

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 13, 1968/Agrahayana 22,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

शिवाजी का खड्ग

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*721. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

बया शिक्षा मंत्री 28 अगस्त, 1968 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 731 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने छत्रपति शिवाजी के खड्ग को ब्रिटेन से लाने तथा उमका उचित सम्मान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : शिवाजी की तलवार कहाँ है इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई अधिकृत सूचना नहीं है। फिर भी, ब्रिटिश संग्रहालय, लंदन से यह मालूम कर लिया गया है कि तलवार उनके पास नहीं है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस का अर्थ यह है कि छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की तलवार गायब हो गई है ? क्या सरकार तलवार कहाँ है इस के बारे में पता लगाने का प्रयत्न करेगी ?

(श्री शेर सिंह) : हमने एक पत्र लिखा। लन्दन म्यूजियम को 20 जून को उन से

जानने के लिये। 29 अगस्त को उनका उत्तर हमको मिला और उस में अभी पढ़ कर सुना दूँ क्या लिखा है :

"Thank you for your letter dated.... regarding the sword of Shivaji. The enquiries are fairly regularly made. Shivaji's sword does not form part of the collections of the British museum."

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या सरकार ने इतिहासकारों से और महाराष्ट्र के तत्कालीन इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी रखने हैं उन से पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की तलवार कहाँ गयी। क्या सरकार पता लगाने का प्रयत्न करेगी या खाली ब्रिटेन का उत्तर पा कर हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठ जायेगी ?

श्री शेर सिंह : महाराष्ट्र में यह बात चलती है, लोग कहते हैं कि लन्दन म्यूजियम में है। इसीलिये हमने उन से पूछा। और भी कोशिश करेंगे जानने की।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the great Shivaji had only one sword or he had many swords?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : He had only one famous sword, the Bhavani sword.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: But the Minister's reply does not refer to the great Bhavani sword.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : भवानी की तलवार का प्रश्न है। किसी छोटी मोटी तलवार का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री शेर सिंह : उसी विशेष तलवार को जानना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I know whether the government or the Minister knows that the great sword was given to Shivaji as a gift by Goddess Bhavani?

श्री शेर सिंह : इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता । कुछ लोग विश्वास करते हैं; कुछ नहीं करते हैं ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Since Shiva-ji the great is a national hero and since so much sentimental value is attached to the Bhavani sword, may I know what efforts government have taken so far and what efforts they will continue to take to get the sword?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The Maharashtra Government is also doing its best and we are also trying to find out....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Please, for heaven's sake, do not leave these important questions to a particular State. Since this concerns the sword of a great national hero, the Central Government must step in and make all possible efforts to find it.

SHRI SHER SINGH : We propose to do it. In fact, we are doing it already.

Escape of Tribesmen From NEFA

+

*722. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :**
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA
CHANDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some tribesmen have escaped from NEFA to China recently for Military training; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this behalf?

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

(b) Constant vigilance is maintained on the border and strict measures have

been enforced to ensure that tribals do not go across the border surreptitiously.

श्री श्रीधर गोयल : नेफा के ये ट्राइब्समैन जो 1910 और 1911 तक चीनियों और दूसरे आक्रमणकारियों का बड़ी वीरता से मुकाबला करते रहे हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत सरकार की तरफ से इन के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय भावना निर्माण करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं? क्या राम कृष्ण मिशन या दयानन्द मिशन इत्यादि संस्थाओं के द्वारा इन लोगों में, जो पिछले 1965 के समय जब चीन की तरफ से आक्रमण हुआ तब वीरता से और देशभक्ति की भावना से इन्होंने देश की सुरक्षा में उस समय भाग नहीं लिया, जो उस से पहले लेते चले आये हैं, इस से लगता है कि उन में इस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय भावना आज नहीं रही जो पहले थी. तो सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है, इन में राष्ट्रीय भावना कायम रखने के लिये ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Different types of measures have been taken to integrate this area emotionally with the rest of the country. As the hon. Member has suggested, some institutions like Ramakrishna Mission and the Sarvodaya group are also working there. Secondly, we are taking some of the students of different types of famous institutions like, again, Ramakrishna Mission, another very famous institution in Ahmedabad I forget its name; it is very famous; yes, Sreyas of Ahmedabad, Vanasthali of Rajasthan. Some such institutions are made use of. Then, a large number of developmental activities have been taken up and some schemes are also undertaken to see that the people of the border region are integrated with the people of the rest of India.

श्री श्रीधर गोयल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन नेफा कि वृत्तियों के बारे में ऐसा कहा गया है कि इन में से हर एक बेस का एक अच्छा योग्य विपही बन सकता है, लेकिन पिछले दिनों में सरकार ने इन के जो ट्रेडिशनल शस्त्र हैं वे बांस से लिये वे और जो उन हथियारों से प्रेरित करते रहते वे वह सीका

इन से ले लिया गया है। तो क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है कि इन के जो पुराने हस्त्र और जो पुराने तरीके थे उन को फिर से बहाल करेगी ताकि देश को रक्षा में ये सरकार के सहायक हो सकें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think the hon. Member is misinformed about it. No body has tried to take away the traditional weapons etc. It is simply not done. He has got some wrong impression. Of course sometimes their internal feuds take such a form that we have to intervene. But we have never tried to take away their traditional arms.

SHRI R. BARUA : In view of the present link-up of the Chinese people with the extreme sections of the hostile camps in Nagaland and also the increasing Mao activity in some of the Karimganj areas taking advantage of the topographical features there, may I know whether the Government are aware that if a guerilla warfare starts there, they can engage four divisions of the army in those parts, and may I know, therefore, what is the information of the Government, and what steps are being taken to prevent such an eventuality?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has raised rather too general a question. As I said, the best course in this matter is to create a feeling of patriotism among the people, because that alone is the real guarantee of defence and action against any infiltration as such. The Chinese are certainly busy creating some sort of feeling among them; they try to argue with them on the ground of ethnical relationship and again they try to indoctrinate them through certain anti-Indian propaganda. But it is exactly to counteract them that these measures which I have mentioned earlier have been taken.

SHRI SWELL: NEFA is a vast, far-flung and sparsely populated area with a very difficult terrain. Despite the very strong security measures we are taking in Nagaland, we have not been completely successful in preventing the Nagas and the Mizos from crossing over to Burma and China and in preventing the Nagas from outside sneaking into NEFA. There are

reports that 'General' Mowu Angami is now in Nagaland. In view of these aspects, and in view of the difficult terrain of NEFA as I mentioned earlier, may I know whether the Minister is in a position to say clearly and categorically that there has been no crossing over by NEFA tribesmen into China or Tibet?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think I have answered this question in the main answer itself: I have said "No."

SHRI RANGA: May I know whether anything is being done to build Bharatmata mandirs in as many as places as possible and close to the camps of the Border Security Forces so that it would be possible for them to help as many tribal people as possible to go and visit those mandirs for some annual, or periodical or spring harvest festivals when some lectures or talks could be had with them with audio-visual apparatus in order to make them feel proud of this country and also realise that they are citizens of the whole of this country and not citizens of that small area alone?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a very interesting and useful suggestion; It has to be examined further.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Whereas the border between NEFA and the rest of India on this side is a closed border and the border of NEFA with China is an open border, and therefore the boys and girls from NEFA just cross the border and there are transport facilities provided by the Chinese to take them to China for training in guerilla warfare and also brain washing, what is needed there is constant vigil. In view of this, may I know (a) what steps the Government have taken to effect constant vigil on the frontier; (b) whether Government have taken steps to fix the McMahon line on the ground so far it is on the map only and (c) what steps Government have taken to see that Indians in the rest of India are allowed to go to NEFA and the NEFA people are allowed to come to the rest of India without any let or hindrance, because the NEFA people are the flesh of our flesh and the bone of our bones? I mean the inner line restriction.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the question of NEFA people coming to the rest of the country is concerned, there is no difficulty about it. But certainly there is some restriction on other people going to those parts. The hon. Member does not need any explanation from me as to why it is so.

SHRI HEM BARUA: NEFA is part of India and, as I said, the NEFA people are the flesh of our flesh and the bone of our bones. Why don't you allow others to go there?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Theoretically it is a very correct position; but not only in regard to NEFA but in regard to other sensitive areas also, we have restricted the permission to go.

About other matters, constant vigil, etc., I had mentioned it; I do not know whether the hon. Member was present in the House. I have enumerated a number of other measures that have been taken. But the most important step that we have taken about the vigil, etc., is that our administration has gone to the last village on the frontier. I do not want him to ask me more details about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Oraon.

SHRI HEM BARUA: By constant vigil, I did not mean that. I meant the vigil on the frontier by our army men so that people from NEFA may not go to China.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order order, I have called Mr. Oraon.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Anti-national activities and separatist tendencies are like contagious diseases. In this particular area of NEFA, we never heard of tribesmen crossing the border. But now we are hearing about it. The only way to stop it is to Indianise them. I would like to know from the Government what definite and categorical steps they have taken to Indianise them and to create in them a sense of belonging so that they may feel that they are part and parcel of India and they may try to work for India?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I understand the hon. Member's sentiment and I agree with him. I have already enumerated the steps taken.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: What exactly are the inducements offered by China to these people to come away rather than remain in our country and 'what are the steps taken by Government to counter those inducements? Surely the Home Ministry must have some information on that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let us understand the nature of this area. As we all know, for centuries together, these areas have been some sort of buffer areas, if I may call them, between the people on the other side of the frontier and this side. Naturally, they have got some relationship on the other side as well. The Chinese mostly are trying to exploit the ethnical relationship. This is really speaking the main thing. Naturally, they try to infiltrate their political ideas as well. These are the psychological methods which they adopt and we have to fight against. I have already mentioned three or four steps we have to take. First of all, we have to convince them that we are interested in their economic development. We have to establish our contacts with them through our administration. Then, we have to come closer to them culturally. For that purpose, some institutions like Ramakrishna Mission, Sarvodaya etc. are working there. The results are very encouraging. The younger people from that area are being brought to famous institutions. I mentioned a few of them like Sreyas in Ahmedabad and Vanasthali in Rajasthan. They are brought to these institutions for training. It is in these ways alone that we can integrate them emotionally.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Some of them have been brought to Delhi University also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes. Assam University also.

SHRI BASUMATARI: Since these people are being kept in secluded areas called the inner line, they are hardly allowed to come into the plains and mix with the people, with the result that they find

no difference between the Chinese and Indians. Rather they claim that ethnologically they are nearer to the Chinese than to the Indians. In that context, may I know what steps Government have taken to win over these people, who have been kept segregated in the isolated areas called the inner line? May I know whether the Government is going to remove this inner line?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think the hon. member has put the same question in different words. My answer is the same.

Security of Kutch Borders

*723. **SHRI R. K. AMIN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have accepted the responsibility of security of the Kutch Borders due to the Award of Kutch Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken for the security of the borders of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):
(a) Government of India assumed direct responsibility for the security of the Kutch border much before the announcement of the Kutch Award.

(b) Adequate steps have been taken to ensure the security of the Gujarat-Pak border.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: We are very much aware of the fact that at the time of discussion of the Kutch Award in this very House the Prime Minister assured us that the waters of the Narmada would be sprinkled in the desert of Kutch and that sturdy farmers would be settled there so that whatever was the loss of our security would be made good and that way Gujarat would be assured of security from the invasion of Pakistan. May I know from the hon. Minister whether steps have been taken to see that the Narmada waters are sprinkled in the desert of Kutch and sturdy farmers are settled there so that security is assured?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About the Narmada irrigation project I do not think I should make any statement here. I think, nobody else is required to confirm it if the Prime Minister has said that.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: At the time of discussion of the matter it came up that Pakistan wanted to take this territory because there was the possibility of exploration of natural gas and oil there. Suppose, we lose this territory and, at the same time, do not want to allow them to take advantage of oil and natural gas there, we should explore that possibility much quicker than what they could do in Gujarat State. Have you taken any steps to do that? Then, about the encirclement of Kutch by good roads in order to see that the army could be taken there as quickly as possible, have you prepared a plan for seeing that roads encircling the Kutch border are prepared?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The legitimate part of the question is the last part. We have taken steps for the development of roads so that security measures can be taken. Some roads have already been completed and some projects are under consideration. Necessary steps have been taken about the protection of the border.

About the exploration of oil, if the hon. Member wants me to take note of it and convey it to the Ministry concerned, certainly I will do it; but I cannot answer it in a satisfactory manner.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will you convey it? We are very much concerned about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will convey your concern and my concern.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: In view of the situation created by the Kutch Award, may I know from the Government whether Government have considered the construction of border roads and a coastal highway in Gujarat to meet any eventuality in future to the Kutch security?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say about all the roads but some roads, which are necessary from the security point of view, have been considered in consultation with the Gujarat Government and they are looking into the matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि कच्छ की रियासत जब भारत में विनीत हुई थीर बाद में उस

को एक केंद्र शासित इलाका, पाटंसी इलाका बनाया गया तो यह कारण दिया गया था कि कच्छ की सुरक्षा तथा विकास यह अकेले कच्छ राज्य कर नहीं पायेगा और इस के लिए केंद्रीय शासन में उस को लेना चाहिए। यदि इस बात को मंत्री महोदय का जानकारी है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों उद्देश्यों को हासिल करने के लिए जिस रियासत को केंद्र के तहत लिया गया था उस में इन दोनों उद्देश्यों को लेकर आज तक क्या काम हुआ है? उसी के साथ क्या उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि अभी अभी कच्छ में एक जन परिषद आयोजित की गई थी और उस ने कई प्राध्यापकों की मदद से अपनी सिफारिशें और प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं, तो क्या सरकार के पास वे प्रस्ताव पहुंचे हैं और सरकार उन पर गौर फरमा रही है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the latter part is concerned, I have read about this conference but I have not yet received the resolution as such. They have sent it possibly and it must be on the way. I shall certainly see that. About the First part, I do not know about any specific agreement; I will require notice for that. When the *riyasat* was made over to the Indian administration, for the first time it became a separate State. Then it was merged in the then Bombay State in 1956. I can tell from my own experience, because I happened to be the Chief Minister of that State then. We had taken quite a number of steps at that time to protect it. If the hon. Member remembers, at that time there was the incident in Chhad Bet and the army had taken certain action; the police also had taken certain action. I remember to have gone there as the Chief Minister of the State and seen the arrangements made there.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I had been to Kutch in the troublesome days. Near Khavda, and other areas also, there has been defence forces. May I know from the Home Minister whether, besides Khavda, S.R.P. is also looking

after Kanjarkot and Chhad Bet areas in Kutch?

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

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In view of the fact that the other side of the Rann of Kutch which is a flat territory has been awarded to Pakistan from which Pakistan can operate, and also because the Rann of Kutch area is uninhabitable and there is no activity for about 6 or 7 months in a year though there are certain elevated points where some activity can be done, and in view of the fact that the territory on the other side of the Rann of Kutch was given away to Pakistan, by the Kutch Award, on the ground that there was evidence of Pakistani activity—Pakistani cattle used to go and graze there—and also because of the fact that some of the people living in the area are under the influence of the Pir of Pagaro who gave a *fatwa* during the last war with Pakistan, in view of all this, may I know whether Government has taken precaution to see that those elevated place in the Rann of Kutch, like, Vigokot, Chhad Bet and other places which remain uninhabited, where nobody goes for 6 or 7 months in a year, are kept under some kind of activity and that Pakistan does not trespass and later on create conditions similar to those which led to the Kutch Award, and also that the people in that area are screened and certain people who are ex-soldiers are settled there, so that the security of the vast barren area in which there is no population at the most can be effectively safeguarded?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the area on this side is concerned, we have taken certain steps to see that the area is kept under observation and under active vigilance. I have not got the list of places—I could have given the list. Certainly, we have taken that care.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: There are two or three points which can be occupied. Vigokot is there. We had some detachment of army there during 1963-64 but later on we withdrew it. There is nobody now. I have seen it myself. Detachments may be kept at such elevated points in the Rann of Kutch so that a similar situation may not arise again.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is exactly what I have said.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : अभी गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जब वह बम्बई के मुख्य मंत्री होते थे तो उन्होंने कच्छ के तमाम इलाकों को देखा भाला था। लेकिन मुझे डर लग रहा है कि जैसे उस वक्त आप ने कच्छ के विकास की दृष्टि से खंडा तक सड़क बांधने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया था और सन् 1965 में पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के बाद ही वह सारा काम वहां करने में आया है तो क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय हमें यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस इलाके का विकास किये बिना कच्छ का संरक्षण करना करीब करीब असम्भव है और चूंकि कच्छ की आबादी जितनी कच्छ में रहती है उस की दुगुनी से भी ज्यादा आबादी कच्छ से बाहर हम वक्त रहती है तो उस इलाके का विकास करके कच्छ लोगों को वापिस भेजने के लिए उन के पास क्या कोई योजना है; जो संरक्षण की बात है वह सिर्फ कच्छ आफ रन की बात न होने हुए कच्छ की तमाम सीमाओं के मुताबिक जो दरिया का किनारा है वह तकरीबन 350 मील लम्बा है। उस के बारे में उन्होंने क्या सोचा है क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार कर लेंगे कि एक भी दिन नहीं जाता है जब पाकिस्तान की कोई न कोई छोटी सी बोट, मोटर लांच या और कोई जहाज वगैरह वहां न आता हो और कच्छ में उन के लोगों को न उतारता हो और कच्छ के लोगों को लेकर उधर न जाता हो और मंत्री महोदय को इसका पता होगा कि इस वक्त जितना तस्करी व्यापार वहां पर चला हुआ है उतना शायद दुनिया के और किसी इलाके में न चला हो तो इन तमाम चीजों को मद्देनजर रख कर क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिससे कि कच्छ का संरक्षण कर सकें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has put a general question....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Very specific.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: A specific question in a general way or a general question in a specific way.

The main point that he raised was development of Kutch. I entirely accept the principle that unless you undertake economic development, defence of the territory becomes impossible. That is the first principal of defence. I do not agree with him on one point that in order to develop Kutch all the people from Kutch area spread over in other parts of the Country should be brought back to Kutch.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मतबल नहीं था इनका कि दूसरे इलाकों से उनको भगा दिया जाए। कच्छ के लिए हम लोगों ने भी कुछ किया है, यह आप मानेंगे।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : कच्छ का विस्तार 17000 वर्गमील में है। कच्छ उसका सब से बड़ा जिला है। उस जिले की जितनी आबादी है उससे दुगुनी उसकी आबादी जिले से बाहर जा कर काम कर रही है। चूंकि वहां जीविका के साधन नहीं हैं, न कारखाने हैं, न खेतों होती हैं और न कोई और चीज है। इस दृष्टिकोण से मैंने कहा कि वहां कुछ तो विकास कार्य हों ताकि वे वापिस आना चाहें तो आ जायें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I entirely agree with him. It is true that it has a very undeveloped agriculture, it has a very undeveloped economy, but the people are very resourceful. They are a very prosperous people wherever they are outside Kutch; the people of Kutch, when they go outside Kutch to the different parts of the country, become assets to those parts.... (Interruption)

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : मुख्य मंत्री रहते हुए आपने कुछ नहीं किया।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब घमरी नहीं है, कच्छी लोग बहुत गरीब लोग हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know what I have said wrong in my statement so far.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not all.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Not all; most of them. This is what I have said that they can be assets to the rest of the country. In order to be assets, one need not be wealthy..

AN HON. MEMBER: Hard work.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Hard work also counts. In order to be on assets, one can be resourceful and useful in many ways.

The other point that was raised was about protection or vigilance on the coastal side. It is true that some months ago a larger number of small boats, etc., were trying to reach. I remember to have mentioned sometime on the floor of the House that in some parts of the coast of Saurashtra also some of the boats were coming closer to the coast; may be, possibly, they were interested in smuggling business. I would like to inform this hon. House that, in the mean while, we undertook a certain vigilance on the coastal lines. Some watch was kept and at the present moment in some of the areas the Border Security Force itself has undertaken the responsibility of supervision of this particular coast. I think in course of time, we will be able to check it completely. The line of action that he has been suggested is one which I value very much and we will certainly follow that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी श्री मधु लिमये के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि 1956 में हमारी सेनायें छादबेट की रक्षा के लिए गई थीं और उनके बाद आज के गृह मंत्री जो उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री थे वह भी छादबेट में गए थे। क्या वर्तमान गृह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कच्छ के न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय के खिलाफ दिल्ली की हाई कोर्ट में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो अपील दायर की गई थी, भारत सरकार को और से उस के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि 1956 में हमारी सेनायें वहाँ जबर्दस्ती घुस गई थीं और वह क्षेत्र हमारा नहीं है ? क्या कैबिनेट में निर्णय करके यह एफीडेविट वहाँ दाखिल किया गया है, क्या भारत सरकार अपने मुंह से अपने को हमलावर कह रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It does not arise out of this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It arises out of the reply that he gave.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have no detailed information. I cannot say anything offhand. It will not be in the interest of anybody to answer such questions offhand. It will be unfair to me and to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next Question. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri....

SHRI RANGA: How many times do you want me to get up in order to catch your eye? This is not the way you can possibly conduct the business in the House. How many times have I to get up? That too, I stand here in the front bench....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I tried to survey the whole House....

SHRI RANGA: You could not survey the front bench.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not proper.

SHRI RANGA: I protest against your behaviour. If you want to show your authority in this manner, I protest against your behaviour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not proper. I am serving the whole House.

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri.

जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में घुसपैठिये

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*724. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सुराला नायर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में घुसपैठिये फिर से घाने शुरू हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ घुसपैठियों को कुछ समय पूर्व बन्दी बनाया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उन से कुछ रहस्यों का पता लगा है ?

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

(b) No Sir, not recently.

(c) does not arise

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : 1965 के बाद जब से घुसपैठिये काश्मीर के अन्दर आए हैं क्या गृह मंत्रालय को इस प्रकार की जानकारी भी मिली है कि इनको संरक्षण देने वाली पाकिस्तान समर्थक तत्व तो राज्य में नहीं हैं जैसे प्लेबेसिट फ्रंट या इसी तरह के कुछ लोग ? अभी वहाँ घटनायें घटी हैं इस प्रकार की । दूसरी बात यह भी है कि जेल से वहाँ दो पाकिस्तानी भागे हैं जिन को फांसी की सजा हो गई थी । बिना किसी प्रकार वहाँ के कर्मचारियों के सहयोग के ये नहीं भाग सकते थे । दो तीन दिन पहले एक बड़े उच्च अधिकारी के घर से दो पाकिस्तानी पकड़े गए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति जब जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर पैदा हो रही है तो क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वहाँ कुछ इस प्रकार के पाकिस्तान समर्थक तत्व भी काम करने लगे हों धीरे-धीरे कि जो इस प्रकार के लोगों का प्रश्रय दे रहे हैं ? यदि हां तो आप स्वयं या जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य की सरकार के द्वारा इनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने की सोच रहे हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप स्वयं घोषणा कर चुके हैं कि देश के किसी भाग को देश से पृथक् करने की बात अगर कोई पार्टी या व्यक्ति करेगा तो उसका राजद्रोह माना जाएगा । इस प्रकार के संगठन जैसे जनमतसंग्रह मोर्चा है इनको कार्रवाई करने की अनुमति क्यों अभी तक भी राज्य के अन्दर दी जा रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What the hon. Member has said about the two prisoners-having escaped is a fact. But this matter is being very closely investigated. One will have to find out whether any jail officers or any other government servants were connected with it. That is a matter for very closer investigation. And, Sir, I can assure the honourable House that this is something very important and we are taking very serious notice of this thing and we are proceeding in the matter. The Jammu and Kashmir Government itself is taking steps and we are also trying to get in touch with them on this matter. It is certainly very reasonable to infer that as the spy-rings workings are being unearthed from time to time some elements are working there. That presumption one can make. One cannot say that there is nothing about it. So, as these elements are being exposed, the Kashmir Government is also active in this matter and they are trying to find out who are those people, and try to follow them up.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा यह प्रश्न भी था जिस को शायद आप भूल गए हैं कि जब आप संसद् के अन्दर निर्णय कर चुके हैं कि देश के किसी भी भाग को भारत से पृथक् करने की कार्रवाई अगर कोई करेगा या योजना कोई बनायेगा तो इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति हों या संगठन हों, उनको राजद्रोही की तरह से माना जाएगा । यह प्लेबेसिट फ्रंट जो इस प्रकार का काम कर रहा है इसके सम्बन्ध में आपने अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की है ? क्यों नहीं उसकी गतिविधियों पर आपने अभी तक प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि 1965 के बाद से जब से आपने सतर्कता बरती है कितने घुसपैठिये जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर आए हैं और क्या वहाँ जो तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाइयाँ की गई हैं, उनके पीछे इनका हाथ पाया गया है या नहीं और यदि पाया गया है तो कहां-कहां और आने वाले घुसपैठियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have certain figures and I will give the figures to the hon. Member if he meets me. It is not

that I do not want to disclose the figures. I will certainly give the figures to the hon. Member about what happened after 1965, etc. The first question that he raised was, what are we doing about those infiltrators who have come during all these years. I think he means what action we propose to take under the Unlawful Activities Act. If this is exactly what he means if we remember the discussion on this Bill in this honourable House, we have said that we will have to make a very clear and a very practical political assessment before we act in this matter. We are aware that there are some people who are talking in terms of a plebiscite etc. but we will have to make a political assessment and we will have to see whether we should straightway rush at them and start action in a mere legalistic manner or try to deal with them politically. My own judgement and my own assessment is that it would be too premature to take any action about this matter.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Reports are appearing from time to time that in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, spies including women spies are coming in from Pakistan, and a number of people have been arrested who are Pakistani saboteurs and infiltrators. From 1965 onwards, what is the clue that the Government of India have got from the saboteurs and infiltrators who have been arrested and put in prison? Is there any tendency from these clues which goes to show that in the coming months there is going to be more sabotage and infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir from the Pakistan side.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think I have answered this question, but certainly I shall repeat it. After 1965 there was not that sort of movement of infiltrators as such, but certainly the espionage activity was on. The trends of activity that have been unearthed since then have indicated two lines of approach. Possibly those who want to engage themselves in subversive activities are trying to take advantage of the students' class and they are trying to infiltrate themselves into the students' class and one group of students connected with this kind of activity was unearthed recently. It may be that they will try—I do not know

whether I shall share this with the House—to work amongst persons working in the government offices. Possibly they might do that. We are aware of it. And we would certainly take care of them.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : No doubt, the Pakistani infiltrators in Kashmir are to be dealt with very severely and the security of the State has to be preserved. But in the name of dealing with the infiltrators and the security of the State, the Government of Mr. Sadiq has let loose a reign of terror in that State. A number of political workers and even some of the Government employees have been arrested and kept under detention on flimsy charges. Even the Sarvodaya Delegation which had visited that State in 1965 is reported to have submitted a report to Government, in which this problem has been dealt with at length, and the innocent people of Jammu and Kashmir are being suppressed and ill-treated by the police. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps Government propose to take to win over the confidence of the people of Jammu and Kashmir by restoring all the democratic rights of the people and by giving full protection to their life and property instead of resorting to such methods of suppression and a reign of terror?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The House will just see that this is another side of the picture. I was just being asked why we were not taking action against those persons....

SHRI P. GOPALAN : It is a fact. Why are innocent people being arrested?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let the hon. Member please listen to me. When I am answering, he has to listen to me. Otherwise, let him not ask me any question. He has asked a question and I am trying to answer it. Why should he interrupt me?

The complaint was that we were not penalising the people. Now, here is the other side of the story that we are penalising the people.

SHRI UMANATH : Is it not a fact that Government employees have been kept in detention for months together in

prison because they indulged in a pen-down strike, and they have been transferred 250 miles away from their families, though there is a jail at the place of their duty?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that any innocent person as such is penalised in Kashmir. If at all, I can say if I know Mr. Sadiq's mind and his administration, he is the most liberal political worker. That is really speaking my assessment. I do not think that he can take any action against innocent people.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Even the Sarvodaya Delegation had submitted a report.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Apart from altering the people and seeking the co-operation of the people as a whole, I would like to know whether Government extends any financial assistance to the people who help in locating the infiltrators there?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We cannot throw away money like that. It has to be made use of properly.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It is not just throwing it away, but we shall be eliciting secrets from them.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : काश्मीर में जो स्पाईज काम कर रहे हैं उन में पाकिस्तान के लोग भी काफ़ी हैं, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि काश्मीर में रहने वाले कुछ लोग भी पाकिस्तान के साथ मिले हुए हैं, जिन्हें पाकिस्तान से किर्नाशल और दूसरी तरह की हेलप मिलती है। क्या यह सही है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला और एन्वैरेसाइट फ्रंट के लोगों का सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के साथ है और उनको इस प्रकार की प्राथिक सहायता मिलती है; अगर हां, तो उन लोगों के खिलाफ और इन कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? क्या यह सही है कि इस्लामिया कालेज में एक घटना हुई थी, जिस में एन० सी० सी० की राइफल को वहां के कुछ पाकिस्तानी लोगों और वहां के लड़कों ने लूटने की कोशिश की थी; अगर हां, तो इस

तरह के एलिमेंट्स के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member came rather late because I did make a mention of this particular aspect of the activities of the students' class. I said that this gang was exposed and action has been taken against those people who are involved in this.

Possibly that has given us indication that they might possibly be doing this type of activity in the other sectors of Kashmir people. As far as we know, some people have some sort of relations with some people in Pakistan and some people are financially helped also.

About Sheikh Abdullah, I am not going to make a statement off hand, because I must make it on very proper and confirmed evidence, and I have no evidence about this matter.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Mr. Sadiq has got evidence.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवालों का जवाब नहीं आया है। श्री शुक्ल ने यहां भी श्रीर राज्य सभा में भी कहा है कि यह सही है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को बाहर से पैसा मिलता है और अब गृह-मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमारे पास इसका प्रूफ नहीं है। श्री सादिक ने भी यही कहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि कुछ लोगों को पैसा मिलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। इन सवालों का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I quite agree with the hon. Member. I do not know what Mr. Sadiq has said. If I have to say anything I must say it on the basis of the evidence that I have. I cannot make use of the evidence that somebody else has.

