.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not excited. I am angry. And I confess, I do not plead guilty for feeling angry.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He has the right to be angry but I would only ask him, let him not judge important issues in anger.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गाव) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। क्या कोई अनरबल मेम्बर हाउस में श्री नाथ पाई को बदनाम करना चाहे तो उस के लिये वह सब लेडीज को बदनाम कर सकता है। लेडीज उन से कहीं ज्यादा अच्छी हैं, जैसे श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी ने अपने ठंडेपन का सबूत दिया है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी ख़ान

شہری عبدالغنی خانو (گورنگھی) : سہو

یونانیت اب لڑو یہ ہے لیا کینی اتھیل

سہو ہاؤس میں شہری ناث پائی کو

بخنام کونا چاہے تو سی کے لئے وہ سب

لہجہ کو بخنام کو سکتا ہے ۔ لیکنز ان

سے نہیں زیادہ اچھی میں ۔ جیسے

شہریستی سوچتا کونسی نے ہے

تہدے پن کا تہوہ کیا ہے ؟

19 Hrs.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member need not have troubled himself on this score. I have the greatest respect, a genuine respect, for Mr. Nath Pai. He knows it. I was saying that in the present situation, let the House ponder and think over calmly. Let them calmly think over the events that are taking place, the situation in Czechoslovakia, particularly after the agreement in Moscow, the appeal by the Czechoslovakian leaders, and the declaration of the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia asking them to be left alone to determine their future. So, while expressing our opinion, may be in anger or in excitement or in high emotion, let us not complicate their problem; let us pay a tribute to the valiant people of Czechoslovakia. I think the House will agree with me that we should not say anything which will complicate the problem.

SHRI NATH PAI : Support their freedom movement. (*Interruption*).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We support the heroic people of Czechoslovakia. Why do you say everytime support, support? In this context, I do not want to speak anything more. Whether it is a question of imperialism—fighting this or that, whether it is a question of freedom or democracy, on that point, we are second to none. Rather we will do

everything to uphold that principle. For instance, Mr. Vajpayee may have a particular method of fighting imperialism. But we in our country repeatedly have said that the only way to fight imperialism is to stand on our own legs, to unite the people in the cause of freedom, to make the people strong. That is the only way in which we can stand up against this imperialism or that imperialism. If we look to one side against another, if we are not strong within ourselves, economically, politically and socially, and if we do not stand as one united nation, we will not be able to fight imperialism. We will fight all imperialism and the spirit of the country is like that.

Similarly about democracy and freedom. We have won freedom after making a very great sacrifice and we know the value of freedom and the traditions that we have followed and laid down. It is ingrained in the hearts of the commonest people in the rural areas, the villages.

AN HON. MEMBER : Teaching the old students of Delhi ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes; the students, the workers, the peasants. The spirit is there. As long as this Parliament represents the will of the people, as long as the freest spirit of the people is there, democracy and freedom is safe in this country. This is our tradition. Wherever freedom is in peril, we are not neutral. We will fight with all our might to uphold that freedom.

On this issue, the Government have made it clear where our support and sympathy lies. It is in favour of all those people who are fighting for freedom and against armed intervention in any country. That is absolutely clear. The hon. Member had moved the resolution, but the context has entirely changed. The situation is delicate. I do not want to oppose this resolution.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Sir, I am glad that at least the Government is taking a neutral stand on this matter.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Where is the neutrality ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : You have not stated that you are supporting this resolution.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He can see how we vote.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : That is very good. If you are supporting it, my task is easier. I only want to point out that even some of our friends who have spoken in support have some doubt that the intention is something else. This is an innocuous resolution which only says that we reiterate our faith in non-involvement and non-interference in the internal affairs of any country. Even my friend, Mr. Nambiar, who has opposed this resolution should realise that this has nothing to say about the communist party of Czechoslovakia. It is about the people of Czechoslovakia. We are extending support and sympathy to them.