As regards what Shri Vidya Charan Shukla has said, I remember what was said. He only said that he could neither confirm nor deny it. This was what he was said, and I have just got it confirmed by him also.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA ;
Let him not give a clean chit to Sheikh Abdullah.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN ; I think it would be better if we refer back to the record of the House and find out what he had said. My impression is that he has not said that. But when I have to make a statement I have got a certain sense of responsibility, and I cannot just make allegations against any person and especially a person of the status of Sheikh Abdullah; I just cannot make allegations like that. I would request the hon. Member also not to do that himself. We are dealing with very important issues and very important personalities in a very delicate political situation. So, we shall have to be very careful.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : सादिक साहब ने कहा है कि उन्हें पैसा मिलता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I usually do not force myself on you, but I had a very definite supplementary question to ask on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. If I were to permit him, then I would be depriving others from putting their main questions. So, it is not possible now. Next question.

कलकत्ता पत्तन की वित्तीय स्थिति की जांच करने के लिये समिति

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- *725. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :
श्री गणेश घोष :
श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

यथा परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री 26
जुलाई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1080

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच कलकत्ता पत्तन आयुक्तों की वित्तीय स्थिति की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन में की गयी सिकारिशों पर विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्वारा क्या है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त जांच कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO):
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Shri P. C. Bhattacharyya was asked to examine the financial position of the Calcutta Port Commissioners and to make recommendations for augmenting the earnings and effecting economy in expenditure and to report particularly on the need for financial assistance, if any, which may have to be rendered by the Central Government and, if so, in what form. On the question of augmenting earnings and effecting economy, Shri Bhattacharyya's recommendations were as follows:—

(1) The Port Commissioners should carry out a detailed enquiry into the problem of excess personnel in the port establishment with a view to determine the extent of the problem and the policy to be adopted in regard to the surplus personnel.

(2) The Commissioners should continue to pursue all possible measures for economy.

(3) The Commissioners should consider measures for minimising the losses on the operation of the port railway by adopting better techniques of operation and discarding surplus tracks and antiquated plant and machinery. They should have this problem examined by railway exports.

(4) The Commissioners should also urgently explore the scope for augmenting earnings from their lands and buildings.

The Port Commissioners have already been directed to implement these recommendations.

As regards port charges, Shri Bhattacharyya has held that there is at present no scope for further increase and that, the financial position of the Port Commissioners will continue to be difficult for some years to come.

With a view to meet the resultant deficits, Shri Bhattacharyya has made two recommendations:—

(a) The terms of the loan for the Haldia Project should be so fixed that no part of the interest charges are debited to the revenue account upto 1974-75 and the interest due upto that year should be capitalised.

(b) As a permanent measure, Government should agree to a grant of 80% of the total annual cost of river dredging and river maintenance including debt charges.

These issues are still under examination.

Besides, Shri Bhattacharyya has also recommended that the Port Commissioners' jurisdiction as Conservators under the Indian Ports Act should be extended upto the out-fall of the Farakka feeder Canal and the cost of the capital works necessary to improve the Bhagirathi, should be given as grants to the Port Commissioners. This recommendation is also under examination. It is hoped that Government's decisions on the outstanding recommendations will be taken as early as possible.

(c) The report was received in July 1968. The Port Commissioners were then requested to offer their comments. They discussed the proposals in meeting and their official recommendations were received on the 19th November, 1968.

(d) Copies of the report have already been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, उसमें मुख्य बात का

कोई समाधान नहीं मिलता है। 1966-67 में कलकत्ता पोर्ट को 312 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ। उस घाटे को किस तरह पूरा किया जाये, यह विवेक समस्या थी। इस के प्रतिरिक्त कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के बारे में बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही है कि यह बन्दरगाह दिन-दिन खराब होती जा रही है इस का लेवल ऊंचा होता जा रहा है, इसका कारणों कम हो रहा है और उसकी वजह से उसकी आमदनी कम हो रही है, आयरन और और कोयला इत्यादि पारदीप और विशाखापत्तनम् बन्दरगाहों से बाहर जाने लगा है, यहां जहाजों का बहुत कनजेशन रहता है। ये बहुत गम्भीर समस्याएँ हैं, जिन की वजह से कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह का महत्व घट रहा है। और उस का घाटा बढ़ रहा है तो..... (व्यवधान)

आप चुप रहो..... (व्यवधान).....

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या है ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : तुम अध्यक्ष नहीं हो, अध्यक्ष से बात करो।

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा : पहले बोलना सीख के प्राप्नो

श्री हुकाम चन्द कच्छबाय : आप बड़े सीख के प्राए हैं न (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not correct. The hon. Member is asking him to address the Chair. Let him do it himself.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा यह जानना चाहता हूँ.....

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : On a point of order. Your authority is not functioning here ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order during question hour... ..

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण : कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह में जो 3 करोड़ 12 लाख रुपये का घाटा है उसको ठीक करने के लिए और कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

श्री शिवनारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हाउस में इस तरह से बात करते हैं, यह अगर ऐसे बात करेंगे..... (उपबध्दान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain will please resume his seat. As I have already said, and I repeat it, if any member defies the Chair, nothing that he says will go on record for a number of days. That is the only punishment I can give.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Excuse me, Sir, This is the way they get your attention. I just stood up four times for putting a supplementary but was not called, but they get your attention by these tactics.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member wanted to know how the loss of Rs. 3 and odd crores made in 1966-67 is going to be met. In 1967-68, it was brought down to Rs. 1.11 crores by raising the Port charges. But the real point is what the hon. Member has made, that the Calcutta Port is in a very difficult financial position partly because of the fact that the Port itself on account of river dredging, silting etc. is not able to meet all its commitments properly, and also because the Port has to incur very heavy charges for its river dredging which are now of the order of Rs. 7—7½ crores. This was the reason why the Government of India appointed a committee under Shri P. C. Bhattacharya to examine the financial condition of the Port and make recommendations. His recommendations, which will give substantial relief to the port finances, are now under Government's consideration.

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस बन्दरगाह के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए और ड्रेजिंग के लिए भट्टाचार्य साहब ने कोई विशेष रिपोर्ट नहीं दी तो क्या केन्द्रीय

सरकार इसकी ड्रेजिंग के लिए, इसके माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए और भागीरथी नदी में जो फरक्का के बाद बनेगी उसकी ड्रेजिंग के लिए, यह सारी व्यवस्था करने के लिए इस बन्दरगाह की ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the first part, the construction of the Haldia dock, which is already in progress, is expected to give permanent relief to the problems of Calcutta Port along with the completion of the Farraka Barrage. With the commissioning of the Haldia port, it is expected that the problems of Calcutta port will find themselves near solution.

Regarding the other subject, about what should be done on the river Bhagirathi, dredging work etc. the Bhattacharyya Committee has made a recommendation that the Bhagirathi river training works etc. will have to be undertaken on account of the release of water from the Farraka canal, and that the jurisdiction of the Port Commissioners should be extended right up to the offtake canal from the Farraka Barrage. They have also recommended that the Government of India should finance the Calcutta Port Trust for the work that will be undertaken for this purpose.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : There is no questioning the fact that Calcutta Port has been the haseel mark of this country in the field of industry, trade and commerce. It is rather unfortunate that sufficient attention has not been given to the upkeep and development of this vital port of India.

Having made these observations I want to put this question to the hon. Minister for his categorical answer. Is the Minister aware of the strong feelings existing in the State of West Bengal that the Central Government has been manifestly hesitant to advance sufficient funds to the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta to enable them to take up energetically measures to revitalise and modernise the port? If the answer is in the affirmative, he will be prepared to give up positive help to remove this feeling from the people of my State?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The Government is aware not only of the strong feeling

in the State of West Bengal about the need for doing something for the Calcutta Port but also of the feelings existing within itself that something should be done in this matter. That is the reason why a special committee was appointed under Shri Bhattacharyya to go into the financial conditions of the port and make recommendations. A copy of his report has been placed in the Library of the Lok Sabha and at the moment the recommendations of the committee are under the very active consideration of the Government.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Mr. Bhattacharyya has held that there is no scope for further increase in port charges. He has recommended that Government should agree to a grant of 80 per cent of the total annual cost of river dredging and river maintenance including debt charges. If this recommendation is accepted by the Government, may I know what percentage of the deficit will be made up?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is not possible for me to say what percentage of the deficit will be made up because the deficit is calculated not year after year but for a whole period of years going right upto 1974-75 including the commissioning of Haldia. This recommendation is the key recommendation of the Bhattacharya committee regarding financial relief, namely 80 per cent of the maintenance and dredging charges of the river including the capital charges of dredging should be borne by the Central Government as a subsidy. They have also recommended that no interest or repayment should be debited to the revenues of the Calcutta Port Trust on Haldia account till 1974-75. If both these recommendations are accepted, then the deficit will be brought down.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Minister has been disposed to blame nature or the river for the loss in the Calcutta Port. He has ignored that Mr. Bhattacharyya has identified four causes, personal causes, as responsible for this position. I would like to know from the Minister what use it is to throw back these very four causes for the loss back to the guilty men. Has he tried to identify who were responsible for the loss within the Ministry and the Port, and unless that is done, it is no use blaming

dredging or hoping for something from Haldia.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Quite frankly I do not understand what the hon. Member wants me to do.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Have you identified who are responsible for the losses due to excess staff, lack of economies, not using the land available etc.?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am afraid the hon. Member does not recognise the fact that the major reason for the deteriorating condition of the Calcutta Port has been the silting of the river. Over the years the Bhagirathi is not getting proper head water from the Ganga.

That is the reason why we are attaching so much importance to the completion of the Farraka barrage. Only after the barrage is completed it will be possible for the river to be properly dredged. Incidentally, I can tell the hon. Member that the river dredging charges went up from . . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Minister does not seem to read his own reply. I have asked a question. Why can't he reply to my question? I do not want any other information. Please reply to my question.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I was trying to point out to the hon. Member that the major cause for increased expenditure in Calcutta was the increase in river dredging charges, which has gone up ten times, from Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 7 crores
(Interruptions)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He does not know even to answer questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question.

Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi

*726. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by the Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi since its inception on account of irregularities, theft, stock shortage and fire or any other such causes;

(b) whether these matters were looked into; and

(c) if so, result thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) the irregularities etc., if any, are noted in the course of audit and mentioned in the audit report. The audit report for each year, along with the relevant Annual Accounts, are placed on the Table of the House annually.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल किये गये हैं, यह जवाब उन के बारे में नहीं है। मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि चोरी, इरेगुलैरिटीज, स्टॉक में कमी और आग से कितना नुकसान हुआ है..... (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since there was half a minute, I permitted him.

SHRI RANGA : Sir, it is wrong on your part to have permitted it..... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since there was a little time left, I allowed him to ask one question. Is it improper? I cannot understand it..... (Interruptions)

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : इन्होंने जवाब में कहा है कि यह सब लेखा-रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है। लेखा-रिपोर्ट को मैंने पढ़ा है और इसी वजह से मैंने सवाल किया था....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the question now. No *Lekha Samiti* now.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि अशोक होटल में टेण्डर-काल किये बगैर माल खरीदा गया? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि अशोक होटल में कई कमरे खाली होने पर भी कस्ट-मर्ज को एलाट नहीं किये गये हैं और उन को खाली रखा गया?..... (व्यवधान).....

वर्षाटव तथा वार्षिक उद्घुपन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, may I.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No more supplementaries. I have passed on to the Short Notice Question.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, I am not asking any supplementary. Sir, you would have read this question and also the answer. When will such irrelevant questions and answers stop? The answer is entirely different from the question put. After so much notice has been given to a question if the Ministers indulge in such negligence, what is the method of putting a stop to that? That is my question to you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If any hon. Member is not satisfied with an answer to a question, he can ask for a half an hour discussion on that.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

मध्य प्रदेश में एक हरिजन नेता की मृत्यु

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S.N.D. 12. श्रीमती मिनीमाता अग्रमवास गृह :

श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुंगेली क्षेत्र में गत नवम्बर में एक विख्यात हरिजन नेता भागबलि की हत्या हो गई है और इसी स्थान पर गत जनवरी में भी 5 हरिजन मारे गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस क्षेत्र के हरिजनों में इस घटना से आतंक फैल गया है तथा वह अपनी भूमि तथा सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर वहाँ से भाग रहे हैं; और

(ग) स्थिति पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि यह सत्य नहीं है कि इस घटना से उस क्षेत्र के हरिजनों में भय की भावना फैल गई है अथवा यह कि वे उस क्षेत्र से अपनी भूमि तथा सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर कहीं अन्यत्र भाग रहे हैं।

(ग) हमला करने वाले पांचों ध्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता अणमदास गुरु : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि वहाँ चुनाव होने वाले हैं और श्री भागबलि उस चुनाव में एक उम्मीदवार थे? क्या उन की हत्या राजनीतिक कारणों से की गई है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : राज्य सरकार ने जो सूचना दी है, उसके अनुसार यह बात ठीक जान पड़ती है कि वहाँ म्युनिसिपल चुनाव होने वाले हैं और श्री भागबलि उसमें उम्मीदवार थे। चूंकि उन की हत्या हो गई है, इस लिये उस वार्ड के चुनाव स्थगित कर दिये गये हैं। इसके पीछे किसी तरह की कोई राजनीतिक बात थी या नहीं इस के बारे में कहना मुश्किल है।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता अणमदास गुरु : क्या यह सही है कि वहाँ हरिजनों को भयभीत करने के लिये पुलिस उन्हीं के परिवारों को बुलाकर गिरफ्तार कर रही है और उनको पीटा जा रहा है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : राज्य सरकार से जो सूचना प्राप्त हुई है उस के अनुसार वह कहते हैं कि वहाँ ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, फिर भी पुलिस के द्वारा वहाँ जांच पाइताल की जा रही है।

श्री हुसैन अहमद कच्छवाय : आपकी पुलिस क्या कर रही है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हमारी पुलिस जांच कर रही है।

श्री मधु लिनबे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैंने इस प्रश्न का नोटिस दिया था उस समय इस घटना के अलावा मद्रास राज्य के अकोट जिले में भी इसी प्रकार की जो घटना हुई थी जिसके बारे में मेरे पास तार आया है, उस की सूचना भी मेरे प्रश्न में दी गयी थी। मुझे बतलाया गया चूंकिमिनिमाता जी का प्रश्न स्वीकारा गया है, इस लिये आप का नाम उसमें जोड़ा जा रहा है। जब मेरा नाम उसमें जोड़ा जा रहा था तो मद्रास राज्य का मामला भी उस के साथ जोड़ दिया जाता। इस लिये उस मामले की भी जानकारी मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा।

जो जानकारी मेरे पास है, उस के अनुसार मैं सबसे पहले इस बात का खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ— मैं किसी दलीय राजनीति में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ— कहीं जनसंघ की सरकार है, कहीं कांग्रेस की सरकार है या श्रीर किसी दल की है, कांग्रेसी सरकार हो या गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार हो—चूंकि सब तरह की घटनाएँ सब जगह हो रही हैं—इस लिये मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सतनामी नेता भागबलि की जो हत्या हुई है, उस हत्या में स्वर्ण लोगों के द्वारा पुलिस अधिकारियों पर अनुचित दबाव डाला जा रहा है? उसको एक घरेलू मामला बनाने के लिये मृतक यानी मरे हुए नेता के नाती को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा जो उनकी विधवा है उनको तथा उसके घर को एक तरह से बेरा हुआ है? क्या यह जानकारी सही है?

दूसरी बात—अकोट जिले की घटना के बारे में मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि मेरे पास नोटिस नहीं है, लेकिन यदि सूचना है तो उसकी भी जानकारी दें?

मैंने सुना है कि हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार समूचे देश में हो रहे हैं, उनको जांच करने के लिये एक संसदीय कमेटी बन गई है ऐसा मैंने जेल में पढ़ा था। अगर बन गई है तो क्या इस मामले को भी इस कमेटी के पास भेज

दिया जायेगा ? अगर नहीं बनी है तो क्या इस तरह की कमेटी बनाई जायगी जो मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, उत्तर प्रदेश या अन्य किसी जगह पर ऐसी घटनायें हों तो उनकी जांच कर सके ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है—इस तरह की शिकायतें अवश्य भाई हैं कि वहाँ कुछ अनुचित दबाव डाला जा रहा है। ये शिकायतें सच हैं या नहीं—इसके बारे में अधिकृत रूप से मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने इसका खंडन किया है कि इस तरह का कोई अनुचित दबाव डाला जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक उनके नाती के गिरफ्तार करने का सवाल है, जो सूचना राज्य सरकार ने भेजी है, वह अप-टु-डेट नहीं है। यह घटना शायद अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले हुई है, इस लिये हम उनसे पता लगायेंगे कि यह सच है या नहीं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक संसदीय कमेटी का सवाल है मुझे ठीक से नहीं मालूम कि कब अपोइंट हुई, या हुई या नहीं। पर अगर हुई होगी तो उसके जो टर्म आफ रेफरेंस होंगे उसके अन्तर्गत जो भी हम सहयोग दे सकते हैं पूर्ण रूप से देंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : संसदीय कमेटी में तो इनको कुछ नहीं करना होता है। आप दोनों मामलों को भेज दें।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों की तरफ से सम्पूर्ण रूप से सहायता और सहयोग इस मामले में दिया जायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मध्य प्रदेश में घटना हुई है उसके बारे में अनेक संसद सदस्यों को तार प्राये हैं और एक तार मेरे पास भी प्राया है जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि पुलिस उस्ता मृतक के रिश्तेदारों को फंसा रही है, गवाहों को धाने में निर्ममतापूर्वक पीट कर कई दिनों

तक भूखे रखकर, उनके वास्तविक बयान पलट कर, कलम बन्दी करा कर और जो वास्तविक अपराधी हैं उनको बचाने का षड्यंत्र कर रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ सरकार किसकी है इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं। गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार में भी हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय हो सकता है, कांग्रेसी सरकार में भी हो सकता है। इसलिये इस मामले को पार्टी का रूप देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा इस मामले की और इस तरह के अन्य मामलों की जांच कराने के लिये तैयार है। वह जांच राज्य सरकार के खिलाफ हों इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। मगर दोनों समानान्तर जांच हो सकती है जिससे तथ्यों का पता लग सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काशी का समाचार है कि काशी विद्यापीठ में हरिजन विद्यार्थियों का पीटा गया, 39 विद्यार्थी अभी तक पीटे जा चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये समाचार आ रहे हैं, गृह-मंत्रालय इस बारे में क्या कर रहा है, या राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर छोड़ कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त होना चाहता है। क्या ऐसे मामलों में केन्द्रीय जांच के लिये गृह-मंत्री तैयार हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ऐसे सब मामलों में हमारी जो एजेंसीज हैं उनके द्वारा रिपोर्ट अवश्य प्रेषण करने हैं। पर यह उचित है कि इस तरह के मामलों में जो राज्य सरकार के द्वारा अधिकृत रूप से हमें बताया जाय उसी को मान कर चलें और उसी पर अपनी कार्यवाही आधारित करें। माननीय सदस्य ने जो शिकायतों का विवरण दिया है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन शिकायतों के बारे में हम राज्य सरकार से जरूर पूछताछ करेंगे और कहेंगे कि इस तरह की शिकायत न हो इसका इंतजाम करें।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इन्होंने यह पूछा था कि केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा इस तरह के केसेज की जांच करवायेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने कह दिया कि करते हैं।

SHRI SHANKARANAND : I am sorry to say that in this country there is the police force to protect the properties, either private or Government. It is simply most regrettable that there is no police force to protect the human beings in this country. Ever since I became a Member of Parliament, I have seen that serious notice of the atrocities on the Harijans is taken in the House but we find it otherwise outside the House in the country. As my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee said it is not a question of Party.

We have been seeing this in every State, whether it is ruled by the Congress or by any opposition party. These things are going on. So, I want to know whether the Home Ministry is going to create a police force for the protection of Harijans - a Harijan police force. There is the Reserve Police for the boundary and for the industries and other things. I want to know whether they are going to create a police force for the protection of Harijans, mainly manned by the Harijans, because the caste-Hindu police officers do not look into the interests of the Harijans. What steps are the Government going to take in this matter?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As is well known, police is a State subject, and there is no question of any Central Police Force for this purpose. But during the last Chief Ministers' conference in May 1968, the Home Minister took this matter specially with the Chief Ministers and pleaded with them that the entire weight of the administration should be put to protect and promote the interests of the weaker sections of society. This has been our pleading with them, and the Chief Ministers have assured us that they will try to do this.

श्री राज सेवक यादव : महोदय, गये साल से हरिजनों पर हां रहे अत्याचार की खबरें रोज अखबारों में छपती हैं और यहां भी कभी कभी उनकी गुंज हो जाती है, और मैं समझता हूं कि गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने इस

पर कोई खास तौर से जांच करावी होगी। और अगर ऐसा किया होगा तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा हरिजनों के साथ जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उसके बुनियादी कारण क्या हैं, किस-लिये हो रहे हैं? और साथ साथ क्या यह भी सत्य है कि जो पुलिस अधिकारी हैं बजाय उनकी रक्षा करने के जो उन पर अत्याचार करते हैं उनका ही साथ देते हैं। दूसरे जो काशी विद्यापीठ में हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के साथ कार्यवाही हुई, उनको तंग किया गया, पीटा गया उसकी जानकारी अगर मंत्रालय को है तो मंत्रालय ने उसमें दखल देकर के रोकने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह बात तो ठीक है कि इनके मूल प्रश्नों की जड़ में जाना चाहिये और पता लगाना चाहिये कि किस तरह से हम रोक सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो संसदीय समिति स्थापित की गई है वह इस बात की जांच पड़ताल जरूर करेगी।

जहां तक पुलिस की शिकायतों का सवाल है, यह बात ठीक है कि इस तरह की शिकायतें समय समय पर आती रहती हैं। यह बात भी ठीक है कि हर जगह ऐसा नहीं होता, कहीं कहीं अवश्य होता है कि पुलिस अपने कर्तव्य को छोड़कर इस तरह की कार्यवाही करे, इस तरह की शिकायत आये उनकी जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और जहां दोषी पाये गये उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई।

काशी विद्यापीठ के बारे में मेरे पास कोई इस समय सूचना नहीं है।

श्री गा० शं० मिश्र : 12 तारीख को भागबली के नाती को पुलिस द्वारा पकड़ कर मारा पीटा गया। मामलीया संसद सभस्या के गांव में इनको तंगया गया, इनकी पूछ हुई, 12 तारीख को आये, वे वहां नहीं थी। इनकी जान को खतरा है। क्या मंत्री जी इन्हें प्रोटेक्शन देंगे?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो शंका व्यक्त की है उसे हम राज्य सरकार के पास भेजेंगे और कहेंगे कि समुचित जांच पड़ताल करके जो उचित कार्यवाही हो करे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं जिसकी वजह से मकान जलाये जाते हैं, उनको मारा जाता है, लूटा जाता है तो उनको तत्काल कोई सहायता मिले, चाहे आर्थिक सहायता मिले, इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय कुछ व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी ?

क्या यह बात भी सही है कि इस समय जो पुलिस के द्वारा नाना प्रकार के अत्याचार इन हरिजनों पर किये जाते हैं तो सरकार कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि आज जितने प्रतिशत हरिजनों को पुलिस में लेना चाहिये, उतने वह नहीं लिये जाते हैं, अधिक मात्रा में पुलिस के अफसरों और जवानों में हरिजनों को भरती करें, ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार करेगी ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहां तक इन को मुआवजा देने का सम्बन्ध है यह चीज साधारण तौर पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है और जहां-जहां कोई खास सुरक्षा हो, जैसे मुंगेली कांड में प्रधान मंत्री कोष से कुछ रकमा उनकी सहायता के लिये भेजा गया था । पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है और मैं समझता हूं कि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाती हैं ।

जहां तक पुलिस फोर्स में भरती का सवाल है यह बात ठीक है कि इसमें कहीं-कहीं कमी रह जाती है । और कुछ ही दिन पहले गृह-मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के फोर्स हैं या जो राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, उनका ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस बात पर दिलाया गया है, जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इस बात का

विशेष प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि इनकी भरती समुचित रूप से हुआ करे ।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता अग्रमदास गुड : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि मुंगेली कांड के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से जो सहायता दी गई थी वह, बावजूद इसके कि उन लोगों के खाने-पीने और खेती बारी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, रकम अभी तक बांटी नहीं गई है तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मेरे पास पूरी सूचना तो नहीं है लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है प्रधान मंत्री के कोष से बीस हजार रुपए की रकम दी गई थी । राज्य सरकार ने यह सूचना दी कि चार या पांच हजार रुपए वहां बांटे गए हैं और बाकी रकम के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने पूछ-ताछ की थी कि किस तरह से बाटा जाए ।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता अग्रमदास गुड : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सरकार ने यह रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि वहां पर पूर्णतया शांति है लेकिन वहां पर पूरे गांव के हरिजन भागकर दूसरी जगह चले गए हैं । और अभी भागबली के दसगात्र के समय जबकि वहां पर दस-बीस हजार आदमी इकट्ठा थे तो वे मुझको फोर्स कर रहे थे कि सभी लोग यहां से मार्च करें और चलकर केन्द्रीय सरकार से पूछें कि हमको कहां पर बसाना है और हमारी सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था करनी है क्योंकि वहां पर उनकी सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है । लेकिन मैंने उनको रोक दिया था ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की शिकायतें आती रहती हैं लेकिन हमें तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जो अधिकृत सूचना है, उसी पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जो बातें हमारे ध्यान में लाई हैं, हम राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में वह बातें लायेंगे और उनसे कहेंगे कि उसकी समुचित व्यवस्था करें ।

SHRI M. SOLANKI : May I know from the Home Minister, are there any fundamental rights and privileges given by the Constitution to the Harijans that they are beaten by the Caste Hindus without any charge of criminal proceeding against them by the law lame liar lawyers in the court lawlessness of caste Hindus?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In his own way, the hon. Member is trying to invite the attention of the House to this very serious problem. We have had occasions of discussing it. It is a problem that exists and we have to tackle it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Right from the Prime Minister to the common man in India they should search their hearts and say whether it is not a fact that in many States, Harijans have been burnt alive and murdered by Caste Hindus and Harijans women raped. These are the serious conditions we are having after 20 years of independence. May I know, whether the Government of India would give new thought to this problem, re-orient their policy and see if any special provisions are necessary to meet the situation? Will the Government of India find out a new device, evolve a new formula, to see that the oppressed and suppressed Harijan people are uplifted and they enjoy equality before law?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Because of the various incidents in the past few months, this parliamentary committee has been appointed to look into the entire problem.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Apart from the parliamentary committee, have you evolved any new device at all?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The point of the hon. Member is quite correct. Because everybody has said like that, this committee was appointed.

SHRI RANGA : Is it correct that Harijans are wiped away?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I only said the point he was making is correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Equality before law that was the main point.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am not saying that the information he has given to this House is correct. The point he is making that there are distressing reports of atrocities on Harijans from various States coming in is correct. That is why this Parliamentary committee has been appointed to go into the root causes of this problem. We shall also consider what action should be taken in this matter. It is not as if the Government of India is ignorant of this problem or it is not cognizant of what is happening.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Since a number of heartrending stories are pouring in from all parts of the country it is but natural that the Minds of Members of Parliament are bound to be agitated and exercised. The hon. Minister of State has said there are two channels through which they get information. The first channel is the State where such incidents take place and the second channel is their own. I want to ask, firstly, as to what use Government make of the information got through their own channels, whether they simply keep the information in storage or whether they act on the information which they get through their own channels, and secondly, in view of these stories, whether Government intend to make it a special responsibility of the Governor to give protection to Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or whether the Government will take upon itself, specially the Home Ministry will take upon itself, through some device, if necessary even by amending the Constitution, the responsibility of giving protection to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The reports that we get from our own channels are extremely useful to us for determining our own attitudes and policies and in judging the questions when they are posed before us. So, it is not that this information that we get is not used. That is valuable information and we use it extensively for our purposes.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : What action is taken after you get the information?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have said that whenever we have to decide a particular issue or have to take a particular attitude on a particular question this forms our background information and it helps us to arrive at right conclusions in questions which we are supposed to decide.