I am really surprised that Mr Bhagat still maintains that their stand has been vindicated. I shall only quote what Mr Dubcek and Mr Svoboda have stated after their return from Moscow. Mr. Svoboda said; as for the Moscow negotiations

“they were not easy—neither for us nor for you”.

Mr Dubcek said that further bloodshed must be avoided at all costs but that did not mean that the country would adopt an attitude of submission. Therefore, it is very clear that there has not been a real rapprochement between the two parties. This is a forced compromise. To avoid bloodshed, they have accepted this position. Let us not read any other meanings into this.

Mr. Mukerjee said the other day that he has nothing against the spirit of the resolution. But he saw in it a venomous attempt. He said that this is a venomous resolution, the motivation is something else. The motivation has been very clearly stated

by the Soviet Review in which they have said that when they went there many Czechoslovakian citizens expressed their gratitude to the troops of the allied army for their timely arrival in Czechoslovakia to help them in their struggle against counter revolutionary forces. Why have they gone? He says it is for fulfilling their international duty to protect socialist forces in Czechoslovakia. I would like to ask my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, if China which accuses Russia of revisionism is to discharge its international duty by invading Russia, would he welcome that?

Therefore, let us not go into this question. Let us not also forget what has appeared in today's paper about Dubcek who went and was forced to be present at the negotiation table. It has been said that he was bundled out of his headquarters last Wednesday, manhandled and flown to a secret destination in Slovakia in a Soviet military aircraft. So the danger remains as it was. Let not anybody think that things have settled down. I will, therefore, be happy if the House passes this Resolution unanimously. Even those who have voiced some protests here, if they really support democratisation and liberalisation, should also extend their support to it. I would be very happy if not a single vote against the Resolution is recorded in this House.

I will end by quoting from a resolution of the Yugoslavia Communist Party which they passed condemning the aggression. We are not condemning it here. But they have pointed out the real thing why the Russians are intervening in Czechoslovakia. They have stated very clearly :

“Progress of socialism, it is noted in the Resolution, is being opposed by the forces of bureaucratic-statism, which endeavour to identify socialism with statist dictating and monopolistic role. This leads to the closing of socialism into the narrow borders of camps and its isolation from the world, i.e., closing of prospects to socialism, the mani-

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]
 festation of lack of confidence in man and peoples, and to the strengthening of dogmatism and compromising of the idea of socialism.”

That is the real picture. There is nothing else except this.

After the Government has come forward to support it I want only to say that for the blunder they committed by abstaining from voting on the Resolution at the United Nations I have given them at least some scope to express and resurrect India's prestige. It is not the Government alone but the whole House, the whole sovereign Parliament of India must unitedly pass this resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall first put the amendment moved by Shri Shinkre to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : On my amendment I want to say something.

AYES

DIVISION No. 23. 19.17 Hrs.
 AHIRWAR, SHRI NATHU RAM
 AHMED, SHRI F. A.
 AYARWAL, SHRI RAM SINGH
 AZAD, SHRI BHAGWAT JHA
 BAKSHI, SHRI GHULAM MOHAM-
 MAD
 BARUA, SHRI BEDABRATA
 BASUMATARI, SHRI
 BASAWANT, SHRI
 BHAGAT, SHRI B. R.
 BHAGAVATI, SHRI
 BHARATI, SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
 CHANDA, SHRI ANIL K.
 CHANDRIKA PRASAD, SHRI
 CHATTERJI, SHRI KRISHNA
 KUMAR
 CHATURVEDI, SHRI R. L.
 CHAUHAN, SHRI BHARAT SINGH
 CHAVAN, SHRI Y. B.
 DAR, SHRI ABDUL GHANI
 DASS, SHRI C.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot allow any speech now. He wants to withdraw it? Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the motion of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“This House hails the brave people of Czechoslovakia in their bid to liberalise and democratise the political life of their country, reiterates its faith in the policy of non-involvement and non-interference in the internal affairs of any country and appeals to all freedom loving countries and people to extend their support and sympathy to the movement in Czechoslovakia.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

DESHMUKH, SHRI B. D.
 DESHMUKH, SHRI K. G.
 DESHMUKH, SHRI SHIVAJIRAO
 S.
 DILLON, SHRI G. S.
 DIXIT, SHRI G. C.
 DWIVEDY, SHRI SURENDRA-
 NATH
 GAJRAJ SINGH RAO, SHRI
 GANPAT SAHAI, SHRI
 GAVIT, SHRI TUKARAM
 GHOSH, SHRI BIMALKANTI
 GOYAL, SHRI SHRICHAND
 GUHA, SHRI SAMAR
 GUPTA, SHRI LAKHAN LAL
 HAZARIKA, SHRI J. N.
 HIMATSINGKA, SHRI
 JADHAV, SHRI TULSHIDAS
 JAHDV, SHRI V. N.
 JAMIR, SHRI S. C.
 JHA, SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA

JOSHI, SHRI JAGANNATH RAO	RANE; SHRI
JOSHI, SHRI S. M.	RANJIT SINGH, SHRI
KACHWAI, SHRI HUKAM CHAND	RAO, SHRI J. RAMAPATHI
KANDAPPAN, SHRI S.	RAO, SHRI THIRUMALA
KASTURE, SHRI A. S.	RAUT, SHRI BHOLA
KATHAM, SHRI B. N.	RAY, SHRI RABI
KEDARIA, SHRI C. M.	REDDI, SHRI G. S.
KHAN, SHRI GHAYOOR ALI	REDDI, SHRI M. N.
KOTOKI, SHRI LILADHAR	ROHATGI, SHRIMATI SUSHILA
KRIPALANI, SHRIMATI SUCHETA	SAMANTA, SHRI S. C.
KUNDU, SHRI S.	SAMBASIVAM, SHRI
KUSHOK BAKULA, SHRI	SAPRE, SHRIMATI TARA
MALHOTRA, SHRI INDER J.	SARMA, SHRI A. T.
MANDAL, DR. P.	SEN, SHRI DWAIPAYAN
MANE, SHRI SHANKARRAO	SEN, SHRI P. G.
MANGALATHUMADAM, SHRI	SETHI, SHRI P. C.
MASTER, SHRI BHOLA NATH	SHAH, SHRIMATI JAYABEN
MISHRA, SHRI BIBHUTI	SHARDA NAND, SHRI
MISRA, SHRI SRINIBAS	SHARMA, SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
MOHAN SWARUP, SHRI	SHASTRI, SHRI PRAKASH VIR
MOHINDER KAUR, SHRIMATI	SHASTRI, SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
MOLAHU PRASAD, SHRI	SHASTRI, SHRI SHEOPUJAN
MRITUNJAY PRASAD, SHRI	SHASTRI, SHRI SHIV KUMAR
MUKERJEE, SHRIMATI SHARDA	SHIV CHANDIKA PRASAD, SHRI
NAIDU, SHRI CHENGALRAYA	SHUKLA, SHRI S. N.
NATH PAI, SHRI	SINGH, SHRI J. B.
NAYAR, SHRI K. K.	SOMANI, SHRI N. K.
ORAON, SHRI KARTIK	SONDHI, SHRI M. L.
PANDEY, SHRI K. N.	SUBRAVELU, SHRI
PARMAR, SHRI BHALJIBHAI	SUPAKAR, SHRI SRADHAKAR
PARTAP SINGH, SHRI	SURENDRA PAL SINGH SHRI
PARTHASARATHY, SHRI	SURYANARAYANA, SHRI K.
PATIL, SHRI C. A.	TARODEKAR, SHRI V. B.
PATIL, SHRI DEORAO	VAJPAYEE, SHRI ATAL BIHARI
PRAMANIK, SHRI J. N.	VENKATASUBBAIAH, SHRI P.
RAJASEKHARAN, SHRI	VIRBHADRA SINGH, SHRI
RAJU, SHRI D. B.	VISWAMBHARAN, SHRI P.
RAM SUBHAG SINGH DR.	VYAS, SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA
RANA, SHRI M. B.	YASHPAL SINGH, SHRI
RANDHIR SINGH, SHRI	