As far as the question of making practical arrangements for protection is concerned, the hon. House knows that people belonging to the Scheduled Castes are spread all over the country in various villages and to set up a parallel police specially for this purpose under the Central Government is an impractical thing. We all wish that it should be done in a practical and effective manner. I am also sure that the State administrations try to do it. There have been difficulties and deficiencies. That is obvious. The Home Minister, as I stated earlier, has stressed upon the Chief Ministers that the entire weight of the administration must be put for giving protection to these weaker sections of our society and that they should do their best to promote their interest. We keep on doing that from time to time.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर कई मंचालात किए गए हैं। किम्मा रेड्डी के केस का मैंने इस हा.स में रेज किया था। यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है और सौभाग्य से इस समय इस सदन में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, उपप्रधान मंत्री और गृह-मंत्री, तानों ही उपस्थित हैं। हम स्वयं भुगतभोगी हैं। आज मेरे घर में पुलिस बँटो हुई है। मेरे यहां ही चोरी हुई है और मुझे ही पुलिस को खिलाना पड़ रहा है। मैंने चीफ सेक्रेटरी को लिखा, सबको लिखा लेकिन कोई सुनवाई होने वाली नहीं है और न पुलिस पता लगा सकती है कि क्रिमिनल कौन है। कोई भी पुरसां-हाल नहीं है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार हमारी प्रोटेक्शन का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकती है तो फिर हमको अन्डमान या किसी दूसरे टापू में भेज दिया जाए या फिर सरकार पूरी जिम्मेदारी ले ओर हमारी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करे। यह बड़े दुख का विषय है कि हम अपनी आवाज भी नहीं उठा सकते

हैं। तुलसीदास जी ने जो चीपाई लिखी है बोल गंवार शूद्र पशु नारी, उसी का गली गली में प्रचार हो रहा है, रेलवे में प्रचार हो रहा है और सविमेज में हमारे मिनिस्टर्स और हमारे नेताओं को गालियाँ दी जा रही हैं। इस देश में आज ये सब चीजें हो रही हैं। सरकार का काम है कि इन सब चीजों को देखे, और हम तो जो रीयल फॅक्ट्स हैं वहीं बता रहे हैं। अगर उसपर एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर उसको जाने।

यह एक बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी इस मामले में पोलिटिकल गेम खेला जा रहा है। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में जो हरिजनों के लड़के पढ़ने को आते हैं उनका अनादर व उपहास किया जा रहा है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि चमार, भंगी लोगों के लड़के आने से विश्वविद्यालय अपवित्र हो रहा है। जब ऐसी हालत वहाँ पर मौजूद है तो हमारा विश्वविद्यालय अलग कर दिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Madhu Limaye, you have made a suggestion regarding reference to a specific matter. I will consider it. Now, Papers to be laid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिये गये निदेश का लागू करना

*727. श्री जी० ब० सिंह :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत चार महीनों में कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने केंद्रीय सरकारों द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों तथा निदेशों का पूर्णतया लागू नहीं किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्होंने कितन-कितन मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशों का उल्लंघन किया है;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या इन निदेशों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों में विचार विमर्श किया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) से (ग) . केरल के अलावा अन्य राज्य सरकारों ने सूचना दी है कि पिछले चार महानों में ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं है जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन्हीं निदेशों का पालन न किया गया हो। जहाँ तक केरल का सम्बन्ध है 18 सितम्बर, 1968 को राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक पत्र में कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल के लिये उकसाने और/अथवा हिंसा के लिये उत्तेजित करने तथा उन कर्मचारियों को, जो 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को काम पर जाना चाहते थे, डराने वाले धमकियों के विनाश मुकदमे चलाने तथा गिरफ्तारी समेत उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिये जिला प्राधिकारियों को अनुदेश जारी करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की थी। उस पर 19 सितम्बर को केरल सरकार का ध्यान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 256 के उपबन्धों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया जिनके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों पर एक दायित्व ाला गया है कि उनकी कार्यकारी शक्ति का इस प्रकार प्रयोग किया जायगा जिससे संसद् द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित हो। आगे यह भी बतलाया गया कि कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल के लिए उकसाने या उत्तेजित करने से सम्बन्धित अनिवार्य सेवाएं अनुरक्षण अध्यादेश, 1968 के उपबन्ध एमै एक नियम के भाग हैं। इस पर राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित किया कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 256 के उपबन्धों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक तथा उपयुक्त कार्यवाहियाँ की जा रही हैं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनिवार्य सेवाएं अनुरक्षण अध्यादेश, 1968 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कार्यवाही करने का सुझाव देने से पूर्व राज्य सरकार से परामर्श नहीं किया था।

मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच

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

(क) केन्द्र के उन वर्तमान तथा भूत-पूर्व मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध गत दो वर्षों में जांच की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ;

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों का संक्षिप्त श्रोग क्या है ;

(ग) कितन-कितन मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध जांच पूरी कर ली गई है तथा उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा जांच प्रतिवेदन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) कुछ नहीं।

(ख) मे (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

***729. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी संघ के आह्वान पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के कितने कर्मचारियों ने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लिया ;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय तथा विभाग में उक्त हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कितने कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित किया गया तथा कितने

कर्मचारियों को सेवा से निकाल दिया गया :
और

(ग) इम सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने व्यक्तियों की सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) इस मंत्रालय के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रण में कोई शिक्षा संस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) (i) मुअनल कर्मचारियों की संख्या 6

(ii) सेवा से हटाये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या
कोई नहीं ।

(ग) (i) गिरफ्तार किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या 6

(ii) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिन्हें नौकरी से अलग कर दिया गया . कोई नहीं

Publication of India's Maps

*730. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Surveyor General of India possesses exclusive right for publication of India's maps;

(b) if so, what are the conditions under which maps of India are allowed to be printed and published by other agencies in India and abroad.,

(c) whether the Surveyor General has the exclusive Copyright to print and publish the maps of other countries., and

(d) if so, the names of such countries, and the terms and conditions under which these rights have been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Survey of India, however, is the main Government agency for all geo-

metric and topographical surveys in India for the preparation of maps of India. Private publishers can also publish maps of India, but they have been advised to have the external boundaries of India as depicted on their maps vetted by the Survey of India, before publishing them.

The copyright of the Survey of India maps vests in the Government of India and the Surveyor General may permit reproduction of these maps or any other cartographic information on payment of royalty charges.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों तथा कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा की सुविधायें

*731. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों तथा कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत जहाजाब) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने यह निर्णय किया है कि विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा की एक योजना को, आयोग द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्रारंभ में एक प्रायोगिक प्रयोजना के रूप में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कार्यान्वित किया जाए । दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इसके कार्यान्वयन संबंधी उद्देश्यों को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के परामर्श से अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

Chhoti Sadri Rajasthan Gold Scandal Case

*732. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the Court in which and the law under which the Chhoti Sadri Rajasthan Gold Scandal case is pending, on account of which the Central Bureau of Investigation is experiencing difficulty on completing inquiry into] it, as also the nature of the case pending;

(b) whether any such case regarding the said Gold Scandal is pending in any court in which the Rajasthan Chief Minister and his colleagues are involved;

(c) if so, the details of the case and the name of the Court; and

(d) if no case against the Chief Minister and his colleagues is pending in any court, the reasons for which an inquiry into this Scandal is being put off on the plea that this case is *sub-Judice* ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A case relating to alleged misappropriation of gold by Shri Ganpatlal and others under Sections 406, 414 and 411 I. P. C. is pending in the court of the Munsif Magistrate, Chhoti Sadri, District Chittorgarh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Bureau of Investigation is continuing its inquiries with due regard to provisions of the law and the pending criminal case.

Road Accidents In Delhi

*733. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there were about 346 accidents during the Second fortnight of August as against 340 in previous fortnight in Delhi;

(b) whether the accidents have been increasing in the Capital; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) to (c) . A statement, giving the required information, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There were 345 accidents in Delhi in the second fortnight of August, 1968 as against 340 in the previous fortnight.

(b) No, Sir

(c) The following steps have been, or are being taken by the Delhi Administration to prevent road accidents in Delhi :—

(i) Separate staff, under the supervision of a sub-Inspector, has been detailed for road safety education since December, 1962.

(ii) Pamphlets and drawings on road safety have been distributed among children and road users.

(iii) Films on road safety are shown in various schools and in about 25 cinemas of the city. Television shows on road safety were also arranged for school children.

(iv) Special speed checks are carried out frequently to curb the tendency of drivers to drive at excessive speed.

(v) Mobile traffic patrols are sent on motor cycles to cover important busy roads during peak hours to detect cases of traffic violations and help to remove traffic hold-ups.

(vi) A systematic and organised plan for development of Delhi City and its suburbs has been included in the Master Plan in order that the rapidly expanding population urbanisation and other factors do not lead traffic hazards in future.

(vii) Lectures on road safety and instructions on traffic rules are being regularly given in educational institutions. Practical demonstrations on roads have also been given for the benefit of students. Road Safety is propagated also by organizing Road Safety Weeks.

(viii) With the assistance of M/s Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company, a Traffic Training Park has been built on

Irwin Road, New Delhi. It has been functioning since March, 1964. School children are given training in this Park by the Traffic Police, according to a fixed programme. In the evening, the Park is open to all children of a specified age group.

- (ix) Major Roads are being widened and automatic traffic signals installed, wherever necessary. Cycle tracks have also been provided on some roads. Bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, are being removed from congested areas.
- (x) Pedestrian crossings have been marked on roads near schools at suitable places. Boards indicating pedestrian cross-walks have been fixed on a number of busy roads and important places. Special drives were conducted to educate the pedestrians to crossings and motorists to give the right of way to pedestrians at such places.
- (xi) Movement of heavy transport vehicles has been suspended altogether on various busy and congested roads, while on a few other roads, movements are suspended during peak hours. 36 busy roads of New Delhi and 16 of Old Delhi area have been closed to slow moving vehicles during peak hours, while 10 important busy areas of New Delhi have been closed from 7AM to 10 AM to bullock carts.

A number of congested roads have been declared one way and parking has been banned in congested areas on various roads.

- (xii) From the beginning of January, 1963, selective enforcement was started. Special attention was paid to offences committed by public service vehicle drivers, at selected places. The persons challanegd for breach of traffic law were punished with heavier fines to discourage them from becoming habitual traffic offenders.

Loss of Foreign Exchange Due to Undercutting in Air Fares

*734. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India and the Air India are incurring an annual loss of about rupees seven crores in foreign exchange on account of undercutting of the official air fares on certain international routes by certain airlines; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) There are reasons to believe that certain airlines undercut the official fare on certain international routes, particularly in regard to the emigrant traffic between India and the United Kingdom. This leads to diversion of traffic to such airlines to the detriment of Air India, and consequently to loss of foreign exchange. However, the precise extent of such mal-practice cannot be determined unless specific cases are proved. It is therefore, not possible to estimate the loss of foreign exchange on this account.

(b) Several steps have been and are being taken to check the loss of foreign exchange on this account. These are:—

- (i) The International Air Transport Association has an enforcement agency in India, as in other member countries, which watches such mal-practice, and where evidence is available, takes action against the offenders, in accordance with the rules of Association.
- (ii) Where such mal-practices involve offences against the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Directorate of Enforcement takes preventive and punitive action. A case against one of the foreign airlines is under investigation of the Enforcement Directorate.
- (iii) As the mal-practice is largely prevalent in emigrant traffic, a concessional fare for emigrants has been

established between India and the United Kingdom. Only the national carriers of these two countries, namely, Air India and British Overseas Airways Corporation are entitled to offer this reduced fare. This has the effect of attracting emigrant traffic to these two airlines thus preventing loss in foreign exchange.

Central Institute of Education

*735 SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to transfer the Central Institute of Education now under the Central Government to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how far this transfer will help the Institute; and

(d) when it is likely to take effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION : (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Institute is at present under the National Council of Educational Research and Training and is proposed to be transferred to the Delhi University.

(b)&(c). The Institute is a purely teacher training college affiliated to Delhi University. The proposed transfer to the University will help in the development of the Institute as a university school of education for advanced studies and research in this field.

(d) By the beginning of the academic session 1969-70.

Development of Inland Water Transport in Orissa

*736. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been drawn up for the development of Inland Water Transport in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allotted for developing inland water transport facilities in Orissa during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) & (b). The executive responsibility for the development of inland waterways and navigation thereon rests with the State Governments, unless any waterway is declared as National Waterway by law by Parliament. No waterways have so far been declared as National Waterways. The river conservancy and any other measures for the improvements of waterways are therefore the concern of the State Governments.

Inland Water Transport in Orissa is confined mainly to the Mahanadi river and delta canals namely Taldanda and Kendrapara canals. During the Third Five Year Plan, schemes for extension and lining of canals, remodelling to locks, purchase of dredger were taken up for implementation by the State Government as centrally sponsored schemes. The proposals for development of inland water transport on the Mahanadi, extension and improvement of Taldanda canal, restoration of Orissa coastal canal etc. have been received from the State Government for inclusion as centrally sponsored schemes in the Fourth Plan (1969-74). These are under consideration.

(c) During 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 15.56 lakhs was reimbursed to the State Government to complete the works sanctioned during the Third Plan period. In 1967-68 and 1968-69 no provision was made for new works, as inland water transport was agreed to be transferred to the State Sector in the light of the decision taken by the Committee of the National Development Council.

ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन कराया जाना

*737. श्री. राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 29 सितम्बर, 1968 के 'बीर भ्रजुन' में प्रकाशित इस प्रश्न के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विदेशी ईसाई मिशन देशमें प्रतिदिन लग-

भाग 250 भारतीय (हिन्दुओं) का धर्म परिवर्तन करारकर उनको ईसाई बनाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार देखा है। मध्य प्रदेश धर्म-स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 1968 के सिवाय जो हाल में 20 अक्टूबर, 1968 से लागू हुआ है, एक धर्म से दूसरे धर्म में धर्म-परिवर्तनों की सूचना दिये जाने अथवा पंजीकरण के लिये कोई कानून नहीं है। तथापि यह मानने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई आधार नहीं है कि समाचार में बताई गई स्थिति सही है।

(ख) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 25(1) के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था, सदाचार तथा स्वास्थ्य के अधीन रहते हुए, सब व्यक्तियों को अन्तःकरण की स्वतंत्रता का तथा धर्म के अबाध रूप से मानने, प्रचारण करने और प्रचार करने का समान अधिकार है। अतः धर्म-परिवर्तन को ही केवल एक राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधि नहीं समझा जा सकता।

सीधी भर्ती के फलस्वरूप असंतोष

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सचिवालय में सहायकों (असिस्टेंट्स) तथा अनुभाग अधिकारियों की सीधी भर्ती किये जाने के फलस्वरूप बड़ा असंतोष है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकारी यह तरीका इसलिए अपना रहे हैं जिससे वे इन पदों पर अपने गिश्तेदारों तथा मित्रों का 'बैक-डोर' में नियुक्त करा सकें;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस नीति के फलस्वरूप अनेक अत्यन्त दक्ष व्यक्तियों को उन्नति करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सभी वर्गों में सीधी भर्ती बन्द करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) अनुभाग अधिकारी और महायुक्त के ग्रेडों में सीधी भर्ती केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियम, 1962 द्वारा विनियमित की जाती है। इन नियमों में उन ग्रेडों में सीधी भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति के लिये नियत कोटे की व्यवस्था है। नियमों के अधीन सीधी भर्ती का कोटा समय-समय पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के परिणामों के आधार पर भ्रूना पड़ता है। अतएव केवल वे व्यक्ति अनुभाग अधिकारी और सहायक के ग्रेडों में सीधे नियुक्त किये जायेंगे जो परीक्षा में सफल होंगे और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा जिनकी नियुक्ति के लिए संसुति की जायगी। इस प्रकार इन ग्रेडों में कोई अनियमित तरीके से भर्ती नहीं होती है। तथापि 'सर्विस एसोसिएशनों' की ओर से यह मांग है कि इन ग्रेडों में सीधी भर्ती बन्द की जाय।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ङ) सचिवालय में दक्षता का उपयुक्त स्तर बनाए रखने के उद्देश्य से यह आवश्यक है कि नियमों के अधीन पदों के एक निर्धारित प्रतिशत पर सीधी भर्ती करके सेवाओं के निम्न स्तरों में युवा उम्मीदवारों को लाया जाये।

उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों से लिया गया परीक्षा शुल्क

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा को

पदों पर भर्ती की प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से एक चौथाई अर्थात् 20 रुपये परीक्षा शुल्क लेता है जबकि अन्य जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से 80 रुपये परीक्षा शुल्क लिया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग राज्य की प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा अन्य सेवाओं की भर्ती में उनका केवल नाम-मात्र रियायत देता है जबकि अन्य राज्य अर्थात् बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश के लोक सेवा आयोग क्रमशः एक चौथाई परीक्षा शुल्क तथा बिल्कुल भी परीक्षा शुल्क नहीं लेते हैं ?

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

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि फरवरी, 1968, में उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षाओं चयनों में अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से ली जाने वाली फीस की दर किसी भी समय सामान्य उम्मीदवारों से ली गई फीस का एक तिहाई होना चाहिए। अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को समान रियायतें देने का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार के विचारधीन है।

लद्दाख क्षेत्र में बनाई गई सड़कों

*740. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख क्षेत्र में प्रतिरक्षा विभाग केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग और संभा सड़क विकास संगठन द्वारा बनाई गई सड़कों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या स्थानीय जनता के जीवन और आर्थिक स्थिति पर इन सड़कों के प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरुण) : (क) 31-10-68 तक इस संबंध में प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है:-

निर्माण तल को कटाई	
(चौड़ाई 8" से 20" तक)	622 मील
सुधार	31 मील
रोड़ी भरवाई	237 मील
रोडो विछाई	237 मील
तारकोल पुताई	236 मील

(ख) और (ग) . यद्यपि औपचारिक मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है तथापि सारे संचार सुधारों का स्थानीय जनता की आर्थिक स्थिति व जीवन पर प्रवेश ही अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

International Airports

*741. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for constituting an independent body, on the lines of Port Trusts, for administering the four International Airports in India—Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the proposal and progress made so far;

(c) the financial implications of the new move as compared to the existing set-up;

(d) whether the report of the Tata Committee on the reorganisation of the existing administrative set-up of the four Air ports has been submitted to Government;

(e) if so, its main recommendations and Government's reaction thereto; and

(f) whether the Report will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). The International Airports Committee appointed by Government in July, 1967 under the Chairmanship of Shri J.R.D. Tata, was required *Inter alia* to examine the question of

the organisation required to cater to the needs of air traffic in respect of passenger and cargo handling, aircraft parking and other related matters at the four international airports in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta in the context of impending introduction of large capacity aircraft. The Committee is expected to submit its final report to the Government shortly. The question of constituting an autonomous Airport Authority, the objectives of such an Authority and the financial implications thereof will be considered by Government in the light of the recommendations of the Committee when they are available.

(f) This aspect will be examined on receipt of the final report of the Committee.

Robbery in Calcutta

*742. SHRI JOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the progress made with regard to the investigation into the day-light Mail Van robbery that took place on the 1st July 1968 in front of the Park Street Post Office, Park Street, Calcutta;

(b) the number of culprits detected and put under arrest till date;

(c) whether according to a senior officer of the Detective Department, West Bengal Police, the dacoits might have escaped to Nepal;

(d) if so, the circumstances in which the dacoits escaped to Nepal; and

(e) the steps taken by the Police to catch them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The investigation of the case registered by Calcutta Police in this connection is in progress.

(b) 7 persons have been arrested so far.

(c) West Bengal Government have intimated that there is no basis for this information. No evidence has come to notice so far of any such escape.

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

Scrapping of Linguistic States and Formation of Unitary system of Government.

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

(a) whether Government have received any representations from organisations and individuals requesting for scrapping of linguistic States on the ground that experience has proved that [on account of formation of States on language basis, the tendency of disintegration of the country is increasing;

(b) whether Government have considered these representations and, if so, the decisions taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that many eminent leaders and the Press have suggested formation of a Unitary type of Government for the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Suggestions to this effect have been received from some individuals.

(c) Certain Press reports on the subject have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (d) Government consider that the decision to form States on linguistic basis was a correct one and that a strong public opinion against parochialism and not a reversal of this policy is a safeguard against such tendencies.

Nobel Prize to Dr. Hargobind Khurana

*744. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Hargobind Khurana, this year's Nobel Prize winner, is an Indian National;

(b) if not, the circumstances under which he, who originally belongs to India, has adopted foreign citizenship;

(c) whether some efforts are being made by the Government of India to see that

research scholars and other technical and non-technical brains do not flee from India: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) It is reported that Dr. Hargobind Khurana took American citizenship in 1966 or so.

(b) The Government has no information.

(c) and (d). No country has been able to stop brain drain totally. The Government has, however, taken several steps to reduce brain drain from the country. These have already been given in reply to part (c) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 278 answered on 2nd August, 1968.

बिहार में जिला शिक्षा योजना समितियों का गठन

*745. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की प्रथम संविद सरकार ने सभी जिलों में शिक्षकों को नोकरी पर बहाल करने तथा शिक्षा संबंधी अन्य कार्यों के लिये जिला शिक्षा आयोजन समितियां नियुक्त की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कांग्रेस का समर्थन प्राप्त शोषित दल सरकार ने ये समितियां भंग कर दी थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके बाद से जिलों में कोई ऐसी समितियां नहीं है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन समितियों के न होने से जिलों में शिक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों का विस्तार करने में अनेक कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भाग्यलक्ष्मी शर्मा): (क) जिला शिक्षा आयोजना

समितियों का गठन बिहार की पहली संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार द्वारा, प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के विस्तार के लिये आयोजना तैयार करने और अध्यापकों के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों का एक पैनल करने के लिए किया गया था।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ.) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sanskrit Vidyapith

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

(a) whether the Management of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sanskrit Vidyapith has been taken over by Government from the Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan;

(b) if so, when and on what terms and conditions;

(c) what is the annual amount budgeted for the expenditure on the same;

(d) whether the post of the Head of the Institution was advertised and suitable candidate selected; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to do so in the near future so that the best available person in the country is placed at the helm of affairs of an Institution which is designed to be an International Centre of Sanskrit and Indian Culture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education is not aware of the existence of the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sanskrit Vidyapith. The Management of the erstwhile Akhil/Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha has, of course, been taken over by a registered autonomous organisation financed by the Ministry of Education and the institution has been redesignated as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapeetha with effect from the 1st April, 1967. It is presumed that the present question relates to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Raashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha.

(c) Expenditure 1967-68 Rs. 4,15,000.00
Budget Estimates 68-69 7,23,000.00

(d) No, Sir. On the recommendations of a Screening Committee, the Director of the erstwhile Vidyapeetha has been allowed to continue as Director of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha.

(e) This is a matter for the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Sabha to decide.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes as Public Prosecutors in Uttar Pradesh Police.

*747. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reservation for Scheduled Castes with particular reference to Public Prosecutors in Uttar Pradesh Police is not being followed by the U.P. Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Scheduled Castes candidates are not selected in spite of the fact that they pass and qualify all the tests;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of persons serving as Public Prosecutors and the number of persons selected year-wise from 1947 to 1967; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper representation of Scheduled Castes in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) & (b). The Posts of Public Prosecutors in Uttar Pradesh Police are filled by selection from out of incumbents of the posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors on merit by a Selection Board constituted by the Government for this purpose. There is, therefore, no reservation for Scheduled Castes in these posts.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

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

(f) No proposal is reported to be under consideration of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

दिल्ली के माध्यमिक स्कूलों में पढ़ाये जाने वाले विषय

*748. श्री रामाधतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) यूनेस्को परियोजना की सिफारिशों के अनुसार भौतिक शास्त्र, रसायन शास्त्र, वनस्पति शास्त्र और जीव विज्ञान सहित दिल्ली के माध्यमिक स्कूलों में प्रत्येक कक्षा में कुल कितने विषय पढ़ाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये नये विषय इतने कठिन हैं कि इन विषयों को पढ़ने और पढ़ाने में विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों दोनों को कठिनाई होती है;

(ग) दिल्ली के माध्यमिक स्कूलों में नवम्बर में हुई प्रथम परीक्षा में इन विषयों में कितने प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी उत्तीर्ण हुए; और

(घ) कितने स्कूलों में ये विषय पढ़ाये जा रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने स्कूलों में परीक्षण करने के लिए प्रयोगशालाओं की सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा भ्राजाद) : (क) माध्यमिक स्कूलों में 8 विषय जिसमें दो वैकल्पिक विषय भी हैं, और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों की कक्षाओं में 5 विषय ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) इन विषयों में पहली सामान्य माध्यमिक स्कूलों की परीक्षा, जिसमें 10 माध्यमिक स्कूलों ने भाग लिया, मार्च 1968 में हुई थी । परिणाम सामान्य विज्ञान में 84.6 प्रतिशत के विरुद्ध 94.6 प्रतिशत था ।

(घ) इन विषयों को 24 राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों और 7 अन्य विद्यालयों में जहाँ पहले से ही सामान्य विज्ञान पढ़ाया जाता था, प्रस्तुत किया गया है । प्रयोगशालाओं की सुविधाएँ सभी

राजकीय विद्यालयों में दी गई हैं और दूसरे विद्यालयों में भी ऐसी ही सुविधाएं देने का प्रयत्न दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

बिहार के सहरसा जिले में सड़कों

*749. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार के सहरसा जिले में कितनी सड़कें, पुल न होने के कारण गत अनेक वर्षों से यातायात के लिये प्रयोग नहीं की जा रही है;

(ख) इन सड़कों पर वर्ष भर यातायात सुनिश्चित करने के हेतु अपेक्षित आवश्यक पुलों का कब तक निर्माण करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) इन पुलों के निर्माण में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2678/68]

शिकार की व्यवस्था करने वाली कम्पनियां

*750. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कुछ ऐसी कम्पनियों को मान्यता देती है जो विदेशियों के लिये बड़े शिकार की व्यवस्था करती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उनको मान्यता देने की शर्तें क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई की एक फर्म मैसर्स हंटर्स हंटर्स द्वारा सितम्बर

1968 में विदेशी मुद्रा का दुरुपयोग किया गया था;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि कितनी थी और इस फर्म के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(च) भविष्य में ऐसे कार्यों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग की शिकार के साज-सामान आयोजकों को मान्यता प्रदान करने की एक प्रणाली है।

(ख) और (ग). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2679/68.]

(घ) और (ङ.). मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(च) निरंतर निगरानी रखी जाती है, तथा यदि कोई चूक सरकार के नोटिस में लाई जाती है तो उसके बारे में देश के कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है।

J. V. Teachers in Delhi

4334. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of middle J. V. teachers in the Government and Government aided primary schools in Delhi, who joined service after the 1st April, 1950;

(b) whether it is a fact that the teachers who joined service prior to the 1st April, 1950 have already been given next higher grade with retrospective effect;

(c) Whether it is also a fact that those teachers who joined service after the 1st April, 1950 have not been given the next higher grade even after the completion of fifteen years service; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a), (c) and (d). Information is being collected from the concerned organisations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Universal free and compulsory Primary Education in West Bengal

4335. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages in each District of West Bengal have been covered by the scheme of Universal free and compulsory Primary education till date;

(b) the percentage of deserving persons in the rural areas of each West Bengal district covered by this scheme till date; and

(c) When the entire rural area is expected to be covered ?

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

Separate University for Himachal Pradesh

4336. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 613 on the 15th November, 1967 regarding the setting up of a separate University for Himachal Pradesh and state the progress made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The proposal has since been considered by the University Grants Commission. The Commission has advised the State Government that the proposal may be taken up after the Centres of Post-graduate Studies at Simla has made some progress.

Students studying at various levels in Urban and rural areas

4337. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students, sex-wise, at various levels of education—Primary, Higher Secondary and University- in the country in urban and rural areas, separately;

(b) the number of educational institutions in urban and rural areas in the country; and

(c) the amount of funds spent on education by the Central and State Governments during the last three years in urban and rural areas, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the latest available statics as on 31st March, 1965, the number of institutions and enrolment by type of institutions, in urban and rural areas in the country is given in the statements I and II respectively which are laid on the table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT- 2680/68]

(c) the total direct expenditure during 1964-65 (the latest year for which the data is available) on institutions in urban and rural areas met from Government funds (Central and States) was Rs. 134.4 crores and Rs. 149.0 crores, respectively. For earlier years, this information is not available.

Administrative Reforms Commission

4338. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date of inception of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the approximate date by which its work will be completed;

(b) the amount of money spent so far on the Commission by way of various expenses;

(c) the details of the work done so far by the Commission;

(d) the names of the Chairman (past and present) and members of the Commission and the amounts drawn by each so far by way of T. A. and various other allowances; and

(e) the towns visited by the Commission so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission was set up by a Government resolution dated 5-1-1966. The Commission has not intimated the date by which its work would be completed. However, it is anxious to do so as early as possible.

(b) Rs. 50,80,754/ upto 31st October, 1968.

(c) Of the 20 Study Teams, 13 Working Groups, 4 Expert Groups and one Task Force appointed by the Commission, 18 Study Teams, 9 Working Groups, 4 Expert Groups and one Task Force have submitted their final reports to the Commission. The Commission has so far submitted the following 8 reports to the Government :

(i) Problems of redress of citizens' Grievances.

- (ii) Machinery for Planning (interim report)
- (iii) Public sector undertakings
- (iv) Finance, accounts and audit
- (v) Machinery for planning (final report)
- (vi) Economic administration
- (vii) Machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work.
- (viii) Life Insurance administration.

(d) The Chairman and other members of the Commission have been paid only travelling and daily allowances. The following is the amount of expenditure by way of travelling allowance and daily allowance of the Chairman and members of the Commission charged to the Commission's budget :

1. Shri Morarji R. Desai	up to	13. 3.1967	Rs. 5,877.85
2. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, M. P.	,,	31.10.1968	Rs. 19,556.35
3. Shri H. V. Kamath	,,	31.10.1968	Rs. 41,283.80
4. Shri D. Mookerjee	,,	31.10.1968	Rs. 27,736.05
5. Shri T. N. Singh, M. P.	,,	31.10.1968	Rs. Nil.

Shri V. Shankar has not drawn any travelling allowance and daily allowance from the Commission as his travelling allowance and daily allowance were charged to the Department of Communications and the Ministry of Defence, where he was working as Secretary.

(e) The Commission has so far visited Agartala, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras, Imphal, Nainital, Pondicherry, Shillong, Simla, Srinagar and Trivandrum.

Conversion by Christian Missionaries

4339. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of conversions carried out by the Christian Missionaries in India during the year ending 31st March, 1968 in various State, State-wise;

(b) the number of foreign Missionaries in India on the 31st March, 1968 and places

(c) the amount of money received by these Christian Missionaries from foreign countries during the year ending on the 31st March, 1968 with the names of countries and contributors;

(d) whether it is a fact that Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have enacted legislation making conversions a crime and, if so, the salient features of these two enactments; and

(e) the reasons why Government do not enact a Central Act on the above lines leaving the right of the individual citizen to freedom of religion and conscience in fact ?

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

(a) Except the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrya Adhiniyam, 1968, which came into force as recently as 20th October, 1968, there is no law for the registration or intimation of conversions from one

information asked for, is, therefore, not available.

(b) According to the information available, the total number of registered foreign and Commonwealth missionaries in India as on 1-1-1968, was 3,796 and 2,624 respectively. A statement showing the places where they are working is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) A sum of Rs. 6630 lakhs was received from abroad during the year ending the 31st December, 1967 for which period information is available. This included items like gifts, unrelated private remittances, migrants, transfers, family maintenance, upkeep of religious missions etc. It also included grants under PL-480 Titles II and III. Information about financial assistance received by foreign missionaries alone is not maintained separately and is, therefore not available.

A Statement showing the names of countries from which the amount was received is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2681/68] Information about the names of contributors is not available.

(d) A copy each of the Orissa Freedom of Religion Act, 1967, and the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrya Adhiniyam, 1968, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2681/68.]

(e) The subject matter relates primarily to 'public order' which falls within the State field.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

4340. श्री गं० ज० विहित : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1968-69 में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और 1968-69 के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना की मंजूरी दे दी है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) अभी तक नहीं महोदय ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस

4341 श्री गं० ज० विहित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनमें वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बटालियन में सभी राज्यों के व्यक्ति हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस समय सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के कुल 2837 कर्मचारी मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र में स्थित सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के केंद्रों में हैं ।

(ख) यह संख्या परिवर्तनशील है तथा इन केंद्रों से टुकड़ियों की देश के अन्य भागों में तैनाती पर निर्भर है ।

(ग) सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस की समस्त टुकड़ियों में देश के सत्र भागों के व्यक्ति हैं ।

Grounding of Liberian Ship

4342. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6813 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding grounding of Liberian ship on the 11th June, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the report of inquiry held by the Surveyor-in-charge of the Mercantile

Marine Department, Jamnagar has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The inquiry reveals that the vessel 'Mount Othrys', while on her voyage from Aquaba in Tiran Strait to Kandla, was navigated in a negligent and careless manner without proper navigational charts and equipment. As it was a foreign ship and the Master and other officers are foreigners holding certificates granted by foreign Governments, the irregularities committed in navigating the vessel are being brought to the notice of the Governments concerned for such action as they consider necessary.

Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Poland

4343. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:**
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cultural exchange programme between India and Poland was signed recently at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Programme envisages exchanges and cooperation in the fields of education, science and technology, art and culture, health and sports, radio, films and television, etc. Copies of the Programme are available in the Parliament Library.

Freedom Struggle of Pakhtoon People

4344. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the freedom struggle of the Pakhtoon people under the leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is

regarded as a very important chapter in the freedom struggle of our country,

(b) if so, whether the Committee formed by the Government of India for drawing up the history of freedom movement ever visited Kabul to collect first-hand materials regarding the freedom struggle from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan;

(c) whether this Committee tried to gather views of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan regarding the Indian politics immediately before and after partition and of the consequences of the decision to divide India on the Pathans of Frontier Province and Baluchistan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. No Committee has been formed by Government for drawing up the History of Freedom Movement. Dr. Tara Chand is compiling the History and there is a Committee of five historians whom he may consult in the compilation of the History. Neither Dr. Tara Chand nor any Member of the Committee of Historians has visited Kabul to collect first-hand materials regarding the freedom struggle from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The History of Freedom Movement Unit under Dr. Tara Chand is collecting the views of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan from Government Archives, his biography and his public speeches and writings.

Speedy Rehabilitation of Education in the Flood affected Areas of North Bengal

4345. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for the speedy rehabilitation of education in the flood affected areas of North Bengal;

(b) whether tuition fees of the students have been exempted and text books distributed to them;

(c) whether grants and loans have been given to teachers; and

(d) the reconstruction grants given to the damaged or destroyed educational buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Report of S.N. Ray Committee

4346. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the S.N. Ray Committee instituted to investigate into the lapses on the part of the administration in North-Bengal during the October-flood;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these recommendations?

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

(b) and (c). The main recommendations of the Ray Committee and the action taken by Government in regard thereto are as follows:—

(i) It was recommended that flood warning rules should be supplemented by further detailed instructions. The Government of West Bengal have accordingly appointed a high power committee to examine afresh the existing instructions and practices regarding flood warning system and to prepare a revised set of rules indicating clearly the specific action to be taken in relation to relay of flood warnings by officials of different departments either individually or collectively and the precise manner in which such action should be taken.

(ii) It was recommended that a joint investigation by army and civil officers should be undertaken to ascertain the reasons for delay in

rendering assistance by the army. The Central Government have examined this suggestion and their conclusion had been indicated in answer to the Unstarred Question No. 4301, given by the Minister for Defence on 11-12-1968.

(iii) It was recommended that the problem created by not providing adequate openings for embankments made for railways and roads should be examined. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have appointed, on 19-11-1968, a high level technical committee consisting of representatives of CWPC, Railway Board, Roads Wing of Transport Ministry, Director General of Meteorology, Geological Survey of India, West Bengal Government, to undertake a comprehensive examination of the problems created by floods in North Bengal. They have been specially requested to advise on the criteria for the design of railway and road bridges in such areas.

(iv) The Ray Committee had also made certain observations in regard to the concerned officials of different departments. Having regard to the observations made in the report, the Government of West Bengal have already transferred the Deputy Commissioner, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation and Executive Engineer, Irrigation. Explanations of all concerned officers have also been called for.

Navigation in the Gulf of Cambay

4347. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to keep the areas near the ports in the Gulf of Cambay navigable throughout the year;

(b) whether Government have undertaken hydrographic survey in that region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests with the State Governments concerned. The State Government of Gujarat have reported that they have not drawn up any scheme to keep the area near the ports in the Gulf of Cambay navigable throughout the year. The Chief Hydrographer to the Government of India has recently taken up fresh surveys of the Gulf of Cambay and some of areas left out in the northern part of the Gulf are programmed to be completed during 1968-69.

Lessons on Control of Population

4349. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce lessons on control of population in the schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these lessons are proposed to be without sex education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The Government is considering whether suitable information regarding the population dynamics and the population problem which the country is facing at present and its adverse effect on national development and efforts for raising the standard of living of the people should be provided at appropriate stages of school education. It is not proposed to impart sex education as such as a part of such information.

महाराष्ट्र में प्राप्त हुए चांदी के सिक्के

4349. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के भण्डारा जिले में मोहाली में भवन की नींव खोदते समय चांदी के सिक्के मिले थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने; और क्या सरकार अधिकारियों ने इन सिक्कों को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है तथा इनको केन्द्रिय पुरातत्व विभाग को सौंप दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों ने कुछ सिक्कों को अपने प्रयोग हेतु अपने पास रख लिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) से (ग). सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। राज्य सरकार से पूछताछ की जा रही है।

त्रिपुरा के लिये राज्य स्तर

4350. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा के लोग यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि त्रिपुरा को राज्य का स्तर दिया जाये; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं आई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Complaint against Executive Engineer Horticulture, Chandigarh

4351. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a complaint that the Executive Engineer in the Department of Horticulture in the Union Territory of Chandigarh had charged double travelling allowance;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted in the matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter was looked into by the Vigilance Department of the Chandigarh Administration and the Chief Commissioner himself. It was found that there was no *malafide* on the part of the officer and that the mistake had occurred through oversight. The officer concerned was suitably warned to be careful in future.

Electric Connections for Tube-wells in Chandigarh

4352. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants in the Union territory of Chandigarh who have applied for the grant of electric connection for their tube-wells during 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far; and

(b) the number of persons who have been granted tube-well connections as also the number of pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 28. (In addition 38 applications were pending on 2-5-67 when the Punjab State Electricity Board was trifurcated.)

(b) 19 and 44 respectively. Three applications were rejected.

Cases Pending before High Courts

4353. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases were pending before the various High Courts in the country as on the 31st December, 1967;

(b) how many of them were over five years old;

(c) what are the main reasons of delay; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A Statement giving the information is

laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See No. LT-2682/68*]

(c) Heavy institutions and inadequacy of Judge strength are stated to be the main reasons for delay.

(d) During the year 1968, so far two posts of permanent Judges in the Andhra Pradesh High Court, one post of permanent Judge and six posts of Additional Judge in the Calcutta High Court, three posts of permanent Judge and two posts of Additional Judge in the Delhi High Court, three posts of Additional Judge in the Gujarat High Court, one post of Additional Judge in the Kerala High Court, one post of permanent Judge in Madhya Pradesh High Court and two posts of Additional Judge in the Punjab and Haryana High Court have been sanctioned.

Securities of Employees of Gorakhpur Area of Uttar Pradesh Roadways

4354. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD: SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6652 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding securities of Employees of Gorakhpur Area of Uttar Pradesh Roadways and State.

(a) whether the investigation by the police has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the number of persons, who were involved in the case, arrested and the action taken or likely to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The police authorities have submitted their investigation report regarding the removal of the pages of security ledgers. They have not been able to find so far who removed the pages of these ledgers. Consequent, no arrests have been made as yet nor action taken against anyone. However, further investigation is still in progress and efforts are continuing to arrest the concerned official dealing with security accounts in the office of the General Manager, U.P. Government Roadways, Gorakhpur, who is still absconding.

Commission's Report on Communal Riots

4355. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission appointed to inquire into the matter connected with the communal riots in various parts of the country has submitted its reports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Commission have submitted their report on the communal disturbances at Ranchi -Hatia. (August 22-29, 1967). It is under examination. The Commission's inquiry into disturbances in other places is in progress.

Inquiry into Unscheduled Landings of planes

4356. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3310 on the 9th August, 1968 regarding unscheduled landings of Planes and state:

(a) whether in view of the unscheduled landing of planes at Bhubneshwar on the 15th June, 1965 just a few months before the aggression on Kashmir, and at Juhu much before that, and at Barrackpore on the 29th June 1968, Government propose to institute a high power inquiry into these connected events from the point of view of national security and prevention of smuggling; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All the three unscheduled landings were investigated and the findings did not lead to any suspicion that the landings were made with ulterior motives against national security or for smuggling purposes.

दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ

4357. श्री ब्रह्मरावीर शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच प्रति मास होने वाली सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत छः महीनों में कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई और उनके परिणाम-स्वरूप कितनी जन-धन की हानि हुई; और

(ग) उनको रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1 मई से 31 अक्टूबर 1968 तक की अवधि में दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच 106 दुर्घटनाएँ हुई । इन दुर्घटनाओं में 6 व्यक्ति मारे गये । उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ने वाले सड़क के भाग में 6140 रुपये की संपत्ति की क्षति हुई, दिल्ली में पड़ने वाले सड़क के भाग में जिस संपत्ति की क्षति हुई है उसके आंकड़े दिल्ली पुलिस के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए निम्न कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं या उठाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(1) बहुत तेज गति से मोटर गाड़ियों को चलाने की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए विविध गति-जांच की जाती है ।

(2) यातायात में हो रही रुकावट को दूर करने में सहायता करने और यातायात भंग के मामलों को पकड़ने के लिए अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ के समय भीड़भाड़-बाली महत्वपूर्ण सड़कों पर चलते फिरते यातायात गश्ते भेजे जाते हैं ।

- (3) विद्यालयों में सड़क सुरक्षा भाषण और यातायात नियमों पर अनुदेश दिये जाते हैं। विद्यार्थियों के लाभार्थ सड़कों पर व्यावहारिक प्रदर्शन भी किये जाते हैं। सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों का प्रचार सड़क सुरक्षा सप्ताह आयोजित करके किया जाता है।
- (4) विभिन्न भीड़भाड़ वाली सड़कों पर भारी परिवहन मोटर गाड़ियों चलना बंद कर दिया गया है और कुछ अन्य का सड़कों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ के समय ऐसी गाड़ियों का चलना बंद कर दिया जाता है। अनेक भीड़भाड़ वाली सड़कों को बन वे घोषित किया गया है और विभिन्न सड़कों पर भीड़भाड़ वाले क्षेत्रों में पार्किंग बना कर दिया गया है।
- (5) जनवरी 1963 से वरणात्मक प्रवर्तन प्रारम्भ किया गया था। चुने हुए स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक मोटर गाड़ी के ड्राइवरो द्वारा किये गये अपराधों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया। यातायात कानून को भंग करने के लिए जिन व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया उन्हें भारी जुर्माने की सजा दी गई जिससे वे स्वभावतः अपराधी न बनें।
- (6) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश-दिल्ली सीमा पर एक पुलिस चौकी स्थापित की है।
- (7) दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच की सड़क को चौड़ा करने तथा एक उपमार्ग निर्माण की संभावना की भी जांच की जा रही है।

गढ़मुक्तेश्वर के घाट तक पक्की सड़क

4358. श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा में स्नान करने के लिये प्रत्येक पूर्णिमा और अमावस्या को गढ़मुक्तेश्वर के निकट ब्रिज घाट पर यात्री आते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मेन सड़क से नीचे के घाटों पर पहुंचने के लिये पक्की सड़क के न होने के कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर पक्की सड़क बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक बन जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) और (ख) जी हां।

(ग) गढ़मुक्तेश्वर के पास का पुल का रख-रखाव राज्य सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है अतः उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मुख्यतः उस घाट के पहुंच भागों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी है उनसे यह समझा जाता है कि उनके पास इस समय निचले घाट को पक्के पहुंच मार्ग बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है। फिर भी हम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मामले को फिर से देखने के लिए कह रहे हैं।

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के क्रांतिकारियों का इतिहास

4359. श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के क्रांतिकारियों के बारे में एक प्रमाणिक इतिहास तैयार करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव मिले हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारियों के योगदान के बारे में भ्रलग इतिहास तैयार करने के लिए फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। डा० ताराचंद द्वारा संकलित स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन इतिहास में निस्सन्देह स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारियों का योगदान सम्मिलित होगा। इस संबंध में सरकार को, भारतीय क्रांतिकारियों के सम्मेलन के महासचिव से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए थे। उन पर विचार किया गया था किन्तु उन्हें स्वीकार न करने का निर्णय किया गया था। भारतीय क्रांतिकारियों के सम्मेलन के महासचिव को इस स्थिति से तथा नई दिल्ली में नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय के मौखिक इतिहास विभाग के अस्तित्व की भी जानकारी दे दी गई है, जो उन व्यक्तियों के साथ इन्टरव्यू रिकार्ड करता है जिन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया था। सम्मेलन को सुझाव दिया गया है कि वह नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय के पास उपयुक्त नाम भेजे ताकि इन्टरव्यू का प्रबन्ध किया जा सके। सरकार का विचार यथासंभव उन सभी व्यक्तियों की जीवितियों और फोटोग्राफों की एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित करने का है जो स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में मारे गए थे अथवा जिन्हें फांसी दी गई थीं।

राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना

4360. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां सरकार द्वारा और विश्वविद्यालयों को स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना में उन विश्वविद्यालयों में कुछ और अधिक शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी, और

(ग) इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा भाजाब) : (क) से (ग). राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। तथापि मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय (के० एस० दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय) और भावनगर में एक रिहायशी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए क्रमशः बिहार और गुजरात की सरकारों के प्राप्त प्रस्ताव विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रदान की जाने वाली शिक्षा सुविधाओं के व्यूरे, प्रस्तावों के अनुमोदित हो जाने के बाद राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किए जाएंगे।

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय सम्भवतः 1969 के दौरान दिल्ली में अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा। अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय के निम्नलिखित कार्य होंगे :—

- (i) भारत की मिश्रित संस्कृति को बढ़ाना और ऐसे विभागों अथवा संस्थाओं की स्थापना करना जिनकी भारत की भाषाओं, कलाओं और संस्कृति के अध्ययन और विकास के लिए आवश्यकता हो;
- (ii) सारे भारत के विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों को विश्वविद्यालय में शामिल होने और उसके शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु विशेष कदम उठाना;
- (iii) देश की सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं के प्रति विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों में जागरूकता और सद्भावना बढ़ाना तथा ऐसी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें तैयार करना;

- (iv) विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में मानवविद्याओं, विज्ञान तथा टेकनोलौजी के समेकित पाठ्यक्रमों की विशेष व्यवस्था करना;
- (v) विश्वविद्यालय में अन्तर-विषय अध्ययन के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करना;
- (vi) विद्यार्थियों में एक विश्व दृश्य-भूमिका और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सद्भावना पैदा करने के उद्देश्य से विदेशों की भाषाओं, साहित्य तथा जीवन के अध्ययन के लिए यथावश्यक विभागों अथवा संस्थाओं की स्थापना करना;
- (vii) विश्वविद्यालय के जीवन और शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए अन्य देशों के विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करना ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमानों पर हिन्दी में नाम का लिखा जाना

4361. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :
श्री हरबयाल देवगुण :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1045 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमानों पर हिन्दी में नाम लिखने के लिये उचित डिजाइन तैयार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

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

(घ) उक्त डिजाइन कब तक तैयार किये जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) से (घ) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों पर कारपोरेशन का हिन्दी में नाम लिखने के लिए एक उपयुक्त डिजाइन को अब अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। विमानों पर दुबारा पेन्ट करने के समय एक तरफ हिन्दी डिजाइन और दूसरी तरफ अंग्रेजी डिजाइन पेन्ट किया जायेगा।

इम्पीरियल होटल, नई दिल्ली

4362. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल
श्री हरबयाल देवगुण :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :
श्री रामस्वरुप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या इम्पीरियल होटल, नई दिल्ली में चल रहे मरम्मत और सुधार के कार्य पूरे हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या होटल के प्रबन्धकों ने नये कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुराने प्रबन्धकों के अधीनस्थ काम कर रहे ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) मरम्मत एवं नवीकरण कार्य के उपरांत होटल इम्पीरियल ने 1 अक्टूबर, 1968 से कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

(ख) और (ग). होटल के प्रबंधक-वर्ग ने, 54 नये कर्मचारी भर्ती किये हैं तथा 141 पुराने कर्मचारियों को पुनर्नियुक्त कर लिया है।

**अशोक होटल के उप-भवन और
रिवाल्विंग टावर का निर्माण**

4363. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिछार्षी :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री जुगल मंडल :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 121 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अशोक होटल के उप-भवन जिसमें रिवाल्विंग टावर भी शामिल है के निर्माण में हुई अनियमितताओं के बारे में जांच करने के लिये निगुक्त की गई जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है;

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

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

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) से (ग). जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार को लगभग 3 सप्ताह पहले मिली और उसमें की गयी सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है ।

**Matriculation Examination of Punjab
University held in New Delhi**

4364. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 answer sheets of the Matriculation 1968 were of the Punjab University held in New-Delhi on the 6th September,

1968 were found abandoned in the Edward Park, Delhi;

(b) whether any inquiries have been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Enquiries were made and the matter reported to the Police for further investigation. The candidates involved have, however, been re-examined.

Booming Sound in Moradabad

4365. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a booming sound rattled windows and doors and sent the people out in panic in Moradabad on the 7th September, 1968;

(b) whether the phenomenon has been inquired into; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) A booming sound is reported to have been heard at Moradabad on the 7th September, 1968. It is further reported that there was a little panic at first, but it died down soon after. The morale of the general public was normal.

(b) and (c). The sensitive seismographs at Delhi, Meerut and Kalagarh have not recorded any earth tremor. It is possible that the sound was caused by a very mild earth tremor of local origin which was not strong enough to be recorded by seismographs at the places mentioned. It is also possible that the booming sound was caused by the crossing of the sound barrier by some jet aircraft.

मजलसे इतहादुल मुसलमीन

4366. श्री नारायण स्वयंभू शर्मा :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री मजलसे इतहादुल मुसलमीन के बारे में 23 अगस्त, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 648 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मजलिस की गतिवधियों आदि के बारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) प्रतिवेदन की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ashoka Hotels Ltd. New Delhi

4367. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi has proper rules of staff recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p.m. for purchases, contracts and sales and, if so, what are those rules and since when they are in force; and

(b) whether at any time a general assessment of the working of the Hotel had been done and, if so, the result thereof and, if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There are set procedures for recruitment and promotions according to which all appointments to posts in the scale of Rs. 400-800 and above are made with the prior approval of the Board of Directors of the Hotel.

Purchases and contracts are regulated by set procedures introduced in November, 1959.

Sales are made according to the tariff sanctioned by the Board of Directors in the case of room rent etc. and according to the prices fixed by the management for food and beverages.

(b) A firm of business consultants M/s. Beacons Private Ltd. was employed for a period of three months. Their report has been received recently and the recommendations made therein are being examined by the Hotel.

Indian Airlines Corporation

4368. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in which year the Indian Airlines Corporation was floated, who were the members of its Board of Directors and how the same Board continued;

(b) the names of the present members of the Board of Directors, Chairman and General Manager of the Corporation, when they were appointed and what is their tenure and terms of appointment; and

(c) the loss which the Corporation has suffered on account of irregularities, theft, stock shortage, and fire or any other such causes and whether these matters were looked into and, if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2683/68.]

(c) The irregularities etc. if any, are noted in course of audit and mentioned in the audit report. The audit report for each year along with the relevant Annual Accounts, are placed on the of Table the House annually.

Indian Airlines Corporation

4369. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has proper rules of staff recruitment

for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p. m. for purchases, contracts and sales and, if so, what are those rules and since when they are in force; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Proper procedures have been prescribed for recruitment of staff of all categories as well as for purchase contracts and sales. These have been in force from the very inception of the Corporation in 1953.

(b) The general working of the Corporation was reviewed by the Estimates Committee in their 43rd Report (1956-57) and later by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their 23rd Report (up to March, 1965). The Corporation themselves continuously review their performance and pay due attention to streamlining their system and procedures wherever necessary either on their own or with the help of outside experts.

Shipping Corporation of India Limited

4370. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state ;

(a) in which years the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., was floated, the members on its Board of Directors and how the same Board continued;

(b) the names of the present members of the Board of Directors, Chairman and Managing Director of the Corporation, when they were appointed and their tenure and terms of appointment; and

(c) the loss which the Corporation has suffered on account of irregularities, thefts stocks shortage, fire or any other such causes and whether these matters were looked into and, if so, the result thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO) :

(a) The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., came into being on the 2nd October, 1961. The Board of Directors of the Corporation as on the 2nd October, 1961 consisted of the following members :—

1. Dr. Nagendra Singh	Chairman
2. Shri C. P. Srivatava	Managing Director
3. Shri B. N. Adarkar	Director
4. Shri S. N. Bilgrami	"
5. Shri D. R. Khanna	"
6. Shri H. Lal	"
7. Shri K. K. Sahni	"
8. Shri S. S. Shiralkar	"
9. Shri A. D. Pande	"
10. Shri Jasjit Singh	"
11. Shri R. Varadachari	"

The composition of the Board has been changing from time to time due to vacancies caused by resignation and transfer of Government servants appointed as part-time Directors.

(b) The names of the present members of the Board of Directors, Chairman and Managing Director and their dates of appointment are given below in each case;

Name of the member	Date of appointment and designation
1. Shri C. P. Srivastava	Chairman and Managing Director 3-3-1966. (As Director on 2-10-61)
2. Shri P. N. Jain	Director w. e. f. 23-8-1965.
3. Shri B. S. D. Baliga	Director 20-4-1967
4. Shri P. C. Battacharyya	Director 4-12-1967
5. Shri J. A. Dave	Director 30-9-1965.
6. Shri Jasjit Singh	Director 2-10-1961
7. Shri Kamaljit Singh	Director 20-4-1967
8. Shri A. D. Pande	Director 2-10-1961
9. Shri Govind H. Seth	Director 15-9-1964.
10. Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan	Director 14-11-1968
11. Shri B. K. Kapur	Director 14-11-1968
12. Shri S. A. L. Narayana Row	Director 14-11-1968

The members shown at serial Nos. 10, 11 and 12 have been appointed for two years. The member against S. No. 4 has been appointed by virtue of his being the Government Director on the Boards of Directors Shipping Companies. The period of appointment for other members who are representatives of Government Departments or Public Undertakings has not been specified as changes are effected due to resignations; transfers etc.

(c) The Corporation have not suffered any loss due to irregularities, thefts, stock shortages or fire or on account of any other causes since the vessels and other properties of the Corporation are duly insured against all the risks including fire. However, cases of damages have occurred on the vessels due to fire, and the losses resulting therefrom have been recovered from the insurers according to the usual conditions of the insurance policies and franchise and deductibles.

Law and Order in Punjab

4371. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be Pleased to state ;

(a) Whether it is a fact that law and order situation is rapidly deteriorating in the State of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to effectively control the law and order situation in the State ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Advisers in Punjab

4372. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three Advisers were appointed in Punjab and only two have joined so far;

(b) the reasons for the delay on the part of the third Adviser in joining his duty; and

(c) the likely time during which he is expected to join ?

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

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

अशोक होटल लिमिटेड, नयी दिल्ली

3473. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या पर्यटन तथा भूसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्हें उक्त होटल के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध कुछ अनियमितताओं के बारे

में अशोक होटल कर्मचारी संघ की कार्यवाही समिति के अध्यक्ष से लिखित शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई जांच करेगी ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं। मौजूदा चेयरमैन को खिलाफ कोई शिकायतें नहीं प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

नई दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय जेल में सहायक अधीक्षक

4374. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय जेल, नई दिल्ली में नियुक्त सहायक अधीक्षकों की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनमें पंजाब सरकार सेवा और हरियाणा सरकार सेवा के सहायक अधीक्षकों की क्रमशः संख्या कितनी कितनी है;

(ग) यदि उन्हें सहायक अधीक्षक के नये वेतनमान नहीं दिये जाते हैं तो क्या उन्हें उनकी प्रान्तीय सेवा में भेजने के प्रबंध किये जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दस।

(ख) पंजाब—तीन। हरियाणा—पांच

(ग) और (घ). जैसे जैसे उपयुक्त स्थानीय अधिकारी उपलब्ध होंगे, ये अधिकारी बदल दिये जायेंगे।

नयी दिल्ली की सेंट्रल जेल

का सहायक अधीक्षक

4375. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नई दिल्ली की सेंट्रल जेल में नये वेतन-क्रमों के साथ सहायक अधीक्षकों के पद बनाये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नये और पुराने वेतन-क्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सभी पुराने सहायक अधीक्षकों को नये वेतन-क्रम दिये जायेंगे;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि नये भर्ती किये हुए सहायक अधीक्षक पुराने सहायक अधीक्षकों से अधिक वेतन लेंगे; और

(च) इस अग्रगणित को दूर करने के लिये सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) पुराना वेतनमान 100-10-300 रु०। नया वेतनमान 210-10-290-15-320-द० रो०-15-425 रु०

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(घ) सहायक अधीक्षकों के वर्तमान दस पदों में से 8 पद पंजाब हरियाणा सरकार के संवर्गों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरे गये हैं। इन कर्मचारियों को नये वेतनमान नहीं दिये जायेंगे क्योंकि वे प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं।

(ङ) सब मामलों में नहीं।

(च) यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि अन्य राज्यों के सहायक अधीक्षकों को इस विषय में भारत सरकार के अनुदेशों के अनुसार प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता मिलेगा।

दिल्ली के जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र में मकान

4376. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र में कुछ मकान बहुत खराब हालत में हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) उनको शीघ्र गिराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम खतरनाक तथा मरम्मत-योग्य मकानों का पता लगाने के लिये मटिया महल, चूड़ी बालान, दरीबा कलां और धरमपुरा तथा इसके आसपास की बस्तियों वाले जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण जुलाई तथा सितम्बर, 1968 के महीने में किया गया था। 22 मकान खतरनाक तथा 35 मरम्मत-योग्य पाये गए। खतरनाक मकानों को पहले ही गिरा दिया गया है और मरम्मत-योग्य मकानों के सम्बन्ध में मालिकों/निवासियों को दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 348 के अधीन नोटिस दे दिया गया है।

आई० सी० एस०/भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/ भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये पदों का आरक्षित कोटा

4377. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्याधी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आई० सी० एस० भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के कितने अधिकारी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटा पूर्णतः पूरा नहीं भरा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) —

	भारतीय सिविल सेवा	भारतीय पुलिस प्रशासनिक सेवा
अनुसूचित जातियां	148	82
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां	61	26

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा पूर्ण-रूप से भरा जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में जांच

4378. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री सुरजमान :

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री धोमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार को पिछले छः महीनों में देश के विभिन्न भागों में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में अलग से की गई जांच की रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन रिपोर्टों का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन दंगों के मुख्य कारण क्या थे ; और

(घ) इनके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). सिवाय महाराष्ट्र में जून 1968 में हुए नागपुर और औरंगाबाद के दंगों के, जिनकी मजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा जांच की गई थी, पिछले छः महीनों में देश में हुए किसी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे की अलग से जांच नहीं की गई। राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना क अनुसार जांच से प्रतीत होता है कि नागपुर में घटनाओं का आरम्भ एक नव बुद्ध द्वारा एक मुसलमान को बाल कटवाई के पैसे न चुकाने के कारण हुआ था। औरंगाबाद में स्थिति तनावपूर्ण बना दी गई जब एक मुसलमान लड़के ने एक गाय को चाकू से कायल

कर दिया जब वह उस दूकान से जिसमें वह नौकर था रोटी खा रही थी।

साबरमती आश्रम में 'सोनेट ल्यूमियर'

4379. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रा० की० अमीन :

श्री मनुभाई पटेल :

क्या पर्यटन तथा धार्मिक उद्बुधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि 'सोनेट ल्यूमियर' योजना को महात्मा गांधी के साबरमती आश्रम में भी आरम्भ किया जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) योजना को क्रियान्वित करने पर कितना खर्च आयेगा और इस योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा धार्मिक उद्बुधन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). साबरमती आश्रम में ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश प्रदर्शन (सान-एट-लुमिएर स्विटकेल) की व्यवस्था के प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की गिरफ्तारियां

4380. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1965 से अब तक देश में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ख) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा मुकदमें चलाये गये थे और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई थी और सम्बद्ध न्यायालयों में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को देश से निकाला गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राष्ट्रपति शासन के अधीन राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाया जाना

4381. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री अम्बुल गनी बार :

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

(क) 1 जनवरी 1965 से अब तक राष्ट्रपति शासन के अधीन राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कितनी बार गोली चलाये जाने के आदेश दिये गये;

(ख) गोली चलाये जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए; और

(ग) कितने मामलों में अलग-अलग मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा न्यायिक जांच की गई थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या L. T.-2684/68.]

Urdu Section Committee of Sahitya Akademi

4382. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the members of the Urdu Section Committee of the Sahitya Akademi;

(b) the dates from which these persons have been serving on the Committee;

(c) the criteria followed for nominating persons on the Committee; and

(d) the names of persons who have received awards for works in Urdu from the Sahitya Akademi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The following are the names of the present members of the Urdu Advisory Board of the Sahitya Akademi :

1. Prof. M. Mujeeb.
2. Prof. Ehtesham Husain
3. Prof. Masud Husain Khan
4. Dr. K.A. Faruqi
5. Shri Sajjad Zaheer
6. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
7. Dr. S.A. Ahmad Orainvi
8. Shri Malik Ram
9. Kumari Qurratulain Hyder
10. Prof. A.A. Suroor.

(b) The present Advisory Board for Urdu was constituted in March, 1968.

(c) The members of the Advisory Board are selected by the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi for their eminence in the field of letters as authors, scholars or critics in the language concerned.