NOES

CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH, SHRI	RAMANI, SHRI K.
*GHOSH, SHRI P. K.	SEN, DR. RANEN
MUKHERJEE, SHRI H. N.	SHASTRI, SHRI RAMAVATAR
NAIR, SHRI VASUDEVAN	UMANATH, SHRI
NAMBIAR, SHRI	

*Wrongly voted for 'NOES'.

MR.* DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result of the Division is : Ayes : 117;

Noes : 9.

The motion was adopted

19.14 Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: STATUS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the next resolution by Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय....

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sir, I have got a serious point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not at this stage. He has not moved it. He cannot raise a point of order in a vacuum.

SHRI UMANATH : The point is that after he has moved it and made a speech. The discussion will start only in the next session. When it start I must be allowed first to raise a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ: "इस सभा की राय है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य की वर्तमान असंगत स्थिति का अन्त किया जाना चाहिये, जिस में यह राज्य भारत का अभिन्न अंग होते हुए भी इस का अलग संविधान है, अलग राजाध्यक्ष है और अलग झंडा है, और इस राज्य को पूर्ण रूप से भारत के अन्य राज्यों के

समान लाया जाना चाहिए और इस प्रयोजनार्थ यह सभा सिफारिश करती है कि सभी आवश्यक कार्रवाइयाँ जैसे कि अनुच्छेद 370 का निराकरण, तुरन्त आरम्भ की जायें।"

SHRI UMANATH : I now rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must first place it before the House. Then you can rise. He has only formally moved it to keep it alive.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : डिप्युटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं अपनी एमेंडमेंट मूव करता हूँ कि इस को काश्मीर एसेम्बली को रेफर किया जाये।

شروی عبدالغنی ڈار : ڈیپٹی سپیکر صاحب - میں اپنی ایملڈمنٹ موو کرتا ہوں کہ اس کو کشمیر اسمبلی کو ریفر کیا جائے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next time; not now.

श्री भोला रावत (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए आधा मिनट दे दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not possible.

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, I was rising on a point order against the moving, discussion or adoption of the Resolution because two serious questions of competency and so many other things are involved. You said that immediately after he moved it, I can do so because at that time there was nothing before the House. Since he has moved it, I want to raise my point of order.

*The following Members also recorded their votes AYES: Sarvashri P.K. Ghosh and M.L. Sondhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That point of order remains in abeyance. Next time when he starts his speech you can do so. That is the position.

few days' thought to the matter. Government will, however, take and announce their decision by the 12th September.

19.17. Hrs.

RE: RE-ORGANISATION OF ASSAM STATE

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Sir, this House is adjourning this evening. The question of the re-organisation of Assam had been inscribed in the Government proposed list of business that was supplied to us at the beginning of this session. Government had promised to introduce a Bill and have the Bill passed to re-organise the State of Assam during the current session, but until today no Bill has been introduced, not even a statement has been made. I do not know what the Government is doing about it. I would like to know from the Home Minister what the Government's position with regard to this question is and what they are going to do about it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I fully understand the hon. Member's anxiety. Government themselves have been anxious to announce their decision regarding the reorganisation of Assam during the current session of Parliament. I had every hope that we would be able to do so. Unfortunately, this has not been possible in spite of our best efforts and we find it necessary to give a further

19.19 Hrs.

RE : HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a half-an-hour discussion and a motion under rule 193. We have exceeded our time. To follow the regular procedure is not possible now. I will permit Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to put a question and get a reply. That much I will permit.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप वादा कर दीजिए कि अगले सेशन के पहले दिन इस को ले लिया जायेगा ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : On the first day of the next session when we have a half-an-hour discussion, he should have the right to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the desire of the House that this item should be taken up in the next session?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

19.20 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.