- (d) 1955 the late Zafar Hussain Khan
1956 Dr. Abid Hussain
1957 Dr. K.A. Faruqi
1958 the late 'Jigar Moradabadi'
(Ali Sikandar)
1959 Shri Syed Masud Hasan Rizvi
1960 'Firaq Gorakhpuri'
(Shri Raghupatisahai)
1961 Shri Imtiaz Ali 'Arshi'
1962 Shri Akhtar-ul Iman
1963 Shri K.G. Saiyidain
1964 Shri Anand Narain Mulla
1965 Shri Rajinder Singh Bedi
1967 Smt. Qurratulain Hyder.

Journalist denied entry into 'Town Club' of Shimoga (Mysore)

4383. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the 'Sunday Standard' (Bangalore Edition) of the 21st April 1968 on the denial of entry into the "Town Club" of Shimoga (Mysore)

to Shri N.K. Maruthy, a journalist and a Harijan leader;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint from any other source on this subject;

(c) whether any action has so far been taken against the members of the Club who prevented Shri Maruthy from entering it; and

(d) if so, what ?

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

(b) Shri N. K. Maruthy gave a complaint dated 16th April, 1968 to the Shimoga police in the matter.

(c) and (d). The State Government have reported that the inquiries showed that the complaint was not substantiated and hence no action under law was taken.

नेशनल लेक्चररशिप की योजना

4384. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने नेशनल लेक्चररशिप की योजना के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का प्रयोजन क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, इन्स्टीट्यूशन ग्रॉफ नेशनल लेक्चररशिप/फेलोशिप की एक योजना पर विचार कर रहा है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य अध्यापकों, वैज्ञानिकों तथा प्रसाधारण योग्यता वाले छात्रों के लिये सुविधा, सुभवसर तथा विश्राम प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करना है और उन्हें अनुसंधान कार्य व उच्च अध्ययन और विशेष पुस्तकों तथा मोनोग्राफों के लिखने के काम में पूर्ण समय के लिए लगाना है।

Development of new Airports

4385. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aerodromes Planning Group has suggested the development of some new airports;

(b) if so, the places at which such airports are likely to be constructed; and

(c) when the work is likely to start ?

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

(b) Proposals are under consideration for inclusion in the 4th Five Year Plan of projects for construction of new airports at Calicut, Kolhapur, Hassan, Hospet, Bijapur and Shillong (Barapani).

(c) If these projects are included in the 4th Plan, they should be concluded during the five years ending 1973-74.

Enquiry into charges against Orissa Ministers

4386. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2029 on the 26th July 1968 regarding the charges against Orissa Chief Minister and state:

(a) whether the one-man Commission with ex-Justice Mudholkar of the Supreme Court appointed to enquire into the *prima facie* nature of allegations has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; 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). Shri Mudholkar was not appointed as a Commission of enquiry. He held a confidential enquiry and has submitted his report to the State Government. The State Government issued a Press Note in the matter. A writ petition has been filed in

the High Court of Orissa and an interim order has been passed that the confidential document should not be published till the disposal of the writ application.

(c) This is primarily the concern of the State Government. The Government of Orissa are awaiting the final orders of the High Court of Orissa on the writ petition.

Law and order in Delhi

4387. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of murders and looting are increasing in Delhi day by day and life is not safe;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in some cases complaints have been received that the Delhi Police help the culprits; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 104 cases of looting and murder were reported in Delhi during the period 1-1-1968 to 31-10-1968 as against 93 cases during the corresponding period of previous year. Though there is a small increase in these two types of crime, during this period the overall crime situation in Delhi is under control.

(b) and (c). Whenever allegations or complaints are made against Police officers, they are enquired into by Delhi Administration in accordance with law and departmental regulations.

Conference regarding Development of Indian Languages

4388. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of State Officers in charge of the development of the Indian languages was held recently; and

(b) if so, whether it was decided to complete expeditiously the work of

evolving general terminologies in Indian languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of State Officers incharge of Development of Indian Languages was held in New Delhi on 9th September, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir. A consensus was reached on following points:

- (i) there was an urgent need to finalise scientific and technical terminology in all the Indian languages expeditiously, otherwise the programme of book production would suffer;
- (ii) in the interest of mobility on the part of teachers and students and that of higher research throughout the country, it is necessary that, as far as possible, the terminology to be adopted in the Indian languages, particularly for Science and Technology should be uniform; and
- (iii) the terminology evolved by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology would serve as a basis for adoption/adaptation for the purpose.

Police Misbehaviour with Pressmen at New Delhi

4389. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-
DHARY :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pressmen, Journalists and Photographers were misbehaved and attacked by the Police on the 19th September, 1968 near Revenue Buildings; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the Police Officers in this regard ?

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

There was no case of misbehaviour with any pressmen on September 19, 1968, near the Revenue Buildings. However, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, who was asked to make inquiries into the happenings in and around Indraprastha Bhawan on September 19, 1968, has reported that 3 journalists who had received injuries in connection with the incidents in the Indraprastha Estate on September 19, 1968, appeared before him. Besides, one other journalist is also reported to have sustained injuries.

It has not been possible to establish the identity of the individual policeman who caused injuries to the pressmen. The report of the Deputy Commissioner is under examination.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में शिक्षा पर व्यय

4390. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में शिक्षा पर कितना धन खर्च किये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा यह राशि राष्ट्रीय आय की कितने प्रतिशत है; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के आय-व्ययकों में शिक्षा के लिये कितनी-कितनी राशि नियत की गई है तथा ये राशियाँ आय-व्ययकों में नियत की गई कुल राशियों की कितने-कितने प्रतिशत हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों, संघीय क्षेत्रों तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा किए गए प्रस्तावों पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

नई विमान सेवाएं

4391. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वर्तमान तथा जलसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1968-69 में आरम्भ की जाने वाली चार नयी विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ कर दी गयी हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक ये सेवाएं आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा घरेलू उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चार नयी विमान सेवाओं के बारे में स्थिति निम्न-लिखित है:—

(i) दिल्ली-लखनऊ-पटना-कलकत्ता } 1 नवम्बर, 1968
(ii) कनकता-बागडोगरा-पटना-काठमांडू } से चालू की गयीं

(iii) दिल्ली-आगरा—खजूराहो—बनारस-कलकत्ता 11 नवम्बर, 1968 से चालू की गयी, परन्तु फिलहाल खजूराहो के ऊपर में वहां बिना रुके चली जाती है क्योंकि वहां के धावनपथ की सारी लंबाई अभी अधिक भारी विमानों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। तथापि, दिल्ली-खजूराहो याता-यात की आवश्यकता पूर्ण के लिये दिल्ली और खजूराहो के बीच सप्ताह में चार दिन की एक बाकोटा सेवा का परिचालन चल रहा है।

(iv) बंबई-बड़ोदा-ग्रहमदाबाद

अभी चालू नहीं की गयी है, क्योंकि बड़ोदा का हवाई अड्डा परिचालन के उपयुक्त नहीं है। बड़ोदा में से होकर सेवा के फरवरी, 1969 तक चालू कर दिये जाने की आशा है। जब तक कि हवाई अड्डे के परिचालन-पयोगी हो जाने की आशा है।

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम

4392. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की

प्रवधि में दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की सेवाओं का विकास करने के लिये बनायी गयी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगत बंसन) : दिल्ली परिवहन अधिकरण से सम्बद्ध चौथी योजना के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Misrepresentation in "Adarsh Vibhutan"

4393. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a book entitled "Adarsh Vibhutan" published by a Delhi Firm, in which certain areas of Rajasthan and Punjab are shown as under Pakistani occupation;

(b) whether the book also contains other misleading and baseless statements; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Our attention has been drawn to pages 83 and 85 of the book. Though some of the observations are not factually correct, these observations do not seem to prejudice the interests of safety or security of India.

Wastage at Primary School Stage

4394. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Education officers from the States met on the 23rd September, 1968 to consider an active programme to cut wastage at the primary school stage by half during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, what were the other points discussed;

(c) whether it has been pointed out that Rs. 2.50 crores yearly are wasted at the primary stage; and

(d) what steps have been suggested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation at the primary stage which was attended by Education officers representing State Governments discussed the action programme to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan to reduce the extent of wastage and stagnation at this stage.

(c) No, Sir. The Seminar highlighted the huge waste that occurs at the primary stage on account of drop-outs and stagnation, but did not quantify its extent in monetary terms.

(d) An action programme as recommended by the Seminar has been communicated to the States for necessary action on the Fourth Plan. Provision has also been made in the State plans to implement the programmes recommended by the Seminar.

Bomb Burst at Agarpara

4395. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6809 on the 30th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the report of inquiry in respect of a bomb burst at Agarpara in 24-Parganas, District, West Bengal on the 21st June, 1968, has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the total number of persons died and injured; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the State Government a bomb exploded on June 21, 1968 at about 8.40 a.m. in a small field within the compound of Agarpara Kutir Shilpa Pratisthan when three boys tried to break open a ball like substance. Two boys died instantaneously on the spot and one succumbed to his injuries in the hospital. Inquiries have failed to reveal as to how and from where the boys had procured the bomb. The remnants of the exploded bombs were sent to the Inspector of Explosives.

Assistance to Voluntary Organizations in Orissa for Promotion of Hindi

4396. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance which has been given to voluntary organisations in Orissa for promotion of Hindi in different ways; and

(b) the names and locations of the voluntary institutions and the amounts given during 1967-68 and 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 86,730/—was given to voluntary Hindi organisations in Orissa for promotion of Hindi during the last three years (1965-66 to 1967-68).

(b) During 1967-68, grants were given to the following institutions as per details shown against each:—

Name & address	Purpose for which given	Amount
1. Utkal Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha, Rashtrabhasha Road, Cuttack—1.	Running of typewriting classes, Hindi teaching centre, Hindi libraries and conducting refresher courses and training camp for Hindi teachers/pracharaks.	Rs. 16,290/—
2. Hindi Rashtrabhasha, Pariabad, Jagannath Dham, At-Nilima House, Puri.	Running of part-time Hindi teaching centres.	Rs. 11,250/—

Grants for the year 1968-69 have not been disbursed.

Places of Tourist Interest in Orissa

4397. SHRI CHINTAMANI PHANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to find out the number of foreign tourists who visit places of tourist interest in Orissa every year; and

(b) whether there has been any decline in the number of such tourists who visited Orissa during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH). (a) and (b). In the absence of separate statistic for each State it is not possible to say whether there has been an increase or decline in the number of tourists visiting any particular State.

Ancient Monuments in Bhubaneswar

4398. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was sanctioned and spent for preserving the ancient monuments in Bhubaneswar during 1967-68 and the amount allocated for 1968-69; and

(b) the reason for the delay in taking steps for beautifying the monuments by laying out gardens etc. around monuments in Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Rs. 15,231/—was earmarked for preservation of centrally protected monuments in Orissa during 1967-68 and Rs. 15,990/—was actually spent during that year. Rs.15, 834/—has been earmarked for the purpose, during 1968-69.

(b) By and large, the temples at Bhubaneswar have paved floors around them which limit the scope of laying out any sizeable gardens. However, the matter is being re-examined by the Archaeological Survey of India who will take necessary steps to put up gardens wherever and to the extent feasible, subject to availability of funds.

Replacement of Viscounts

4399. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of replacement of Viscount Aircraft by some other type was under consideration of Government for the last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government had appointed a Committee in 1967 headed by Air Marshall P. C. Lal to recommend a suitable aircraft for replacement of the Viscounts. The Committee recommended that it was not necessary to replace the Viscounts for another five years. The Committee's recommendation was accepted by Government. In the meantime, proposals for augmenting the fleet of aircraft with the Indian Airlines and of replacing the Viscounts after the five years period referred to are under consideration.

Rope-way on Girnar

4400. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to build up a rope-way on Girnar was received from the private sector by the Government of India;

(b) whether it was rejected for want of a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs required in foreign exchange;

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the proposal in view of the need of such a facility; and

(d) if not, whether Government themselves propose to take up such a venture?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A proposal was received through the Government of Gujarat in June, 1962 requesting for assistance to Shri Nanji Kalidas of Porbunder in the issue of an import

licence for importing ropeway machinery to be installed at Girnar. As the foreign exchange liability of the scheme amounted to about Rs. 12 lakhs, it was not found possible to accede to the request. This reason is still valid.

(d) Government of India have no proposal to construct a ropeway at Girnar due to limited resources position.

Research work on 'Lost Saraswati'

4401. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has given grants for research work on 'Lost Saraswati' to a research scholar of one of the Indian Universities;

(b) if so, whether the research work is over;

(c) whether any part of the research work remains undone; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No grant was given to any research scholar as such but some financial assistance was given to the Sardar Patel University for publication of the book the 'Lost Saraswati'.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Marine Technological Diploma Course

4402. SHRI R.K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Marine Technological Diploma Course is to be started by the Ministry of Education;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open a Centre for this Course in Gujarat State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. (b) and (c). Do not arise.

अध्यापकों तथा छात्रों के लिये पृथक्-पृथक् होस्टल

4403. श्री जि० ब० सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 23 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5226 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अध्यापकों तथा छात्रों के लिये पृथक्-पृथक् होस्टल बनने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1967-68 के दौरान विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के लगभग 3.35 लाख विद्यार्थियों और 16,000 अध्यापकों के लिए रिहायश की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई थी। विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रावासों और कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों छात्रावासों के निर्माण के लिए सहायक अनुदान ऋण की विभिन्न योजनाओं को जारी रखा जा रहा है।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति के सदस्यों की कार्यवाही

4404. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति के मनोनीत सदस्यों का कार्यकाल एक वर्ष से बढ़ा कर तीन वर्ष कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके कार्यकाल में वृद्धि किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). पुनर्गठित नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के सदस्यों का कार्यकाल 4 अक्टूबर, 1968 से 3 वर्ष निर्धारित किया गया है। यह पंजाब नगर पालिका अधिनियम, 1911 के उपबन्धों के,

जैसा वे नई दिल्ली के मामलों में लागू है; समानुरूप है।

साम्प्रदायिक वर्गीकरण की समाप्ति

4405. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जाति, भाषा तथा धर्म पर आधारित साम्प्रदायिक वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदेश पहले ही जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि सभी सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिये जाति तथा सम्प्रदाय के हवाले, सिवाय जहाँ कानून के अधीन ऐसे हवाले अनिवार्य हों, हटा दिये जायें। जनगणना के प्रयोजन के लिये भी 1951 की जनगणना से जाति या सम्प्रदाय द्वारा परिगणना अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के मामलों को छोड़कर, जहाँ ऐसी अलग परिगणना संविधान के कुछ उपबन्धों के प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यक है समाप्त कर दी गई है। भाषा तथा धर्म सम्बन्धी सामग्रों का संकलन कई उपयोगी उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करता है और इसलिये इसे समाप्त किया जा रहा है।

छात्रों में देशभक्ति तथा अनुशासन की भावना उत्पन्न करना

4406. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के छात्रों में देशभक्ति तथा अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करने तथा उनके चरित्र का निर्माण करने के लिये शिक्षा संस्थाओं में क्या-क्या उपाय अपनाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन दशा में किये गये वर्तमान प्रयत्नों से संतुष्ट है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या नये उपाय अपनाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत सा आजाद) : (क) निम्नलिखित योजनायें इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करती हैं:-

- (i) स्काउटिंग तथा गाईडिंग
- (ii) राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवा कोर कार्यक्रम
- (iii) राष्ट्रीय कैंडेट कोर कार्यक्रम
- (iv) श्रम तथा सामाजिक सेवा शिविर
- (v) नैतिकता तथा धार्मिक शिक्षा
- (vi) विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों में एन०सी०सी० के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय सेवा कोर
- (vii) खेल कूद का विकास
- (viii) राष्ट्रीय गान का प्रयोग।

(ख) विद्यार्थी संख्या के अत्यधिक होने तथा वित्तीय साधनों के सीमित होने के कारण वर्तमान कार्यक्रम विद्यार्थियों के लिये सभी प्रायः वर्गों की आवश्यकता के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय सेवा कोर तथा राष्ट्रीय खेल कूद संगठन के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम हाल ही में स्वीकृत हुए हैं। इस समय कोई अन्य कार्यक्रम केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में ऐतिहासिक कलाकृतियाँ

4407. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य-प्रदेश के विदिशा आदि जिलों के देहाती क्षेत्रों में मूर्तियों के रूप में प्राचीन महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक कलाकृतियाँ अक्षुण्णित पड़ी हैं तथा बहुत से स्वामी व्यक्ति उन्हें चुरा कर और उनका

निर्यात करके भारी धन कमा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कलाकृतियों को संग्रहालयों में रखने तथा उनकी रक्षा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है;

(ग) अब तक सरकार द्वारा कितने मूर्ति-चोर पकड़े गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि सरकार की अनुमति के बिना प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक कलाकृतियों का निर्यात न हो सके, सरकार का विचार कोई विधि बनाने का है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जुलाई 1968 में मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा जिले के बदोह तथा पथारी गांव में कुछ मूर्तियाँ केन्द्रीय सुरक्षित स्मारकों से अलहबादों के कारण चुरा ली गई थीं। इस मामले की पुलिस को तत्काल रिपोर्ट की गई थी। वह इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

(ख) यह विचार किया गया है कि पहगा तथा निगरानी की व्यवस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाया जाये और बदोह तथा पथारी की बिखरी हुई मूर्तियों को स्थापित करने के लिये स्थल पर एक सुरक्षित मूर्ति-शेड शीघ्र ही निर्माण किया जाये।

(ग) पुलिस अपराधियों का पीछा कर रही है और मामले की जांच कर रही है। पुलिस रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

(घ) पुरावशेष (निर्यात नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1947, सरकार से लाइसेंस बिना प्राचीन वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर पहले ही प्रतिबन्ध लगा चुका है। इसके प्रयोजनों को और अच्छी तरह से पूरा करने की दृष्टि से सरकार अधिनियम के सुधार पर विचार कर रही है।

Measures for clearance of pending Cases

4408. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed to increase the strength of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court and simplify judicial process in order to expedite clearance of pending legal suits;

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction; and

(c) the other measures that are under consideration to tone up the Judicial machinery in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). On a review of the state of work in High Courts, it was found that inadequacy of Judges was the main cause for accumulation of arrears. The Central Government accordingly advised the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Madras where the strength approved to be inadequate to review the strength of Judges in the High Courts and send proposals for augmenting the strength, where necessary. On the basis of proposals received from various State Governments during the year 1968, so far two more posts of permanent Judge in the Andhra Pradesh High Court, one post of permanent Judge and six posts of Additional Judge in the Calcutta High Court, three posts of permanent Judge and two posts of Additional Judge in the Delhi High Court, three posts of Additional Judge in the Gujarat High Court, one post of Additional Judge in the Kerala High Court, one post of permanent Judge in the Madhya Pradesh High Court and two posts of Additional Judge in the Punjab and Haryana High Court have been created. There is no proposal to increase the strength of Judges in the Supreme Court.

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकघरों के पास पारितराना गोला बारूद

4409. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

श्री दे० बि० सिंह :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के डाकुओं के पास से पाकिस्तान के आयुध कारखानों में बने तथा भारतीय सुरक्षा दल द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले हथियार पकड़े गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं के पास से विदेशी आयुध कारखानों में बने तथा भारतीय सुरक्षा दल द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले हथियार कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में पकड़े गये हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाना

4410. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नियोगी आयोग जैसे अनेक आयोगों ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि बहुत से विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक हमारे गरीब लोगों को विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रलोभन देकर अथवा उनके मस्तिष्क में कुछ डर पैदा करके उनका धर्म परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वर्ष 1951 से लेकर 1961 तक ईसाईयों की जनसंख्या में 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक वृद्धि हुई है तथा प्रत्येक जिले में ईसाईयों की जनसंख्या में कितने-कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जहां तक सरकार की जानकारी है, मध्य प्रदेश और मध्य भारत की तत्कालीन सरकारों द्वारा 1954 में क्रमशः नियोगी समिति और रेगे समिति केवल ये दो समितियां नियुक्त की गई थीं। नियोगी समिति के निष्कर्षों में से एक यह था कि धर्म-परिवर्तन अधिकतर अनुचित प्रभाव, भ्रामक कथन इत्यादि या अन्य शब्दों में दृढ़ धारणा से नहीं बल्कि विभिन्न प्रलोभनों द्वारा कराया जाता है। अपने निष्कर्षों में रेगे समिति ने बतलाया था कि सामाजिक स्तर और आर्थिक दशाओं को बेहतर करने का लाभ स्वाभाविक रूप में धर्म परिवर्तन के लिए आकर्षण प्रदान करता है।

(ख) जब कभी एक विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारक ऐसे गतिविधियां करता पाया जाता है जो अवांछनीय समझी जाती है तो प्रत्येक मामलों में तथ्यों का विचार करते हुए विदेशियों से सम्बन्धित कानून के अन्तर्गत उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2685/68] परन्तु यह बताना आवश्यक है कि उन जिलों में जहां ईसाईयों की कुल संख्या बहुत थोड़ी है, वृद्धि का प्रतिशत अवास्तविक चित्रण प्रस्तुत कर सकता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षकों के बेतन-मानों में असमानता

4411. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी स्कूलों तथा राजसहायता प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के बेतन-मानों में असमानता है;

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

(ग) इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के अलावा, शिक्षकों की दो श्रेणियों की सेवा-शर्तों में भी कुछ अन्तर है।

(ग) असमानता को दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, परन्तु इसको तत्काल दूर करने में भारी वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ सामने आ रही हैं।

गोरखपुर जिले में रामदुलारे भोस्ला
को गोली मारना

4412. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर जिले के बरहालगंज थाने के भोसोली गांव में श्री राम दुलारे भोस्ला को गोली मार कर मार दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) बरहालगंज थाने के भोसोली गांव के श्री रामदुलारे भोस्ला ने 25-8-1968 को स्थानीय पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की थी कि एक व्यक्ति ने उन्हें गोली मारी थी और वे घायल हो गए थे। स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 307 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया और उसकी जांच की गई। इस सम्बन्ध में तीन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में एक आरोप-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है।

एक संसद्-सदस्य द्वारा गोरखपुर जेल का दौरा करने की अनुमति मांगी जाना

4413. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोक-सभा के एक सदस्य ने 21 जून, 1968 को एक पत्र लिख कर 24 जून, 1968 को प्रातः 10 बजे गोरखपुर जेल का दौरा करने की अनुमति गोरखपुर जेल अधीक्षक से मांगी थी और उक्त पत्र की प्रतियाँ गोरखपुर के जिलाधीश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को भी भेजी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त सदस्य को गोरखपुर जेल का दौरा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) संसद् सदस्य श्री मोलहू प्रसाद ने 21 जून, 1968 को अधीक्षक, जिला कारावास गोरखपुर को लिखा था कि वे जिला कारावास का निरीक्षण करना चाहते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किये जायें। इस पत्र का एक एक प्रतिलिपि जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, गोरखपुर और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को भी भेजी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश कारावास नियम-पुस्तक में उपबन्धों के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश से लोक सभा के लिये निर्वाचित संसद् सदस्य अपने कार्य-काल में ऐसे कारावासों को, उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित हों, पदेन गैर-सरकारी कारावास आगन्तुकों की हैसियत में देख सकते हैं। चूंकि जिला कारावास गोरखपुर श्री मोलहू प्रसाद के निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में नहीं पड़ता था, अतः उन्हें कारावास नियम पुस्तक के संबंधित उपबन्धों के बारे में सूचित किया गया था। फिर भी, उनके अनुरोध पर कारावास प्राधिकारियों ने

उन्हें कुछ संसोपा के बन्दियों से मिलने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी थी ।

भारत में साक्षरता

4414. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय देश में कितने प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर थे तथा इस समय कितने प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर हैं ; और

(ख) देश में निरक्षरता को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) देश में साक्षरता की अनुमानित प्रतिशतता 1947 में 14.5 और 1967 में 30 थी ।

(ख) देश में निरक्षरता को दूर करने के लिए योजनाएं बनाने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चौथा आयोजना के दौरान निरक्षरता को दूर करने के लिए क्रियात्मक साक्षरता, काम-गरो के लिए संस्थाएं और प्रौढ़ साक्षरता संबंधी प्रायोगिक आयोजनाएं आदि जैसी योजनाएं चलाने का विचार किया है, जिन में से कुछ पर अमल भी किया जा रहा है और कुछ विचाराधीन हैं ।

Tourist Lodges and Motels for Middle Class People

4415. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medium-priced Tourist Lodges and Motels built in various parts of the country during the last year to encourage home tourism among middle-class people;

(b) the number proposed to be built in the next two years; and

(c) the State which has the best performance in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH) : (a) Two tourist bungalows and two cafeterias with retiring room facilities were completed during the financial year 1967-68 in the Central sector. In addition, accommodation in one of the tourist bungalows was expanded during 1967-68.

(b) Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism is still under consideration and it is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the number of tourist bungalows that will be constructed in the next two years.

(c) As construction of tourist bungalows by State Governments has to take into account requirements of the place, availability of resources and other local factors, it is difficult to make a comparative assessment.

राजघाट में गांधी जयन्ती शताब्दी समारोह

4416. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दैनिक "स्टेट्समैन" के अनुसार गांधी जयन्ती समारोह का उद्घाटन करने समय 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को दिल्ली में राजघाट की प्रार्थना सभा में 100 से भी कम व्यक्ति उपस्थित थे ;

(ख) क्या प्रधान मंत्री तथा उप-प्रधान मंत्री इसलिये उपस्थित नहीं हो सके क्योंकि वे देश से बाहर गये हुए थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यहाँ पर मंत्रिमण्डल के केवल दो ही मंत्री उपस्थित थे ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने गांधी जी के प्रति ग्राम लोगों तथा मंत्रियों के इस उपेक्षापूर्ण रवैये पर विचार किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या निष्कर्ष हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं । 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को हुई प्रार्थना सभा में 500 और 1000 व्यक्तियों के बीच उपस्थिति थी यद्यपि उनको संख्या जो उस दिन श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने आए थे, समाधि पर रखे रजिस्टर के अनुसार 32335 थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) उपस्थित व्यक्तियों का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । इस लिए सभा में उपस्थित मंत्रियों की गिनती बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ). उपलब्ध तथ्यों से इस परिणाम पर नहीं पहुँचा जा सकता कि ग्राम जनता तथा मंत्रिगण गांधी जी के प्रति उपेक्षित हैं । अतः सरकार की ओर से कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार नहीं है ।

Decline in Standard of Indian Sports

4417. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the decline in the standard of Indian sports especially in football, hockey and cricket; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the standard of sports in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is primarily for National Sports Federations to take necessary steps for the improvement of sports in India. However, the All India Council of Sports, a body set up to advise Government in the field of games and sports, is also looking into the causes for the decline of standards and to suggest measures for improvement. The National Sports Organisation Programme which is also expected to help in the betterment of standards in the field of games and sports.

Research on Ghosts

4418. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been made to find out the existence of ghosts ;

(b) whether Government are aware if any of the world countries have conducted research on the above subject and, if so, with what result ;

(c) whether there are any private institutions in the country conducting research on the subject ; and

(d) whether Government propose to give grants to those institutions which are conducting research on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Government has no information on the subject.

(d) Does not arise.

Amalgamation of Air India and I. A. C.

4419. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested the amalgamation of the Air India and Indian Airlines into one Corporation; and

(b) If so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission, in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings, had *inter alia* suggested formation of Sector Corporations by grouping together undertakings whose activities fall in the same field, such as the two Air Corporations. Government had examined the recommendation, but did not consider that the recommendation for setting up of Sector Corporations in all cases need be accepted in principle, and that each sector should be considered on its merits. No proposal for the amalgamation of the two Air Corporations is under consideration of Government at present.

Winter sports at Gulmarg

4420. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start winter sports at Gulmarg in Kashmir State ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) whether the work has been commenced and, if so, when it is going to be completed ?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 112 lakhs.

(c) The work on the scheme has already commenced, and is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

नेता जी का स्मारक

4421. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि आजाद हिन्दी फौज के स्थापना दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर लाल किले की दीवार पर नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का स्मारक बनाने की मांग की गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार लाल किले की दीवार को नेताजी के स्मारक के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान समझती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक स्मारक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई समाचार नहीं लाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). नेता जी के स्मारक के लिए अभी तक दिल्ली में किसी स्थान का चयन नहीं किया गया है। उस तारीख का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया जा सकता कि कब तक स्मारक स्थापित हो जाएगा क्योंकि वह किसी उपयुक्त-स्थान के अन्तिम चयन तथा स्मारक की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रस्ताव करने वाली संस्था पर निर्भर होगा।

विद्यार्थियों को ऋग्वेद संगठन सूत्र से मंत्र का पढ़ाया जाना

4422. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने 15 अक्टूबर, 1968 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में अपने भाषण के अन्त में एकता के लिए ऋग्वेद के संगठन सूत्र से निम्नलिखित मन्त्र का उच्चारण किया था :

समानो मंत्रः समितिः समानी

समान मनः सहचित्तयेषाम् ।

समान मंत्रमभिमभये वः

समानेन वो हविषा जुहोमि ॥

(ख) क्या भावनात्मक एकता को बढ़ाने के लिए स्कूलों और सूत्र के विद्यार्थियों को ऋग्वेद के संगठन सूत्र के चार मंत्र पढ़ाने पर सरकार विचार करेगी ताकि देश में एकता को स्थायी रूप से स्थापित किया जा सके; और

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

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने निम्नलिखित शब्दों में एक प्राचीन प्रार्थना को उद्धृत किया :

Common be your prayer,
Common be your end,
Common be your purpose,
Common be your deliberations.
Common be your desires,
Unified be your hearts,
United be your intentions,
Perfect be the union among you.

जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कहा वह ऋग्वेद के मंत्रों पर प्राधारित है और उद्धरण अंग्रेजी भाषा में था।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिये विद्यालयों में कुछ चुने हुए

गीतों का गान प्रारम्भ करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है और इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में ऐसी एक योजना सम्मिलित करने का भी सुझाव है।

क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकार, मेरठ द्वारा
बस परमिट जारी किये ज.ना

4423. श्री राम चरण : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकार मेरठ ने अपनी 20 सितम्बर, 1968 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या आर० टी० ए० 22-8 (प.ब) 68-2434 के द्वारा बसों के परमिटों के लिये आवेदन पत्र मांगे थे;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1963 में प्राप्त हुये आवेदन पत्र भी विचारार्थ स्वीकार किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो आवेदन पत्र प्राप्ति की अन्तिम तिथि से पूर्व प्राप्त हुये थे उन पर विचार नहीं किया गया;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अगस्त, 1968 में कुछ बस परमिट महिलाओं तथा लड़कियों के नाम में भी जारी किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और नाम क्या है; और

(ङ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) जी नहीं। राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, आवेदन जो मिल गये थे, प्रकाशित किये गये जैसे कथित अधिसूचना में हैं।

(ख) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 के धारा 57 (3) में दी गई कार्य विधि के अनुसार सब आवेदन जो क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकारी के आम्त्रण से या दूसरे प्रकार

से प्राप्त होते हैं, प्राधिकारी के सम्मुख विचारार्थ रखे जाते हैं। तदनुसार 1963 में प्राप्त आवेदन क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकारी के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किये गये। इन में कुछ रास्तों पर बस परमिट के लिए आवेदन उस प्राधिकारी से अपने दूसरी, तीसरी और तेइसवीं दिसम्बर 1963, 6ठे से 11वें और 22वें से 24वें जनवरी, दूसरी फरवरी, 24वें अप्रैल और पहली मई 1964 की बैठक में विचार किये गये जब कि दूसरे रास्तों के परमिटों के लिए आवेदनों पर विचार समय के अभाव में स्थगित किया गया। इन बाद के आवेदनों पर क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकारी ने अपने बाद की बैठकों में जो 24 सितम्बर और 13 अक्टूबर 1965 और 29 से 31 अगस्त और पहली सितम्बर 1968 को हुईं, उसमें विचार किया। समय के अभाव में उन सब का विस्तरण न हो सका।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) निम्नलिखित रास्तों पर वाहन अवस्था परमिट क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकारी ने अपने 29 से 31 अगस्त और पहली सितम्बर 1968 की बैठकों में तीन महिलाओं को मंजूर किये।

1. सिकन्दराबाद-चौला-खुरजा रास्ता

3 जवाहर क्वार्टर, मेरठ के रहने वाली श्रीमती सुन्दर देवी पति स्वर्गीय श्री एस० एन० अग्रवान, डी० एस० ओ० को परमिट देने का अतिरिक्त, दस और वाहन अवस्था परमिट दूसरे उपयुक्त पुरुष अभ्यर्थियों को इस रास्ते पर मंजूर की गई।

2. (1) श्री अशरफ़ीलाल और उसकी पत्नी श्रीमती गोमती देवी ने परमिट के लिए एक संयुक्त निवेदन प्रस्तुत किया। एक दूसरा अभ्यर्थी श्री अमर सिंह था। चूंकि तीनों अभ्यर्थी अपने संयुक्त नामों पर एक परमिट के लिए राजी हो गये। क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकारी ने एक परमिट उनको मंजूर किया।

बहुत गहरी धंस गई है और वहां प्रायः सारा वर्ष पानी जमा रहता है और उस गड्ढे को भरने का काम जिला परिषद् द्वारा नहीं किया जाता;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सड़क उस धान उपजाऊ क्षेत्र में बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण सड़क है और यह सड़क जिला फतहपुर और चित्राकट तक जाने वाली सीधी सड़क है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार तेरह मील लम्बी सड़क को अपने नियन्त्रण में लेने और इसे केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के द्वारा पक्की तारकोल वाली सड़क का रूप देने का है क्योंकि बाद में उससे पक्की तारकोल वाली सड़क भिन्नाई जायेगी जो बिस्डा शोरान-काड़ी राजापुर तक जायेगी ?

परिषद्हन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Akhil Bhartiya Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan

4428. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted any plot of land to the Akhil Bhartiya Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan for the construction of their own building;

(b) if so, what is the area of the land, when it was allotted and on what conditions;

(c) whether Government are giving any building grant to the Sammelan and, if so, the amount thereof; and

(d) whether Government are giving any financial aid annually to the said sammelan for its day-to-day working and, if so, the amount per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Originally in 1964, one acre of land was allotted to the Akhil Bhartiya Sanskrit Sammelan. Subsequently, on a request from the General Secretary of the Sammelan this allotment was cancelled and a fresh allotment of three acres of land to the Sammelan was made in 1967. Since then there has also been a proposal for allotment of this land to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth. The entire matter is now receiving re-consideration of the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) and (c) The question at present does not arise.

(d) No grant is paid by Government of India annually to the Sammelan.

Construction of Road No. 12 in District Bhagalpur, Bihar

4429. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Road No. 12 which passes mainly through the District of Bhagalpur in Bihar is a very important road and connects three Districts and eight thanas of Bihar;

(b) whether this road has been completed in parts leaving some gaps of a few miles here and there which stand as stumbling block and make it impossible to negotiate it;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this road was to have been completed in the Third Plan and the work was also entrusted to contractors;

(d) if so, the reasons for ignoring this vital link so long; and

(e) by what time it is to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c) Road No. 12 is a State road. Its construction is, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the Government of Bihar. It starts from Asarganj and ends at Dhuraia passing through Sambhuganj, Amarapur and Punsia. The sections of the road from

Asarganj to Sambhuganj (5 miles) and from Sambhuganj to Amarapur (15 miles) were provincialised and taken over by the State PWD in 1960 and 1958 respectively. The remaining portion from Amarapur to Dhurata via Punsia (about 20 miles) is not under the State PWD.

The road from Asarganj to Sambhuganj (5 miles) is complete except for a stretch of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile which is incomplete, as the land could not be acquired so far due to objection from the public. Bridges have also been completed on this section except those over the Gangati, Barua and Belari rivers for which necessary administrative approval of the State Government has yet to be accorded.

The construction of the road from Sambhuganj to Amarapur (15 miles) was taken up in 1959. The contractor entrusted with this project originally was not doing satisfactory work and his contract was accordingly rescinded in 1967. The work has now been assigned to a new contractor and is being expedited. The culvert work has since been completed. Out of five minor bridges, two bridges only were completed and the contractor concerned left the work thereafter. Tenders were then invited for the rest and the tenders received are under disposal. The work of Kalia bridge has also been put to retender. The work on Sirikia bridge is in full swing. The State PWD. are conscious of the importance of the road and are trying their utmost to complete it as expeditiously as possible.

Primary School Building in Aurang Shapur Diggi, Meerut.

4430. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the twenty-one years after Independence, no primary school building has been constructed in Aurang Shapur Diggi near Meerut;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of a school building, the school already running was closed down;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the authorities do not pay attention towards this and as a result mostly the Harijan children has been rendered helpless; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter and by what time Government propose to construct the school building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the Government of U.P. and the same will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा तैयार की गई विज्ञान की पुस्तकों में प्रयुक्त हिन्दी शब्द

4431. श्री रामाचतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी शब्द उद्भवविधान, क्षैतिज, विशिष्ट, गुस्स, श्लथित संहती, प्राणोद, घनत्व, निमज्जन, प्लावन, निवृत्ति, वैमानिकी आदि का प्रयोग भौतिक शास्त्र, रसायन शास्त्र, वनस्पति शास्त्र, जीव विज्ञान विषयों की उन पुस्तकों में प्रचुरता से किया गया है, जो युनेस्को की परियोजना की सिफारिश पर दिल्ली के माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिये राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक, अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा तैयार की गई है;

(ख) माध्यमिक स्कूलों में हिन्दी विषय भी इतनी कठिन भाषा में नहीं पढ़ाया जाता जितनी कठिन भाषा का प्रयोग इन पुस्तकों में किया गया है।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे छात्रों के मनोबल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है,

(घ) इन विषयों का पठनीय विषय बहुत व्यापक हैं और माध्यमिक स्कूलों के छात्रों की गृह शक्ति से परे का है, और

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

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) जी हां,।

जिन हिन्दी शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है वह वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी शब्दीकरण आयोग द्वारा सम्पादित शब्द कोष से लिये गये हैं। इनमें से कई शब्द दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा पूर्व स्वीकृत वैज्ञानिक पुस्तकों में भी प्रयुक्त हुए हैं।

(ख) तकनीकी शब्दावली को छोड़ कर पुस्तकों की भाषा सरल है।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

लेह में बौद्ध दर्शन स्कूल

4432. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लेह स्थित बौद्ध दर्शन स्कूल के पाठ्यक्रम में परिवर्तन किये जाने के कारण नवीं कक्षा के छात्रों को अपनी शिक्षा पांचवीं कक्षा से नये सिरे से आरम्भ करना पड़ती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी को इस स्कूल में उपयुक्त स्थान प्राप्त नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

लद्दाख में चीन-समर्थक साहित्य

4433. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख में चीन समर्थक साहित्य और प्रचार सामग्री प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने लद्दाख में इस सामग्री के चोरी छिपे लाये जाने को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Baliffs in Delhi Courts

4434. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Baliffs in Delhi Courts who have completed more than 10 years of service;

(b) whether it is a fact that they work under the Delhi Administration;

(c) the reasons for not transferring them to other Departments of the Delhi Administration when they have completed more than 10 years of service; and

(d) whether the baliffs have got any future prospects and, if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Bailiffs are employed under the Civil Courts which function under the superintendence of the High Court of Delhi.

(c) There are no rules under which they can be transferred to other Offices/Departments of Delhi Administration.

(d) If a Bailiff has the necessary qualifications (Matric or above) he can be considered for promotion in due course as Naib Nazir to Civil Courts.

बिहार के सहरसा जिले में सड़क का निर्माण

4435. श्री गुणालम्ब ठाकुर : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के

सहरसा, जिले में भवनियाही-सिमराही सड़क के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार का इस सड़क को कब तक बना लेने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) भवतियाही (भवतियाही नहीं) सिमराही (सिराई नहीं) सड़क जिला परिषद सहरसा के नियंत्रण में है। अतः इसके निर्माण की जिम्मेदारी प्रधानतः संबंधित जिला परिषद की है। बिहार सरकार से ज्ञात हुआ है कि निर्माण के प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग ने इस सड़क का सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Selection of Air Hostesses by I. A. C.

4436. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the selection of air-hostesses by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether any attention is ever paid to their work on flights; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Selection of air hostesses is made by a Selection Board from among candidates satisfying the following conditions:—

- (i) She must be an Indian citizen.
- (ii) Age should be between 19—25 years.
- (iii) Must have passed SSC/Senior Cambridge/Matric.
- (iv) Height between 192.4 c. m. and 170.2 c.m.

(v) Must be unmarried.

(vi) Good appearance and deportment and a high standard of physical fitness with normal vision without spectacles and good General Knowledge.

(vii) Knowledge of First Aid and nursing is a preferable qualification.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A new hostess, besides being made to work under the supervision of a senior hostess for the first few months of her service, is subjected to checks in flight every two months. She is given corrective training and, if necessary, her probationary period is extended on the basis of these checks.

शर्मा इंटर कालेज, बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) का प्रिंसिपल

4437. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शर्मा इंटर कालेज, बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) का प्रिंसिपल प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया और नव भारत टाइम्स का जिला बुलन्दशहर के लिये बेतन भोगी संवाददाता भी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संवाददाता होने के नाने वह उस जिले के अधिकारियों पर दबाव डालता है और उन्हें ब्लेकमेल करने की धमकी देकर उनसे विभिन्न व्यक्तियों के लिये अनुचित काम करवाता है और इस प्रकार अवैध रूप से घन कमाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, शर्मा इंटर कालेज के प्रिंसिपल, कालेज की प्रबंधक समिति की अनुमति से नव भारत टाइम्स के संवाददाता के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। वह कोई नियमित बेतन नहीं लेते हैं परन्तु सभाचार पत्र को बिना

गए। कालमों के अनुसार उन्हें अदायगी की जाती है।

(ख) जिला स्कूल-निरीक्षक श्री जिला-धीश द्वारा की गयी जांच के फलस्वरूप ऐसा कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शर्मा इंटर कालेज, बुलन्द शहर

4438. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसी कालेज का प्रिंसिपल कोई ऐसा सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी काम नहीं कर सकता, जिसके लिये उसे कुछ पारिश्रमिक मिले ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शर्मा इंटर कालेज, बुलन्द शहर, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रिंसिपल दिल्ली के एक समाचार अभिकरण और दिल्ली के एक समाचारपत्र का वेतन भोगी संवाद-दाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त प्रिंसिपल यह काम करते हुए न्यायालय में भी जाता है और समाचार एकत्रित करने के लिये दिन भर अधिकारियों से मिलता रहता है और चूंकि वह कालेज में नहीं पढ़ाता, इसलिए हाई स्कूल के उसके चौदह छात्रों में से विज्ञान का केवल एक ही विद्यार्थी इस वर्ष उत्तीर्ण हो सका है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो छात्रों की शिक्षा सुचारु रूप से होती रहे, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ झा आजाद) : (क) यह मुद्दा विप्लव-विद्यालय कालेज के नियमों के अर्ध-अज्ञात है, जिनके अन्तर्गत प्रिंसिपल की नियुक्ति की जा सकती है।

(ख) से (घ). अज्ञेय सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Road Bridge at Patna

4439. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have informed the Bihar Government that its request for a loan for the proposed road bridge at Patna would be considered after the pattern of assistance for the Fourth Plan has been decided ; and

(b) if so, the total amount of loan which was under the consideration of Government for the proposed bridge at Patna (Bihar) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DHARSHAN) : (a) and (b) The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five-year Plan (1966-67—1970-71) provided for loan assistance amounting to Rs. 4½ crores to the Government of Bihar to meet during the Fourth Plan period 50— of the expenditure on bridges over the Ganga in the State, including the proposed bridge over the Ganga at Patna. This pattern of assistance may, however, undergo a change in the new Fourth Five-Year Plan. In June 1968, the State Government asked for an *ad hoc* Central grant of Rs. 25 crores for the proposed bridge. With reference to that request, the letter referred to was sent to the State Government. No application for loan assistance for this project has been received so far from them.

National Biological Laboratory

4440. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a National Biological Laboratory ;

(b) whether any enquiries have been made regarding its location ; and

(c) whether it has been suggested that the proposed Laboratory should be established in Kerala and, if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held on 25th November, 1967 while considering the recommendations of the 4th Five Year Plan Committee decided that detailed consideration may be given to the functions of the proposed National Biological Laboratory and also its location.

(b) and (c). Enquiries were made to the various State Governments including Kerala a few years back and offers of land were received. The matter is still under consideration.

National Council of Educational Research and Training

4441. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the year-wise expenditure incurred by the Union Government on the national Council of Educational Research and Training during the period from 1961 to March 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : A statement is attached.

Statement

Year	Net total expenditure of NCERT Plan and Non-Plan
	Rs.
1961-62 (from 1-9-61)	21,27,621.47
1962-63	1,39,51,987.99
1963-64	1,40,87,703.76
1964-65	1,73,44,754.69
1965-66	2,35,66,749.83
1966-67	2,84,31,764.83
1967-68	3,15,02,924.90
Total	13,10,13,507.47

Bigamous Marriages by Government Employees

4442. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently amended the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules to allow bigamous marriages for Government employees in case such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to the Government servant and the other party to the marriage, thus making it possible for all employees belonging to the Muslim and other minority communities to have such marriages; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for introducing this change in the existing Conduct Rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Rule 21 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, provided that "no Government servant who has a wife living shall contract another marriage without first obtaining the permission of the Government, notwithstanding that such subsequent marriage is permissible under the personal law for the time being applicable to him". Those Government servants whose personal law permitted bigamy could, therefore, apply for permission to marry a second time during the life time of the first wife.

It was noticed that the rule, as it existed, covered only male Government servants and that no provision was made therein to prevent a female Government servant from marrying a second time when her first husband was living. To rectify this lacuna, Rule 21 was recently amended to cover both male and female Government servants. A copy of rule, as revised, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2686/68*] It would be seen that even under the old rules a male Government servant whose personal law permitted second marriage could marry a second time when the first wife was living only, with the prior permission of the Government. The recent amendment, therefore, did not envisage any relaxation of the rules in respect of those Government servants whose personal law permitted bigamy but only made the rules more stringent by extending them to female Government servants also.

Calcutta Port

4443. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts of International Association of Ports and Harbours has in its report criticised the different aspects of the Calcutta Port activities;

(b) if so, the precise observations of the team particularly those with regard to the Calcutta Port; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto by way of improving the working of the Calcutta Port in particular and other Ports of the country in general ?

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

(a) to (c). The team of experts sent by the International Association of Ports and Harbours has made certain recommendations regarding the Calcutta Port and the Haldia Project. The recommendations and Government's reactions which have been made after calling for the comments of the Calcutta Port Commissioners are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2687/68.*]

As regards other Ports, the team's recommendations regarding each individual Port have already been brought to the notice of the Port Trust concerned with the request that they should carefully examine them and, wherever necessary, carry out remedial measures. In addition, the team had made various general recommendations regarding the working of the major ports in this country. Government's comments in respect of these general recommendations have already been furnished in my reply to Unstarred Question No. 2608, on November 29, 1968.

Riots in India

4444. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal, regional and casteism riots that took place during 1966-67, 1967-68 and in 1968-69 so far;

(b) the number of people killed and the value of properties burnt; and

(c) the number of criminals hanged for killing persons in these riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**): (a) to (c). A statement based on information received from the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2688/68.*] Information in respect of Assam, Bihar, Madras, Maharashtra and Rajasthan is being collected.

Adivasi Leader under Detention in Bihar

4445. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained without trial in Bihar at present and the number of Adivasis among them;

(b) the causes of the detention of those Adivasi leaders and whether Government propose to release them forthwith and try them in a court of law; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**): (a) According to the information received from the State Government, five persons, of whom three are Adivasis are in detention under the Preventive Detention Act.

(b) and (c). They have been detained for indulging in activities prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. The case of one of them has been considered by the Advisory Board under section 10 of the Preventive Detention Act and the grounds of detention have been found to be sufficient. The order of detention has thereupon been confirmed by the State Government. The cases of the remaining two detenus have been submitted to the Advisory Board.

Complaints against C. B. I. Officials

4446. **SHRI S. KUNDU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a charter of complaints against certain C. B. I. Officials posted at the Talcher Coal Mines in Orissa from labour leaders of that area; and

(b) if so, the action taken on those complaints?

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

(a) Complaints were received in March and April, 1968 from the General Secretary of Deulbera Colliery Labour Union and Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Cuttack against two officers of S.P.E./C. B. I.

(b) The complaints were enquired into by an officer specially deputed for this purpose from C. B. I. Headquarters, New Delhi. The allegations were not substantiated during his enquiry.

Police Firing in Musadhi, Gaya District, Bihar

4447. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARM :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 12th October, 1968, six persons were killed in the Police firing at village Musadhi, Police Station Kurtha, District Gaya, Bihar;

(b) if so, the causes of the firing;

(c) whether any responsibility for this firing has been fixed and action taken against those responsible; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a judicial inquiry to investigate into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Government, in the district Gaya some time back villagers of Mushahari and the neighbouring area constructed a bundh across Gangahar channel, which emanates from river Poon-Poon about 3 miles up-stream of Motepur bundh on the river. This obstructed the flow of water and resulted in a breach in Motepur bundh. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate promulgated an

order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting the villagers from going to Gangahar channel for the construction of any kacha bundh. In spite of this order the villagers again constructed a bundh across the channel. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate was advised by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, that unless the kacha bundh was immediately cut, Motepur bundh would be washed away, causing serious loss to the standing crops. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate accompanied by some police force visited Mushahari in the morning of 12th October and started having the bundh cut. About 800 persons armed with *lathis*, *bhala*, *gerasa* etc. and unlicensed fire arms collected there and shouted that they would not allow the bundh to be cut. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate explained to them that it was necessary to do so to protect the Motepur bundh. This had no effect on those people and they started brickbattling the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's party. About 200 of them crossed the channel and started advancing towards the S. D. M.'s party. While the bundh was being cut, the mob became violent and indulged in intensive brickbattling. A group of them attacked a police officer and injured him with garasa. Another section attacked the rifle party. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate again warned the mob to disperse, which had no effect. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate then ordered firing. 34 rounds had to be fired before the mob dispersed. 5 persons died as a result of the firing and three were injured. The District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner visited the spot after the incident and have found the firing to be justified and necessary.

(d) The State Government have no such proposal under consideration.

केरल के एक मार्क्सवादी साम्यवादी को चीन द्वारा कथित सहायता

4448. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी दूतावास ने केरल के एक मार्क्सवादी साम्यवादी को राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों को घोर तेज करने के

लिये धन दिया था और इस बात को केरल राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री ने मार्च, 1968 में केरल विधान सभा में स्वीकार भी किया था; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में, विशेषकर राज्य विधान सभा में श्री नम्बूदरी पाद के इस वक्तव्य को ध्यान में रखा है, कि केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार ही इस मामले में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर सकती है, क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार कालीकट के एक श्री कुन्निक्कल नारायणन ने दिल्ली में चीनी दूतावास से चार अवसरों पर एक सौ रुपये से पांच सौ रुपये तक की रकमें मनीआर्डर द्वारा प्राप्त की हैं ?

(ख) ऐसे मनीआर्डरों की केवल प्राप्ति कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही-योग्य नहीं है किन्तु ऐसी गतिविधियों पर सतर्कता रखी जाती है ।

Plan for Armed Rebellion in Naxalbari

4449. SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports of the 26th October, 1968 that the Marxist Communists are preparing for an armed revolt in Naxalbari;

(b) whether similar press reports appeared in December, 1967 also; and

(c) whether Government have succeeded in curbing the terrorist tendencies on publication of such press reports after a lapse of one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Government have seen press report regarding the activities of the extremists. The State Government of West Bengal have reported that they have no infor-

mation that Marxist communists are preparing for an armed revolt in Naxalbari.

Foreign Exchange to Indian Participants in Mexico Olympic

4450. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange asked for by the Indian Olympic participants in the Mexico Olympic held in October, 1968 and the amount which was sanctioned;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian sportsmen were not given adequate foreign exchange; and

(c) whether the same strictness and rules pertaining to sanction of foreign exchange are applied to 'Very Important Persons' and notable film producers who go abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The amount of foreign exchange asked for, was Rs. 41,640/- and the same in full was sanctioned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

गोहाटी जाने वाले विमान का उमडम हवाई अड्डे पर उतरना

4451. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री विश्वनारायण शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कार्पोरेशन के एक विमान को, जो 27 अक्टूबर, 1968 को कलकत्ता से गोहाटी जा रहा था उसे उमडम हवाई अड्डे पर विवश हो कर उतरना पड़ा था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख) जी हां। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के वाइकाउट विमान वी० टी० डी० ओ० एच० को, जो दमदम से गोहाटी की अनुसूचित सेवा आई० सी० 205 परिचालित कर रहा था, कलकत्ता से उड़ने के उपरांत उपायुक्त, सुरक्षा नियंत्रण, कलकत्ता के आग्रह पर विमान में बैठे एक ऐसे यात्री को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये जो किसी मामले में अभियुक्त था तथा जिसकी जमानत हुई थी और जिसकी भारत से बाहर चले जाने की संभावना थी, वापिस बुलाया गया। विमान के भूमि पर उतर आने के बाद संबंधित यात्री को पुलिस ने सामान समेत हिरासत में ले लिया।

देहरादून में कथित जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

4452. श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, अक्टूबर 1968 में देहरादून में पुलिस ने लालचन्द नामक एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया तथा उसके कब्जे से विजयन्ता टैंक तथा अन्य भारतीय हथियारों के नक्शे बरामद किये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह का जो भारत में विभिन्न कार्यालयों में सक्रिय था पता लगा लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत के विरुद्ध जासूसी करने वाले इस प्रकार के पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गत 5 मास में गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा उनसे बरामद शब्दों के नक्शों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) 19 अगस्त, 1968 को देहरादून में इस नाम का एक व्यक्ति पारपत्र अधिनियम तथा विदेशियों के लिए अधिनियम

के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया। उसके कब्जे से कोई नक्शे बरामद नहीं हुए।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) बाहर राज्य सरकारों तथा सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पिछले पांच महीनों में एक विदेशी सत्ता (ताकत) के लिए कथित जासूसी करने के लिए ग्यारह व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध विधि के अधीन उपायुक्त कार्यवाही की गई है। चूंकि मामले न्यायाधीन हैं या परीक्षाधीन हैं अतः गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों से बरामद किये गये दस्तावेजों इत्यादि के ब्यौरे प्रकट करना जन-हित में न होगा। शेष पांच राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Raid on "Maxim" Office, Rampur

4453. SHRI BABU RAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 27th July, 1968, in a raid on the office of the Urdu daily "Maxim" of Rampur, 1100 copies of President Ayub Khan's autobiography were seized;

(b) the details of the action taken against the proprietor of "Maxim" and the sections under which it was taken and with what result; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that Rampur has become one of the most important centres of operations by Pakistani spies, who have been paid in rupees by certain Muslim film actors and actresses from their black earnings, which money is compensated at State level by Pakistan in dollars in America?

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

(b) A case was under investigation under section 63 of the Copyright Act, Section 3/12 Press and Registration of Books Act and Section 468, I.P.C. The latest position is being ascertained.

(c) No, Sir.

**National Integration Council Meeting
in Srinagar**

4456. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the meeting of the National Integration Council held in Srinagar including travelling and other expenses of those invited; and

(b) the reasons for selecting Srinagar as venue for the meeting instead of New Delhi would have been less expensive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The information required is contained in the statement furnished with reference to Unstarred Question No. 2429 of 2nd August, 1968.

(b) Srinagar was chosen as the venue for the meeting at the informal suggestion of the Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir. Such meetings which are attended by invitees from different parts of the country, are sometimes held in State capitals and others places outside New Delhi.

**एन० के० हाई स्कूल बेहरामपुर (पटना)
के मुख्याध्यापक**

4457. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एन० के० यू० हाई स्कूल बेहरामपुर, पटना के मुख्याध्यापक, श्री राजकुमार सिंह यादव इंग्लैंड में विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके जुलाई, 1967 में भारत लौटे थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्कूल के सचिव ने केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय को एक बौंड प्रस्तुत किया था कि श्री यादव को उनका वेतन तथा यात्रा व्यय दिया जायेगा तथा स्वदेश लौटने पर उन्हें स्कूल में कार्य करने की अनुमति होगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्कूल सचिव ने न तो उन्हें वेतन दिया है और न

ही यात्रा व्यय तथा स्कूल में कार्य करने की अनुमति भी नहीं दी है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि 16 महीने बीत जाने पर भी तथा श्री यादव की प्रार्थना के बावजूद केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने स्कूल सचिव के विरुद्ध बौंड की शर्तों के अनुसार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) से (घ) तक का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो श्री यादव को बकाया राशि दिलवाने तथा उन्हें इस स्कूल में कार्य करने की अनुमति दिलाने के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क): श्री जी हां।

(ख) स्कूल के सचिव ने इस बारे में बचन दिया था।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) और (ङ). शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने जनवरी, 1967 में एन० के० हाई स्कूल बेहरामपुर, पटना से इस बचन को पालन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। राज्य सरकार से भी श्री यादव की ओर से हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई थी। उत्तर में, राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि श्री यादव को अपने पद पर वापिस आने के लिए माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, पटना के सचिव द्वारा कदम उठा लिये गये हैं। किन्तु राज्य सरकार किसी भी प्रकार वचनबद्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि श्री यादव एक प्राइवेट स्कूल में नियुक्त थे और उसके द्वारा ही प्रायोजित किये गये थे। स्कूल की प्रबन्ध समिति ने श्री यादव की अनुपस्थिति में एक संकल्प पारित किया, जिसके अनुसार उन्हें स्कूल में दोबारा आने से वर्जित किया गया था। आर्थिक कठिनाईयों के कारण, राज्य सरकार के लिए श्री यादव की सेवाओं का उपयोग करना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी राज्य सरकार ने प्रबन्धक समिति को यह समझाने का आश्वासन दिया है कि उम्मीदवार को

प्रायोजित करने के फलस्वरूप अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाएं। मामले को विधि मंत्रालय के पास भेज दिया गया है। और उसके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

मुख्यअध्यापक के लिए रोजगार

4458. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एन० के० हाई स्कूल बेहरामपुर, पटना के मुख्य अध्यापक श्री राजकुमार सिंह यादव को, जो इंग्लैंड की सरकार के 'बर्सरी एवार्ड' का विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके ब्रिटेन से जुलाई, 1967 में भारत लौटे हैं, अपने पद पर कार्य करने की उक्त स्कूल के सचिव ने अनुमति नहीं दी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ब्रिटिश परिषद् ने जो 'बर्सरी एवार्ड' का प्रबंध करती है, श्री यादव की बेरोजगारी के प्रति चिन्ता तथा असंतोष व्यक्त किया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने फरवरी, 1968 में बिहार राज्य के शिक्षा सचिव तथा मुख्य सचिव से श्री यादव को राज्य शिक्षा सेवा में नियुक्त करने की सिफारिश की थी परन्तु श्री यादव को अभी तक रोजगार नहीं मिला है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो श्री यादव को रोजगार देने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने बिहार के शिक्षा सचिव से हस्तक्षेप करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था कि श्री यादव को अपने पद पर पुनः काम करने के लिए अनुमति प्रदान की जाए। प्राप्त हुआ उत्तर यह है कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, बिहार के सचिव को इस पर कार्यवाही

करने के लिए अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। आर्थिक परिस्थितियों के कारण श्री यादव की सेवाएं राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपयोग में नहीं लाई जा सकती हैं। तथापि राज्य सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि स्कूल का प्रबन्धक समिति पर जोर देकर वे श्री यादव को दिए गये अपने वचनों को पूरा करें। इस मामले में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने विधि मंत्रालय से भी परामर्श किया है। उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Seminar on "Meitie Mayek" Meitie Script held at Imphal

4459. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was held at Imphal on 27th and 28th October, 1968 on the question of deciding the differences on the "Meitie Mayek" Meitie Script;

(b) if so, the decision of the seminar;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur made any grant to the organisers of the seminar;

(d) if so, the amount of the grant;

(e) whether it is a fact that many delegates and visitors walked out from the seminar on the 27th October, 1968; and

(f) if so, the reason therefor ?

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

Grant to Central Sanskrit Board

4460. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual grant given to the Central Sanskrit Board by Government during 1967-68;

(b) how does it compare with the grants of the preceding years; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to

increase the annual grant for the said Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Central Sanskrit Board is a purely advisory body set up to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the propagation and development of Sanskrit. As such the question of giving any grants to the Board does not arise.

Funds for Propagation and Research in Sanskrit

4461. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the growing importance of the role of Sanskrit for National integration, Government propose to allocate more funds for the propagation and research in Sanskrit during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India are fully aware of the importance of Sanskrit as a potent factor of national integration. On the recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Board it is proposed to make much higher allocation for development of Sanskrit in the Fourth Plan. Broad outline is still under consideration and will be finalized as soon as the position of the resources available in the Fourth Plan become clear.

कौशल्यापुरी का गबन मामला

4462. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 767 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक गैर-रजिस्टर्ड संगठन पर छापा मार कर तथा उसके मैनेजर और सदस्यों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा दर्ज करके उसको खत्म करने के लिए कौशल्यापुरी गबन

मामले में उस समय के जिला अधिकारियों से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया था;

(ख) स्पष्टीकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस घोटाले के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों पर अब तक जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध इस आधार पर कोई कार्यवाही न करने का है कि यह मामला 16 वर्ष पुराना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि खुली जांच में सभी तथ्यों के प्रकाश में आने कि सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इसे आवश्यक नहीं समझती थी।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जब तक कोई नई साक्ष्य उपलब्ध नहीं होती है, आगे जांच से कोई प्रयोजन सिद्ध होने की आशा नहीं है।

पाली अध्ययन संस्था नालन्दा (बिहार)

4463. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नालन्दा (बिहार) स्थित पाली अध्ययन संस्था में विद्यार्थियों के अध्ययन तथा रहने के लिए आवास पर्याप्त नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संस्था को अपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो कब ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क) : सरकार को पाली मध्ययन संस्था, नालंदा (बिहार) नामक किसी संस्था की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Berthing and Handling Facilities for Vessels at Ports

4464. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state the steps taken to receive and accommodate large vessels both for bulk and general cargo and as a consequence thereof to improve facilities for berthing and handling at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Goa Ports?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO): A number of projects have already been undertaken and are proposed to be undertaken to improve the facilities at the major ports to handle large size vessels as indicated below:—

Calcutta Port :

With the completion of the Farakka Barrage and proposed river training works, it is expected that the condition of the river will improve and a minimum of 26 feet draft may be available throughout the year.

A satellite port is being developed at Haldia, 56 miles downstream of Calcutta, for handling bulk cargo vessels including oil tankers. The oil jetty has already been commissioned. The Dock system with six berths, two of which will be intended for general cargo and four for bulk cargo such as iron ore, coal, phosphate etc., is expected to come into operation early in 1971.

Bombay Port :

The permissible draft for vessels at Alexandra Dock is now 31 feet. With the completion of the Dock Expansion Scheme by March 1970, it is hoped to provide a maximum of 35 feet draft.

The question of constructing a satellite port to Bombay at Nhava Sheva on the eastern side of the existing harbour also is being examined. When this is commissioned, it is expected to cater to vessels of 60,000 DWT to 80,000 DWT with drafts ranging from 40 feet to 43 feet.

A Marine Oil Terminal consisting of three deep water berths capable of receiving big size tankers of 36,000 DWT and 650 feet length drawing upto 34.5 feet is located at Butcher Island. Certain alterations in the designs of the dolphins at the Marine Oil Terminal are in hand and when these are completed, tankers upto 45,000 DWT can be accommodated.

Madras Port:

An outer harbour consisting of an ore berth and an oil berth is under construction and is expected to be completed by July 1969. The oil berth is expected to cater to 77,000 DWT oil tankers with a draft of 42 feet initially and 100,000 DWT oil tankers with a draft of 50 feet ultimately. The ore berth is expected to cater to bulk ore carriers of 70,000 DWT with 42 feet draft initially and 100,000 DWT with 50 feet draft ultimately.

Visakhapatnam Port:

Facilities already exist at the Port for receiving bulk carriers and oil tankers of 35,000 DWT and general cargo vessels of 15,000 DWT. The port can at present cater to vessels upto a maximum of 635 feet length and 33 feet draft. The question of converting the three existing jetty berths into a quay berths is under consideration.

It is proposed to construct an outer harbour which is expected to permit the handling of bulk ore carriers upto 100,000 DWT initially and 150,000 DWT ultimately. Provision is also being made in the design of the outer harbour for the handling of large size oil tankers.

Mormugao Port:

The port can at present handle vessels with a maximum draft of 28 feet and length of 650 feet. The construction of a diaphragm wall in front of the sixth and seventh berths has been sanctioned to

permit 55,000 DWT vessels being loaded upto 30 feet alongside and the loading for the remaining draft being carried out through a sea barge in stream outside the breakwaters.

It is proposed to develop Mormugao to cater to large scale iron ore exports. The development programme envisages the construction of an iron ore berth capable of handling 60,000 DWT vessels initially and 100,000 DWT vessels ultimately, installation of modern iron ore handling facilities and a mineral oil jetty. Tenders for the work relating to the dredging of the entrance channel and the basin have been invited.

पश्चिम बंगाल बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल

4465. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल की श्रवण में की गई तड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों की जांच के बारे में सरकार को गुप्तचर विभाग से रिपोर्ट मिल गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को तब, उस तारीख से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल की श्रवण में पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न जिलों में तड़-फोड़ की कुछ संदेहात्मक घटनाएं हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2689/68.]

Indo-Soviet Shipping talks

4466. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be please do state :

(a) whether the Deputy Minister of Transport and Shipping led a delegation to Moscow recently in connection with the Indo-Soviet shipping talks; and

(b) if so, the result of the talks and the terms of agreement, if any, entered into as a result thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-Soviet Shipping Service, which commenced operation in 1956 in terms of the Indo-Soviet shipping Agreement, is reviewed periodically at bilateral meeting; and the latest review took place at Odessa from 11th to 18th December, 1968. The following are the major conclusions reached as a result of the discussions:—

- (1) Consequent upon the expected increase in the volume of trade between the two countries it was decided to increase the sailings to be provided by each country from the present level of 32 to 36 in 1969.
- (2) The cargoes carried and freight earned would be shared by the ships of the two countries equally.
- (3) Both sides agreed to make use of facilities at Kandla Port and to route cargoes moving by this service through this port after the Broad Gauge Rail link is completed (by beginning of 1970).
- (4) It was agreed to retain the present Indo-Soviet freight tariff based on free in and out terms.
- (5) Agreement was also reached on certain other aspects like freight rates on new commodities, fumigation of cargoes at Soviet ports, procedure for documentation and expeditious settlement of freight earned by Indian Shipping Lines etc.

Serving of Meals during Flights

4467. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines are proposing to cut into the major amenity of serving meals during certain flight by replacing regular meals by simple snacks and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the flights on which meals are served and the average time of a passenger involved in each of these flights from the time he reports at the Airlines city office to the time of his actual disembarkment at the Airlines' city office at his destination ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Indian Airlines.

(b) the nature of meals served during flight is mentioned in the Time Tables published by the Indian Airlines. This is determined by the time as well as the duration of the flight.

The average time from reporting at the city office of the Airlines to embarkation and again from disembarkation to the city office at destination is about one hour at each end. To this has, of course, to be added the flight time from the port of embarkation to that of disembarkation which depends on the distance to be covered and the airports of call if any.

All-India Convention of Transport Operators

4468. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All-India Convention of Transport Operators was held in new Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the proposals made and demands voiced by the representatives of Transport operators who attended the Convention;

(c) Government's reaction to each of them; and

(d) whether it was observed at the Convention that the large number of Committees appointed by Government to go into the transport system and the taxation relating thereto over the last twenty-one years have all been fruitless and ineffective and, if so, Government's reaction to this observation ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The following main points were made in the resolutions adopted at the Convention:—

Taxation of Motor Vehicles

(1) Both the Central and State Governments should afford immediate relief in taxation on motor vehicles, as recommended by the Keskar Committee, or at least, agree to freeze the taxes at the present level.

(2) Double and multiple taxation should be abolished and, in its place, single point taxation introduced on inter-state transport.

(3) Tourist vehicles and contract carriages may be exempted from the motor vehicle tax and passenger tax in all States other than the "home" State.

Non-availability of Tyres

(4) The Ministries of Transport and Shipping and Industrial Development and Company Affairs should urge on the tyre manufacturers to ensure regular supplies, at fixed prices of tyres and tubes of certain popular sizes and makes to bus and truck operators at fixed prices through their dealers.

(5) Government should also make available to tyre manufacturers the required nylon cord from indigenous sources and allow imports till the indigenous capacity develops.

Road Development

(6) There should be some relationship between the revenue realised from the road transport industry and the amount allotted for construction and maintenance of roads.

Credit facilities for road transport operators

(7) The Industrial Development Bank of India's scheme of discounting of bills of road transport operators should be implemented early.

(8) The road transport industry should be treated on par with small scale industries and the credit guarantee scheme of the Reserve Bank of India, now applicable to small industries, extended to loans advanced by commercial banks to road transport operators.

(9) Apex Cooperative Banks should be encouraged to advance loans to operators who are members of transport cooperative societies.

(10) Commercial banks should advance loans directly to operators who fulfil reasonable conditions with respect to credit-worthiness. While a beginning may be made with advance to those who own 2 or 3 vehicles, the scheme should gradually be extended to individual operators.

Nationalisation of Road Transport

(11) Further funds should not be allotted during the 4th Plan period for the expansion programmes of the State Road Transport Undertakings which should consolidate their service on the present routes.

(12) Private operators should be allowed to continue to run their vehicles on the existing routes.

Implementation of recommendation of Committees

(13) Early and effective steps should be taken to implement at least some of the recommendations of the various Committees appointed by Government in the past to go into difference aspects of the road transport industry.

Development of goods transport industry on healthy lines

(14) The Carriers Act, 1965, should be amended with a view to define the liability of a truck operator as a carrier.

(15) Lorry receipts issued by goods transport companies should be made a negotiable instrument by amending the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(16) The terms and conditions and practices governing the issues of lorry receipts should be standardised to ensure that goods are not delivered without surrender of the lorry receipt, or that lorry receipts are not issued without taking into custody the goods required to be transported.

(c) (i) As regards taxation, among other steps taken, the Minister of Transport and Shipping in a personal letter addressed to the Chief Ministers/Governors of States and Union Territories has requested then to implement the conclusion of the Transport Development Council that there should be no further upward changes in the existing level of taxation on motor vehicles. The South Zone permit scheme provides that operators may pay tax in the "Home" State only. Reciprocal agreements between other States also provide for single point taxation for vehicles operating between contiguous States. Efforts are also being made in the direction of having more zonal agreements.

(ii) With regard to tyres, the matter has been taken up by the Minister of Transport and Shipping with the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and is being pursued by the Department of Industrial development.

(iii) The States have been requested to allot more funds for the development and maintenance of roads in the Fourth Plan period. The possibility of augmenting the Central Road Fund is also under consideration.

(iv) The Industrial Development Bank of India's scheme of discounting of promissory notes arising out of sales of new trucks, passenger buses and jeeps on the basis of credit sales or on hire purchase basis has been in operation from 26-9-1967. The question of extending the credit guarantee scheme to loans advanced by commercial banks to road transport operators has been taken up with the Department of Industrial Development.

(v) The suggestion regarding grant of loans by Apex Cooperative Banks to operators who are members of transport cooperative societies will be brought to their notice through the Reserve Bank of India.

(vi) The Reserve Bank of India has set up a Study Group to consider the scope for liberalising bank credit facilities for road transport operators. The report of the Group is expected shortly.

(vii) Nationalisation of passenger bus services is the accepted policy of most of the State Governments, to which the Central Government have no objection. Such nationalisation has prevented the growth of monopolistic tendencies in the industry. At present passenger transport is, however, still very largely in the private sector and this position will not change materially even at the end of the Fourth Plan period. So far as goods transport is concerned, Government's policy is not to enter this field to any large extent in the Fourth Five Year Plan period also.

(viii) The implementation of the recommendations of the Committees, with respect to road transport, rests to a large extent, with the State Governments, since they are administratively responsible for road transport. The implementation of various recommendations is being pursued with them. Some of the recommendations are being implemented through the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1968. A statement indicating the action taken on the main recommendations of the important reports on the road transport industry will be laid on the table of the House and also circulated to Hon'ble Members.

(ix) The suggestions from (14) to (16) are under consideration.

Demand for statehood to Manipur

4469. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :
SHRI S.M. JOSHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the S.S.P. unit of Manipur launched movement demanding statehood for Manipur from the 15th November, 1968 onwards;

(b) if so, the nature of the movement in detail and the number of their members arrested so far;

(c) whether those, who were arrested have now been released; and

(d) if not, the Sections under which they have been arrested and detained?

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

(b) and (c). Some members of the Samyukta Socialist Party with a few volunteers moved in the procession in the main bazar and picketed the gates of the Chief Commission's house and subsequently the gates of the Secretariat buildings at Imphal, 82 persons were arrested between 18th and 22nd November, 1968. Out of them 46 persons have been released on personal bond and 36 persons are still in judicial custody.

(d) The arrests were made under sections 143/149/341 of the Indian Penal Code.

Population of India

4471. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the exact population of the country as on the 31st October, 1968; and

(b) the increase in the population after the 31st October, 1968?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) As the Censuses are taken decennially, the exact population of India as on 31st October, 1968, is not known. The estimated population of India as on 31st October, 1968, was 528,411,000.

(b) The increase in the population of India during the period 31st October, 1968, to 30th November, 1968, is estimated at 1,083,000.

Amnesty to Mizo Rebels

4472. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mizo National Front rebels who have availed of the

amnesty offers and also those who otherwise surrendered;

(b) the measures taken to rehabilitate them; and

(c) the total amount given as compensation, if any, to loyal citizens who suffered at the hands of the M.N.F rebels ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) In the year 1968, 1706 Mizo rebels surrendered during the period of amnesty. 23 Mizos had surrendered prior to amnesty during the year.

(b) Surrendered persons are being rehabilitated in grouped centres where sufficient facilities for security and work is available for them.

(c) Rs. 37,150 have so far been spent in providing relief to the affected families.

Audit and Inspection of Accounts of Veterinary Department of Manipur

4473. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was auditing and inspection of the accounts of the Veterinary Department for the period from the 1st April, 1962 to 30th September, 1962 under the then Territorial Council and for the remaining period under the Manipur Administration;

(b) whether Government have examined the said audit reports;

(c) if so, the salient features of the reports;

(d) the action taken thereon, if any;

(e) whether the Government of Manipur have ever looked into the stock position of the Department on the basis of audit notes; and

(f) if so, for how many times and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A special audit was conducted in December, 1965 by Accountant General Assam and Nagaland on the accounts of Principal Officer,

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department, Imphal, for the period from April, 1962 to July, 1965.

(b) The Government of Manipur have examined the audit reports of the Accountant General Assam and Nagaland.

(c) The reports have shown the following irregularities:—

- (i) Temporary Misappropriation.
- (ii) Irregular Maintenance of Cash Book.
- (iii) Excess Payment.
- (iv) Irregular verification of cash balance.
- (v) Advance drawal of money for purchase of medicine etc.
- (vi) Non remittance of sales proceeds in treasury in time.
- (vii) Purchase of rations without proper authority etc.

(d) In January, 1968, a special Board of enquiry was constituted by the Chief Commissioner, Manipur to investigate into various irregularities and lapses pointed out by the audit, and to fix responsibility for the lapses. On the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Board, the Principal Officer, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department alongwith the Accountant and the Cashier of the Veterinary Department have been placed under suspension. The Government of Manipur have also initiated Departmental proceeding against these officers for imposition of major penalty.

(e) and (f). Stocks were physically verified once by Departmental Officers after the receipt of audit reports.

Confirmation of Government Servants of Manipur

4474. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have recently taken up the question of declaring the employees under the Government who have been in service for a number of years as quasi-permanent or permanent in their respective posts;

(b) if so, when the process will be completed so as to cover all section of the employees; and

(c) the total number of employees so confirmed in different Departments of the Manipur Government in the present process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In the normal process, under the rules, certain employees of the Government of Manipur have been declared quasi-permanent or permanent. Eligible employees with satisfactory record of service for the period served upto 31st October, 1968 have been declared as quasi-permanent except the employees under the Public Works Department of Manipur. The Government of Manipur have directed the Principal Engineer P.W.D., to complete this work by 31st March, 1969.

(c) As against 8956 permanent posts 8178 employees have been confirmed so far. 3797 employees have been declared quasi-permanent in all the departments of the Administration.

अनुसूचित जातियों की पदोन्नति और भर्तियों के लिये क्रम सूची (रोस्टर)

4475. श्री अजुंन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति और भर्तियों के लिये कोई क्रम सूची (रोस्टर), जिसमें उनकी वरिष्ठता क्रम निश्चित हो, निर्धारित की है;

(ख) भ्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा निगम द्वारा इसका कहां तक पालन किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि इसका पालन नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इसके लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस क्रम सूची

के अनुसार कार्य न करने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस्० रामारक्षामी) : (क) जहां आरक्षण लागू है पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पद और सेवाओं में तथा सीधी भर्तियों द्वारा भरे जाने वाले सरकार के अग्रिम पद और सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को आरक्षण देने के लिए रोस्टर निर्धारित कर लिए गये हैं। ये रोस्टर वरिष्ठता-निर्धारण के प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं हैं।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गए आरक्षण-प्रदेश स्वतः राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा निगम पर लागू नहीं होते हैं जो कि एक सांविधिक निकाय है। फिर भी सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित रोस्टरों को निगम ने सीधी भर्तियों में आरक्षण के लिए अपनाया है। उसने पदोन्नति-पदों में आरक्षण के बारे में 11 जुलाई, 1968 को जारी किये गए कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1-12-67 एस्ट० (सी) की प्रतिलिपि सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है जिस में दिये गये सरकारी आदेशों को अपनाया भी स्वीकार कर लिया है और इस प्रकार वह उसमें दिये गये रोस्टर का पालन करेगा। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2690/68.]

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Assistance by West Germany to
Technical Students

4476. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Head of the Department of Technical Training for University Students of West Germany held a discussion with the Minister on the matter of co-operation that West Germany can offer to Indian Students in technical fields;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held; and

(c) whether any arrangement has been made for sending more students to West Germany for getting technical training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The discussion was held separately with the Education Minister and officers of the Ministry.

(b) and (c). It was agreed that India should participate more vigorously in the training programme under the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience Scheme and a large number of Indian graduates in Engineering and Technology should be found places for training in the Federal Republic of Germany. The exact numbers of training places required have not been worked out.

Sheikh Abdullah's visit to Pakistan

4477. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:**

SHRI D.C. SHARMA:

Will the MINISTER of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged by certain quarters to allow Sheikh Abdullah to visit Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Currency Notes in Madras

4478. **SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 20th November, 1968 regarding the free distribution of currency notes of ten and hundred rupee denominations to the slum dwellers in Madras by Mr. Novel Alexander Nacol an American National;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained a report regarding the activities of Mr. Nacol;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen the press report.

(b) to (d). According to information received from the local authorities Mr. Novel Alexander Nacol distributed currency notes to some poor and aged persons in the outskirts of Madras City. He never spoke to those who received money from him nor did he expect anything in return. The notes distributed were genuine. He did not come to adverse notice and he seems to have acted from purely generous motives. The question of taking any action in the matter did not therefore arise. He left India on 23rd November, 1968.

Bridge at Baliapatam on West Coast Road

4479. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to construct a road bridge at Baliapatam for the West Coast Road;

(b) if so, when the work is proposed to start;

(c) the total amount sanctioned therefor; and

(d) when the work will be completed?

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

(b) and (c). An estimate for the construction of the bridge proper amounting to Rs. 41.33 lakhs is under consideration. As soon as it is sanctioned, tenders will be invited and the contract awarded to the successful tenderer. Thereafter, work will commence on the actual construction of the bridge. An estimate for Rs. 14 lakhs

has been received from the State Government for the construction of the approaches to the bridge and it will be processed further on receipt of certain technical data, which are being called for from them.

(d) The bridge is expected to be completed in three years' time from the date of the actual commencement of the work.

Memorandum from Punjab University Employees' Association

4480. **SHRI UMANATH:**
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab University 'Employees' Association has submitted a memorandum along with charter of demands to Government on the 20th August, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A similar Memorandum was also submitted to the Chancellor of the University. It is for the University authorities to take action in the matter.

Artificial Method of Rains

4481. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Professor of the Patna University has succeeded in making artificial rains at Patna on the 12th September, 1968;

(b) whether the artificial rain-water was as good as that of the natural rains;

(c) if so, whether such a success will be highly helpful in the drought and rain scarcity areas in the country;

(d) whether Government are considering to bring rains during needy and dry seasons by this method; and

(e) Government's decision in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen newspaper reports that Prof. Ghosh of Patna carried out certain experiments in cloud seeding on the 12th September, 1968 and that there was some rain on that day between 1450 and 1700 hours. Prof. Ghosh did indeed obtain weather data from the Meteorological Office, Patna on the 12th September, but verification procedures in artificial rain making are extremely difficult and complex and it is not possible to come to a firm conclusion that the rain was due to this cloud seeding.

(c) to (e). Government are in touch with such experiments carried out in India and abroad and are keenly interested in the results thereof.

Recruitment of Engineers

4482. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a Circular to the State Governments asking them to recruit more Engineers to tide over the crisis created by the large scale unemployment of engineers;

(b) if so, the number of Engineers recruited by the States in response to the circular; and

(c) whether in view of the unemployment among Engineers, the Union Government would consider stopping retrenchment of surplus staff in the various Ministries and Departments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) A statement of measures approved of by the Government for creating employment opportunities for engineers was placed on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 138 answered on the 26th July, 1968. State Governments have been requested to consider taking action on those lines to the extent possible.

(b) Precise information regarding the number of additional engineers recruited by the States is not yet available. The Governments of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have created a certain number of posts for undertaking

investigatory works. The Government of Gujarat have formulated a special scheme of financial assistance to engineers for setting up small scale industries.

(c) In view of the action which is being taken to create additional employment opportunities for engineers, it is not expected that there would be any significant retrenchment of engineering personnel in the employment of the Government. However, where retrenchment is unavoidable every effort is being made to find alternative employment for those found surplus.

Seniority List of Officials in Roads Wing of Ministry of Transport and Shipping

4483. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the seniority list of Officials in the Roads Wing of his Ministry has not been prepared so far, the implementation of the Staff Inspection Committee's recommendations has been held up;

(b) if so, when the seniority list is likely to be prepared; and

(c) whether in view of the large scale unemployment of the engineers, the retrenchment would be stopped?

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

(a) and (b). The recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit have been fully implemented. In so far as non-gazetted staff are concerned. One post of Superintending Engineer and five out of the ten posts of Executive Engineers reduced by the Staff Inspection Unit, which were vacant, were also given up. Fourteen posts of Assistant Executive Engineers which have also been reduced by the Staff Inspection Unit, have been sanctioned as supernumerary posts upto the end of February, 1969, to give time for the absorption of the incumbents elsewhere.

The five remaining posts of Executive Engineers could not be surrendered so far, because the *inter se* seniority of the

officers affected has not been settled. A Committee has been set up to determine the *inter se* seniority of technical gazetted officers appointed in the various grades. The report of the Committee is expected in the near future. After decisions are taken on the report of the Committee, efforts will be made to absorb the officers, who may be rendered surplus, in suitable vacancies elsewhere or through the machinery of the Central Surplus Pool.

(c) Some posts have to be given up, because the works, for which they were sanctioned, have practically been completed.

Governors' Concern over Growth of Extremist Elements in States

4484. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governors had expressed concern at the last Governors' Conference over the growth of extremist elements in the States; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to curb these elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Some Governors drew the attention of the Conference to the activities of the extremists in their States.

(b) Government are alive to the dangerous potentialities of the new trend that is developing and are taking all steps to ensure that the activities of the extremists are curbed and public safety, lives of public servants and the rule of law are not endangered.

Commutation of Death Sentences

4485. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to commute the death sentences passed on convicts upto the 12th November, this year; and

(b) whether Government propose to abolish death sentences altogether?

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

(b) The question of abolition of death sentence in India is under the consideration of the Law Commission.

Mizos going to China

4486. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:**

**SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,000 Mizo hostiles and Kukis were reported to be on the move to cross into China Hills of Upper Burma on their way to Communist China for arms as well as training in subversive activities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have already sent several advance parties to the border-line of Upper Burma in Tengnoupal Sub-division in Manipur to explore safety routes to China;

(c) whether Mizos rebels are reported to be negotiating with Naga hostiles, on reciprocal basis, to cross through their respective areas of influences, for their arms securing mission, either to China or to East Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to stop them to cross over to China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). There are reports that small groups of Mizo and Kuki hostiles try to cross over borders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Security Forces maintain constant vigilance to check the movement of hostile elements across our borders.

Clash at Sealdah Railway Station

4487. **SHRI M.L. SONDHI:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a violent clash occurred between the students and the Police at the Sealdah Railway Station, (West Bengal) on the 11th November, 1968;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop such clashes in future; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, on 11th November, 1968 one round of tear gas was fired and mild lathi-charge was resorted to by the police to disperse a violent mob of students at Sealdah railway station. Three persons were arrested and the case against them is under investigation.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the State Government.

Use of Tear Gas on Students in Amritsar District

4488. **SHRI M.L. SONDHI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police tear-gassed a violent mob of students in Amritsar District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that students and the Administration both gave ultimatum to each other; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information received from the State Government, police had to use tear gas on three occasions between 11th November and 14th November, 1968 to disperse violent mobs of students in Amritsar district.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Students' attack on D.T.U. Buses
in Delhi**

4489. SHRI VISHWA NATH PAN-
DEY:

SHRI D.N. PATODIA:

SHRI N.K. SANGHI:

SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of Dayal Singh College, New Delhi had burnt a Delhi Transport Undertaking jeep, stoned and damaged half a dozen D.T.U. buses on the 23rd November, 1968 and pushed one of them into a nullah when they failed to set fire to it;

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

(c) the causes of the accident; and

(d) the total amount of loss suffered by D.T.U. as a result thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. On 23-11-68, a jeep was set on fire. Six buses and a Pass Van were damaged and one of these buses was pushed into a storm-water drain. Two telephone poles were also damaged in the process and the telephone wires were cut.

(b) A case under sections 147/149, 435, 353/186 of the I.P.C. has been registered and is under investigation. Three students were arrested by the Police.

(c) According to the Police authorities the incidents arose out of the students of Dayal Singh College boarding a D.T.U. bus on 22-11-68 and, before the conductor (who had got off the bus to record the arrival time with the Time Keeper) himself could get into the bus, starting it by giving a signal to the driver by ringing the bell. Later, a quarrel ensued between the D.T.U. staff and the students. Both parties thereafter went to the Police station, but a compromise between them was reached and they lodged a report that the whole quarrel had arisen out of a misunderstanding and that they did not want any action in the matter. It appears, however, that the students were not happy with the attitude of the D.T.U. staff and complained to the Principal. The D.T.U. Depot Manager was

invited to discuss the matter with the Principal of the College and while they were doing so, the Depot Manager's jeep was set on fire.

(d) The D.T.U. has estimated the loss at about Rs. 8,500.

**Settlement of Armed Farmers in
Border Areas**

4490. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged upon to settle armed farmers to defend border areas in the country;

(b) whether the suggestion has been examined; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

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

Hiring of Dredger for Kandla Port

4491. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a costly and vital M.O.T. Dredger-I is lying idle at Kandla Port for the last more than one month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action being taken against the defaulter responsible for calling for the dredger and not making full use of it; and

(d) The amount of the hire charges to be paid to the Shipping Corporation therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (c). The Government of India have acquired two cutter suction dredgers for attending to special dredging requirements at various ports. These are made available to the ports according to needs. Thus one of the dredgers, M.O.T.I., had been engaged on dredging at Bhavnagar and Okha for quite a long time. On 9th October, it was moved to Kandla to carry out dredging at the Bunder Basin. M.O.T.

Dredge II took its place at Okha. The Kandla Port Trust raised some doubts at this stage as to whether the dredger would be suitable for the work. These doubts have since been cleared after discussion between the Port authority and the technical advisers of the ministry. However, before actual dredging at the Bunder Basin could start, the connecting pipeline had to be laid. While this was being arranged, the Kandla Port Trust requested that the dredger should undertake immediate agitational dredging at the entrance to the Kandla creek where the shoal had deteriorated considerably all on a sudden. The dredger is therefore being used in the creek since 16th November, 1968 and the results are being watched. If they are satisfactory the dredger will be engaged on agitational dredging for the period required, and then the dredging of the Bunder Basin would be taken up. Otherwise, the work would be taken up straightaway.

It is intended that the dredgers should be used to the fullest possible extent. But, allowance has always to be made for varying intervals between the execution of one contract job and another for special technical consultations for fixing pipelines, for drydocking, for breakdowns, for changes in programmes relating to fresh engagements to suit the parties, for availability of suitable ancillary equipment etc.

(d) The terms of dredging contracts and hire charges are fixed taking into account the annual operating costs and also the various factors mentioned above, and not merely the date on which a dredger may arrive at a particular port. The hire charge is also related to the actual dredging performance of the dredger. The charges payable by the Kandla Port Trust will be calculated in due course in the light of all these factors.

Compensatory Allowance for Manipur Government employees

4492. SHRI M. MEGHCHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the grant of Compensatory Allowance for the Manipur Government Employees working in the hill areas;

(b) whether such allowances were given to the Government employees of Assam and Nagaland working in Lushai Hills and Nagaland; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in granting the same to the employees of Manipur?

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

(a) to (c). The employees of the Government of Manipur working in hill areas of Manipur are in receipt of hill and winter allowance, as in Assam. These are in the nature of Compensatory allowances. The question whether any additional allowances in hill areas on account of difficult terrain etc. are justified is being examined.

Training of Indian Nationals abroad in Foreign Languages and their absorption

4493. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has made any review of the scheme introduced by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the training of Indian Nationals abroad in foreign languages with a view to their absorption later into the External Affairs and Education Ministries or in other appropriate assignments;

(b) whether he is aware that some of these scholars found themselves thrown on the scrap heap to fend for themselves; and

(c) what is the number of such scholars sent abroad and the number, known to Government, absorbed in appropriate employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). the foreign languages Scholarships Scheme was started in 1954-55 with a view to strengthening cultural contacts between India and other countries for training teachers employed in universities and other institutions teaching foreign languages and also for meeting the needs of certain services for personnel proficient in some languages. Since then 109 scholars have been sent abroad under this scheme. The majority of the scholars

selected under the scheme were candidates sponsored by Government as well as educational institutions and on their return they were expected to join their respective offices. In the later years, a few unsponsored candidates were also sent for studies abroad. Since there was no liability on the part of Government to secure them jobs on return, information regarding their employment position is not available.

The scheme is not in operation since 1964-65 and the question of its review does not arise.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में विशेष वेतन पाने वाले भ्राराजपत्रित कर्मचारी

4494. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में विशेष वेतन वाले पांच भ्राराजपत्रित पदों पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम, शैक्षणिक अर्हताएं, नियुक्ति की तिथि और वरिष्ठता संख्या क्या है और वे किन पदों पर स्थायी हैं,

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्ति कार्यालय के काम को सुचारू रूप से किये जाने के हित में तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से इन लाभप्रद पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं और क्या उसके स्थान पर इन पदों पर काम करने के लिए कोई अन्य कुशल कर्मचारी उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां कर्मचारियों की अर्हता के आधार पर की गई हैं, यदि हां, तो 30 अक्टूबर, 1958 से इनमें से एक पद पर काम कर रहे व्यक्ति की विशेष अर्हता क्या है और उसने 30 अक्टूबर, 1968 से अब तक समयोपरि भत्ते और विशेष वेतन के रूप में कितनी राशि प्राप्त की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) फिज्हाल, विशेष वेतन वाले केवल रोकड़ियों के ही दो भ्राराजपत्रित

पद है जिन पर निम्नलिखित निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक कार्य कर रहे हैं :—

नाम—(1) श्री चेला राम सक्सेना
(2) श्री बी० एन० चुष

शैक्षिक योग्यताएं—दोनों मामलों में मैट्रिक

वरीयता क्रम—

1-10-1967 तक की शिक्षा मंत्रालय की वरीयता सूची में क्रमशः 194 और 279 है।

रोकड़िया के रूप में नियुक्ति की तारीख क्रमशः 1-7-1967 और 7-12-1967 (अपराह्न)। दोनों स्थायी निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक हैं।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्तः सत्रावधि में पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंटों की नियुक्ति

4495. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंटों के पास संसद् के सत्रों के अतिरिक्त कोई काम नहीं होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंटों को अन्तः सत्रावधि में अन्य संवर्गों में भेजने का विचार है, जैसा कि विधि मंत्रालय में किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो पूरा काम लिये बिना उन्हें पूरा वेतन देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मन्त्रालयों में संसदीय सहायक

4496. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा

श्री. गि. अनुसंधान परिषद् में संसदीय सहायकों के पास केवल सत्र की अवधि में पर्याप्त कार्य रहता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि विधि मंत्रालय में संसदीय सहायक का कोई पद नहीं है और केवल सत्र की अवधि के लिये एक योग्य सहायक संसदीय सहायक के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या धन और श्रम की बचत करने के लिये सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में संसदीय सहायक का नियमित पद समाप्त करके केवल सत्र की अवधि में संसदीय सहायक के रूप में लोगों को नियुक्त करने का है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ये हिदायतें देने का है कि अन्तर सभावधि में संसदीय सहायकों को दूसरे अनुभागों में नियुक्त किया जाये; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). मंत्रालयों विभागों के लिए सामान्य प्रथा यह है कि वे संसदीय कार्य करने के लिये अपने सहायकों में से एक को उद्दिष्ट कर देते हैं और से "पार्लियामेंट ऐसिस्टेंट" पदनामित कर देते हैं। इस प्रकार पदनामित व्यक्ति वेतन और भत्ते लेता रहता है जो अन्यथा उसे प्राप्य हैं। संसद-सत्र के दौरान वह समयोपरि भत्ते के बदले में एक विशेष भत्ता भी लेता है बशर्त कि उसका वेतन 500 रु० प्रतिमाह से कम हो। यह विशेष भत्ता उसको संसद-सत्र के दौरान सबूत ड्यूटी करने के लिए, जिसमें अतिरिक्त समय (घंटों) में कार्य करना भी शामिल है, प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दिया जाता है। पार्लियामेंट ऐसिस्टेंटों के लिए कोई विशेष संबंध नहीं है और उनको समाप्त करने का प्रश्न या और अनुदेश जारी करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी एसिस्टेंट का तबादला

4497. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री 23 नवम्बर, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2238 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्रालय की वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी परिषद् ने यह निर्णय किया था कि 30 अक्टूबर, 1958 से काम कर रहे पार्लियामेंटरी एसिस्टेंट का तबादला कर दिया जाय;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और इस निर्णय के क्रियान्वित नहीं किये जाने के कारण है; और

(ग) क्या शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में भी उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों का तबादला करने का दो बार निर्णय किया गया था ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं। यह केवल एक बार लिया गया था किन्तु उसे बाद में परिशोधित कर दिया गया था।

Luxury Hotels

4498. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from the Indian Hoteliers for setting up luxury hotels in India in collaboration with foreign hoteliers during 1967—68;

(b) the number of applications accepted; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the grounds thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) During 1967—68, one application was received from East India Hotels

Co. Ltd. for the setting up of a luxury hotel at Bombay in collaboration with Sheraton International Inc., USA.

(b) A collaboration proposal between Tatas and Intercontinental in regard to which an application was received earlier was approved in August 1967. The proposal for collaboration between East India Hotel Co. and Sheraton International has also since been approved. A proposal for collaboration between Shivsagar Estates and Hiltons is pending consideration of Government.

(c) No such collaboration proposal has been finally rejected by Government yet.

Boundary disputes between State Governments

4499. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of disputes pending solution between the various State Governments in matters involving their boundaries; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish a statutory machinery to resolve such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). At present there are four such disputes which have arisen because of claims by States for territories forming part of other States. Three of these claims are based on linguistic considerations. The National Integration Council which met in Srinagar in June 1968 recommended the formulation of uniform general principles applicable to the country as a whole for the solution of linguistic border issues on a well understood basis and the setting up of a machinery by the Government of India to which linguistic border issues could be referred for expeditious solution. These recommendations of the Council are under examination. It is, therefore, not possible to give any indication at this stage as to the machinery that may be set up for resolving such border issues.

Activities of Naxalites in Kerala

4500. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI CHANGELRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naxalite Group of Communist in Kerala State has recently started indulging in violent activities on a wide scale and is out to subvert law and order;

(b) the number of such cases that have come to the notice of the Central Government;

(c) whether apart from the report of the State Government, the Central Government have also received any independent report from the Governor or from the Central Intelligence Bureau; and

(d) if so, how the Central Government propose to deal with the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2691/68*]

(c) The Central Government have not received any report from the Governor. The Government have received reports from its agencies.

New Communist Party in South India

4501. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Communist party has been formed in South India;

(b) if so, what is the ideology of the party; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). There is no information that a

third Communist Party has been formed in South India. However, in Andhra Pradesh a Coordination Committee of communist revolutionaries has been set up with Shri T. Nagi Reddy as the convenor. The Coordination Committee wants to pursue the revolutionary path of class struggle to establish people's democracy. The activities of the extremists are being kept under a close watch.

D.T.U. Bus accidents

4502. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI M.L. SONDDHI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 persons were injured in D. T. U. Bus accidents on the 23rd November, 1968;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held to find out the causes of the sudden spurt in D. T. U. accidents;

(c) whether according to a survey more than 10 per cent of the D. T. U. Drivers have defective eye sight and accidents occur as a result thereof; and

(d) the loss suffered on this account ?

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

(a) According to the Delhi Police, 62 persons were injured in the accidents. The cases are under investigation.

(b) During the six months from May to October, 1967, a total of 807 accidents took place involving D.T.U. buses. During the corresponding period of 1968, the total number of accidents was 780.

(c) No, sir. Presumably, the reference is to a survey conducted by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The Society have stated that the report of the survey is still being processed and is not yet ready. The Society have further stated that a news-item in the Statesman, dated the 2nd November, 1968, regarding D.T.U. drivers' eye examination conducted by the Society, was published without authorisation and did not contain correct

figures. The Society will submit a copy of the report to the Delhi Transport Undertaking, when it is ready.

(d) The damage caused to the D.T.U. buses in the accidents on 23-11-68 is estimated by the Undertaking at about Rs. 70/- only.

Grant of Grades to teachers

4503. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether, on receipt of the Kothari Commission Report, any instructions were issued by the Central Government to the States and Union Territories for grant of grades to the teachers;

(b) if so, what were those instructions and to which States and Union Territories they were issued; and

(c) whether a copy of those instructions will be laid on the table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Kothari Commission were forwarded to all State Governments and Union Territories for consideration and implementation. No separate instructions were issued for individual recommendations contained therein.

Conference of vigilance Commissioners

4504. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a four day Conference of the Vigilance Commissioners was held in Delhi in November, 1968;

(b) if so, whether they have recommended better status for the Vigilance Chiefs;

(c) what are the other recommendations made by the Conference; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

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

Ayyar Commission

4505. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ayyar Commission which was appointed by the United Front Government of Bihar to probe into the charges of corruption in that State has submitted its report;

(b) whether the Central Government have accepted the recommendations of the Commission: and

(c) whether it is a fact that some Central Ministers are also involved ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The notification constituting the Ayyar Commission does not refer to any Central Minister. According to the information furnished by the Government of Bihar a petition containing a reference to a Central Minister has been presented recently before the Commission; the Commission has not decided as yet whether it can inquire into the matter.

Hiring of Bungalows for N.F.C. at Choki (Sorath)

4506. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had hired a few princely bungalows from the Government of Gujarat at Choki (Sorath) in Junagadh District for use by the National Fitness Corps (NFC) sub-sequently called the National Defence Corps (NDC);

(b) whether it is a fact that these bungalows have been allotted to the staff members of the N.D.C. who are now staying there;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for the last two years there was no work for these staff members though substantial amount is being spent by way of expenses on their maintenance; and

(d) the steps taken to utilise the services of these personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The palace at Choki was hired at a nominal rent of Rs. 1/- per month from the State Government of Gujarat on 20th May, 1964, for setting up the Re-orientation Training Centre for physical education teachers under the National Fitness Corps Programme.

(b) to (d). With the closure of the Training Centre in September, 1967, the skeleton staff consisting of two NDS instructors and two chowkidars are stationed at Choki to look after the stores and equipment. They are staying in the out-house of the palace. Negotiations are being made for the transfer of the stores to the Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar, and the Central Schools nearby and as soon as these are shifted, the building will be handed over to State Government after necessary repairs. The staff members will be posted elsewhere. The only expenditure incurred on the staff at Choki is in respect of their pay and allowances.

Closure of Porbander Aerodrome

4507. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to close down the aerodrome at Porbandar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the city being the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi is attracting foreign tourists in large number and it is not advisable to keep the aerodrome closed on flimsy grounds; and

(d) whether he is aware that this year being the Gandhi Centenary Celebration Year there is strong justification to renovate and improve the facilities at the aerodrome in order to offer minimum comforts to the large number of tourists who are likely to visit the place ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The runway at Porbander is barely suitable for DC-3 type of aircraft. In view of the fact that the Indian Airlines are going to replace DC-3 by HS-748, and also in consideration of the importance of Porbandar, a proposal to re-construct the runway to the requirements of HS-748 is under consideration. In the meantime, in order that traffic in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebration Year (1969) may not be disrupted, the existing runway as well as the fair-weather air-strip have been repaired to sustain DC-3 operations for the time being.

Repair of Keshod and Porbander Airstrips

4508. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Keshod and Porbander airstrips were recently reopened to traffic after prolonged closure for extensive repairs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was originally planned to introduce 'AVRO' planes at the above airstrips after they were repaired;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the repairs carried out are not satisfactory, especially at the Keshod airstrip, which has necessitated the postponement of the original for introduction of 'AVRO' planes; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring about an improvement in the conditions of the airstrips ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The aerodromes at Keshod and Porbandar were closed only for about 3½ months and 1½ months respectively for essential repairs.

(b) to (d). The existing runways at Keshod and Porbandar are suitable only for DC-3 aircraft and have been repaired from time to time to maintain these operations. Now, in view of the projected introduction of HS-748 in replacement of DC-3 on this route, a proposal to re-construct

these runways to meet the new requirements is under consideration. In the meantime, the runways have been repaired to sustain the existing DC-3 operations. The Indian Airlines will be in a position to introduce the HS-748 aircraft only when they receive additional aircraft from HAL as their existing fleet of HS-748 is fully committed on other sectors.

Facility for Learning Bengali language in Primary Schools at Dineshpur, District Nainital (U.P.)

4509. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the children of the refugees from East Bengal, who have settled at Dineshpur, District Nainital, have the facility of learning Bengali language in primary school;

(b) if so, how many primary schools are there for this purpose; and

(c) whether Bengali language is also being taught in Higher Secondary Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Excavation work at Ratangiri (Orissa)

4510. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the excavation work at Ratnagiri in Orissa has been completed since 1960;

(b) if so, when the detailed report of the antiquities excavated at the site will be published and placed on the Table of the House;

(c) the progress so far made in connection with the establishment of a museum at Ratnagiri; and

(d) the amount earmarked therefor and the time when the work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SING) : (a) Yes Sir, the last season of work was 1960-61.

(b) The detailed report on the excavations is under preparation and will be published as early as possible. Summary-reports for each season of work (1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61) have been published in "Indian Archaeology-A Review" for these respective years.

(c) The site for locating a museum at Ratnagiri has already been selected and the estimate for the construction of the museum-building is also ready.

(d) The work is included in the draft IV Plan, and pending final approval of its inclusion in the Plan, no specific amount has been earmarked for it.

Removal of Sculptural Pieces from Konarak Temple

4511. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of unauthorised removal of sculptural or other architectural pieces from the Konarak temple have been recorded since the Independence;

(b) how many pieces of sculptures have been removed from Konarak by the Archaeological Survey of India for various purposes and whether all of them have been returned to the nearby site Museum or any other action has been taken in respect of them;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa presented any memorandum to him in the Konarak temple on the 30th October, 1968 and, if so, the action taken on various points mentioned therein; and

(d) whether the recent theft case involving a foreigner at Konarak has been brought to the notice of Government and, if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Two cases of unauthorised removal of loose sculptures from the dump outside the Konarak compound will have been recorded since Independence.

(b) In all 17 pieces had been removed by the Archaeological Survey of India, out of which 10 are with the National Museum,

while others have been returned to the Konarak Museum.

(c) Yes, Sir. The various proposals contained in the Memorandum are being examined.

(d) Yes, Sir. The matter was reported to the police and the sculpture was also recovered.

हिन्दी परीक्षाओं को उचित मान्यता देना

4512. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साहित्य रत्न, विशारद, शास्त्री तथा आचार्य परीक्षाओं और हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत विद्यापीठों और इन परीक्षाओं को आयोजित करने वाली शिक्षा संस्थाओं से प्राप्त स्नातक की उपाधि को आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालयों से प्राप्त स्नातक उपाधि के समकक्ष मान्यता प्राप्त की गयी है और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें सरकारी नौकरी प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त हिन्दी परीक्षाओं और स्नातकों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और क्या इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकारी सेवाओं के बारे में समान नियम बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क) और (ख). स्वच्छिक संस्थाओं द्वारा संचालित हिन्दी और संस्कृत की परीक्षाओं का भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई मान्यता के संबंध में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :

हिन्दी परीक्षाएं :

देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक स्वच्छिक हिन्दी संस्थाएं काफी समय से हिन्दी परीक्षाएं चला रही हैं। इन परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण उम्मीदवारों को ऐसी सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये पात्र बनाने के लिये जिनमें अन्य बुनियादी योग्यताओं साथ हिन्दी की योग्यताएं

निर्धारित की गई हैं, सरकार ने विभिन्न परीक्षाओं को उनके शैक्षणिक स्तर के अनुसार मान्यता दी है। यह मान्यता केवल समकक्ष परीक्षाओं के लिये निर्धारित हिन्दी के स्तर तक ही सीमित है और इसे उन पूर्ण प्रमाण-पत्रों या डिग्री परीक्षाओं, जिनके हिन्दी स्तर के समकक्ष इन्हें दिखाया गया है, के बराबर नहीं मानी जायेंगी। क्योंकि इन परीक्षाओं को पूर्ण प्रमाण-पत्रों या डिग्री परीक्षाओं, जिनके समकक्ष उन्हें दिखाया गया है, मान्यता नहीं दी गई, इसलिये वह व्यक्ति जिसने केवल यही परीक्षाएं उत्तीर्ण की है, स्वयमेव सरकारी नौकरी का पात्र नहीं बन जाता, जब तक उसके पास उस पद के लिये निर्धारित बुनियादी शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं न हों।

संस्कृत परीक्षाएं :

जहां तक पारस्परिक प्रकार की संस्कृत-परीक्षाओं का सम्बन्ध है, शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने विभिन्न परीक्षक निकायों द्वारा मंचालित परीक्षाओं को संस्कृत-अध्यापक के रूप में नियुक्ति के उद्देश्य से अन्तिम समकक्षता प्रदान की है। इसी बीच शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सारे देश में इन पाठ्यक्रमों के स्तर नामावली, ग्रीक पठन प्रवधि में एक रूपता लाने के उद्देश्य से संस्कृत शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन की एक योजना तैयार की है। जब सब परीक्षक-निकाय संस्कृत-शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन की योजना को स्वीकार कर लेंगे, तब ही उन परीक्षाओं को पूर्ण समकक्षता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

Cadre of officers posted in Chandigarh

4513. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be depleas to state:

(a) the name of the State to whose cadre the Home Secretary, Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, posted in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, belong; and

(b) the dates from which these officers were posted there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Home Secretary and the Deputy Commissioner posted in the Union Territory of Chandigarh belong to the I. A. S. cadre of Haryana State. The Senior Superintendent of Police belongs to IPS cadre of Union Territories.

(b) 1st November, 1966.

Pak Nationals Infiltrated into Rajasthan

4514. SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a larger number of Pakistan nationals have crossed into Rajasthan and have occupied the houses deserted by the famine-stricken people; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of them have also taken up relief work which has been created for the famine stricken people; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to evict the Pak. nationals?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Enquiry into Anti-Mc Namara Demonstration in Calcutta

4515. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the anti-McNamara demonstrations in Calcutta has been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No such inquiry has been held.

(b) Does not arise.

Students' Disturbances at Varanasi Allahabad, Lucknow and Amritsar

4516. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry is being held

to find out the basic causes for the violent students' disturbances at Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Amritsar to the first half of November;

(b) whether any political parties were behind the trouble; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to maintain peace in the universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The Government of India does not propose to hold any inquiry to cover all these universities. Information is, however, being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Inter-State Transport Commission

4517. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an Inter-State Transport Commission; and

(b) if so, the envisaged functions of the same?

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

(a) An Inter-State Transport Commission has already been set up under Section 63 A of the Motor Vehicles Act and it has been functioning for the past ten years.

(b) Under Section 63 A (2) of the Act, the Commission is to perform through an inter-state region all or such of the following functions as it may be authorised to do by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, namely:—

(i) to prepare schemes for the development, co-ordination or regulation of the operation of transport vehicles and, in particular, of goods vehicles in an inter-State region;

(ii) to settle all disputes and decide all matters on which differences of opinion arise in connection with the development, co-ordination or

regulation of operation of transport vehicles in an inter-State region:

(iii) to issue directions to the State Transport Authorities or Regional Transport Authorities interested regarding the grant, revocation and suspension of permits and of counter-signatures of permits for the operation of transport vehicles in respect of any route or area common to two or more States;

(iv) to grant, revoke or suspend any permit for the operation of any transport vehicle in respect of such route or area common to two or more States as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government;

(v) to perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

The Commission has so far been given the powers under clauses (a), (b), (c) and (e) above. The question of delegating powers to the Commission, under clause (d) with respect to granting, revoking or suspending inter-State permits or countersigning such permits in respect of specified inter-State routes is under consideration at present.

Foreign Hand behind Communal Riots in India

4518. SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is some foreign hand behind the recent communal riots;

(b) whether it is also a fact that slogans like "Pakistan Zindabad" and parading of the Pakistani flag are some of the features of such riots; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Facts are being ascertained from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hindi-Speaking People

4519. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report by a professor of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi to the effect that the number of Hindi speaking people came down from 30 per cent to 27.5% in ten years (from 1951 to 1961);

(b) whether Government agree with the statistics furnished by the said professor; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is true that the percentage of Hindi speakers to total population has come down between 1951-61.

(c) Does not arise.

Secret Transmitters Functioning in Hyderabad

4520. SHRI M.L. SONDHI:
SHRI HEM BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Secret transmitters are broadcasting news to Rawalpindi from Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken to apprehend the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed that existence of secret transmitters broadcasting news to Rawalpindi from Hyderabad has not come to notice. Government are keeping a close watch in the matter.

Financial Benefit to Prominent Litterateurs

4521. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the scheme for giving financial benefit to the prominent litterateurs has been drawn up and put into operation; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who have so far benefitted under this scheme state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme for helping prominent Litterateurs as such in this Ministry. There is, however, a scheme "Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in Arts, Letters and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances" which also includes Litterateurs. The Sanskrit scholars are not covered under this scheme and there is another scheme in this Ministry under which grants are given to Sanskrit Pandits/scholars. It will take time to collect information state-wise, which will be placed on the table of the House as soon as collected.

Facilities for Air Passengers at Gauhati

4522. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the facilities and amenities provided to the passengers at the I.A.C. City Office and Airport at Gauhati are quite inadequate; and

(b) if so, whether I. A. C. proposes to take immediate steps to provide necessary amenities to passengers such as additional accommodation in the waiting hall, restaurant, drinking water and quick delivery of luggage under covered platform?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines have

recently renovated their city booking office, and provided a lounge for the passengers. The Civil Aviation Department have also plans to expand the existing terminal building at Gauhati. These plans, as soon as they are ready, will be considered by Government for implementation subject to funds being available.

Navigational Facilities in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

4253. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop harbour and navigational facilities in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A scheme costing Rupees one crore for providing harbour and navigational facilities in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands was sanctioned by the Government of India in May, 1967. The details of the works planned to be completed by 1972 are as under:—

- (i) carrying out surveys in islands of Kalapani, Minicoy, Kavaratti, Agatti, Chetiat, Kiltan, Amini, Kadmat and Androth and preparation of hydrographic charts;
- (ii) construction of jetties and providing beacons and buoys in the islands of Kavaratti, Minicoy and Amini;
- (iii) dredging of the navigable channels in the islands of Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini;
- (iv) construction of slipway facilities at the islands of Kavaratti;
- (v) Procurement of dredging equipment, tools and plants required for the dredging and construction work.

Damage caused to Highways in Orissa by Cyclone

4524. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team visited

Orissa recently to assess the damage caused by Cyclone to the National Highways there;

(b) if so, the assessment made by the team and the Central Assistance recommended for the repairs of the National Highways; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team has assessed that an expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs will be required for restoring the National Highways to the pre-flood standards. Including some additional works like protective works, increase in length of cross drainage works, etc., to safeguard against future severe floods, the estimated cost will rise to about Rs. 52.70 lakhs.

(c) A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been allotted to the State Government for expenditure during the current year. The balance will be provided in the budget estimate for 1969-70 and necessary funds allotted to the State Government at the appropriate time.

Clash between Police and Students in Lucknow

4525. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a clash between the students and the police took place in Lucknow on the 26th November, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of persons injured and dead;

(c) the reasons for the clash and how long it lasted; and

(d) the steps which Government are taking to maintain peace in the State and to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(a) to (c). According to information

received from the State Government, on 26th November, 1968 about 2000 students of Lucknow University took out a procession and wanted to reach Raj Bhavan via Hazrat Ganj in spite of a prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr. P.C., which was in force. Before the start of the procession it had been announced by some of the student leaders that while passing through Hazrat Ganj the English sign boards of shops would be destroyed. In view of this the district authorities stopped the procession at the bridge on the Gomti. Two of the students, who expressed their determination to proceed in contravention of the prohibitory orders, were arrested. The other processionists thereupon started brickbating the police personnel on duty, who made efforts to save themselves as well as to chase away the students. The brickbating continued for about four hours, during which one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector 9 Head Constables and 44 Constables received injuries. The number of students, who might have been injured, is not known as none of them presented themselves in any hospital for treatment.

(d) Necessary preventive action is taken whenever there is apprehension of breach of peace.

Pak Spy Ring in Delhi

4526. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pak spy ring has been unearthed in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this regard;

(c) the details of documents etc. recovered from them;

(d) whether some more arrests are expected; and

(e) the steps which Government are taking for the security of the country and particularly of defence secrets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Some arrests have been made recently in Delhi in connection with alleged espionage.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the documents where the cases are subjudice or under investigation.

(d) and (e). Adequate machinery exists for countering the activity of spies and for safeguarding the security of the country and of the defence secrets.

Purchase of Diamond Necklace for National Museum

4527. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:**

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to buy the diamond necklace, said to be the property of Marie Antionette, Queen of France, found in the jewellery collection of the late Maharaja of Darbhanga, now being auctioned, for keeping in the National Museum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Medium in Central Schools in Kerala

4528. **SHRI E.K. NAYANAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the Hindi Medium in the Central Schools in Kerala State compulsorily.

(b) whether the Kerala Education Minister has represented this matter to him; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Hindi Medium has been introduced in all Central Schools, including those in the State of Kerala, for teaching of Social Studies in classes I to VI

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The communication of Kerala Education Minister is under consideration.

Rules Re. Determination of Seniority of Deputationists Employed in Chandigarh Secretariat

4529. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have prescribed certain rules and regulations for the determination of seniority of persons appointed on transfer or on deputation from other States; and

(b) if so, whether these rules and regulations are applicable to the persons appointed in the Chandigarh Secretariat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Central Government have laid down general principles of seniority of various categories of persons employed in the Central Services including persons who are appointed by transfer to Central Service from the Sub-ordinate offices of the Central Government or other departments of the Central or State Governments. These principles do not, however, apply to persons who are on deputation from other States. Persons appointed in the Chandigarh Secretariat who are on deputation from Punjab and Haryana, are not governed by these principles.

Rules for Officers of Punjab Secretariat Administration

4530. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Officers of the Punjab Secretariat Administration are subject to certain rules and regulations for purposes of fixation of their seniority and promotion; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken by Government to see that all promotions etc. are made according to the rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जिले में डकैती तथा हत्या की वारदातें

4531. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल 1968 तथा नवम्बर, 1968 के बीच की अवधि में इलाहाबाद जिले में डकैती तथा हत्या का अलग अलग कितनी वारदातें हुई, कितनी वारदातों में हत्या दिन दहाड़े हुई, कितने मामलों में रात को हत्याएं हुई और धोखे से हत्या की कितनी वारदातें हुई;

(ख) डकैती तथा हत्या के उपर्युक्त मामलों में से कितनी वारदातों का पता लगा लिया गया है और अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनका अभी पता नहीं लगा है और जिनके संबंध में अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई; और

(ग) इलाहाबाद जिले में ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या ठोस कार्य बांही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है। तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभापटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Text Book of Botany for Delhi Higher Secondary Science Students

4532. SHRI P.N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'A Text Book of Botany' by A.C. Dutta has been prescribed for the Delhi Higher Secondary School Examination (Science);

(b) if so, whether the said Text Book is freely available in the market and the same has been made available to all the students; and

(c) if not available, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in that connection?

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

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

Assistance for construction of Ships

4533. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has sought further assistance from Yugoslavia for the construction of ships;

(b) if so, the assistance received so far by Government from Yugoslavia;

(c) the assistance sought by Government for further construction of ships;

(d) whether the Government of Yugoslavia have agreed to give the assistance sought for; and

(e) whether any other country has been requested by Government for such an assistance?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Out of the two Yugoslav Credits for import of capital goods, equipment, machinery and ships, a total amount of Rs. 71.25 crores has been utilised for placing contracts for ships on Yugoslavia Shipyards.

(c) and (d). No additional credit has been sought for further construction of ships in Yugoslavia.

(e) Assistance has been sought for the acquisition of ships from West Germany, East Germany, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R. Denmark, U.K. and Japan.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2070 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2071 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968.
- (iii) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2135 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (iv) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2136 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (v) The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2137 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (vi) The Secretary of States' Services (Central Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2138 in Gazette of India

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

dated the 7th December, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2676/68.]

- (2) (i) A copy of West Bengal Notification No. 3291-F dated the 10th September, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) making certain amendment to the West Bengal Public Service Commission (Consultation by Governor) Regulations, 1955, under article 230 (5) of the Constitution, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2677/68.]

12.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (BIHAR), 1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Bihar for 1968-69.

12.31½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REPORTED STATEMENT OF NEPALESE AMBASSADOR ON SUSTA FOREST AREA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): In his notice under Rule 377, Hon'ble Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has drawn attention to the statement reported to have been made by the Nepalese Ambassador that about 2,000 bighas in the Susta Forest area was a disputed area and that it should be demarcated by a joint survey team of both Nepal and India. The Hon'ble Member has suggested that there is a contradiction between what the Ambassador said and what I stated in the House on 11th December, 1968.

In order to clarify the matter, the Foreign Secretary has personally spoken to the Nepalese Ambassador. The Ambassador explained that he had made only a verbal, and not a written statement to the Press. Different versions of what the Ambassador said have appeared in different newspapers. On the particular point raised by Shri Vajpayee, the Ambassador denies having stated that the area of 2,000 bighas was in dispute.

As the House would thus see, there is no contradiction between my statement and what the Ambassador has to say on this point.

श्री मधु लिम्बू (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रामल में मैं 115 निदेश के तहत इस को उठाना चाहता था लेकिन कल मैं जल्दी में था, मुझे सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाना था इसलिए अटलजी को मैंने कहा था कि वह इसे उठाये। मैं सरकार से यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि कल के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जो रपट आई है वह सही है या नहीं? उसका खुलासा हो जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday this matter was raised. I think, you have read it. I feel the matter has been covered by his reply.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): May I make a humble submission?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No further discussion on this point.

That is not the usual practice. I am prepared to do it within the rules, not beyond that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): मैं कोई ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठा रहा हूँ मगर मैंने एक बात कही थी कि कल जो कि नेपाली राजदूत के बतव्य में थी कि इस क्षेत्र पर नेपाल का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल है लेकिन उपमंत्री महोदय ने जो बतव्य किया है वह इस बारे में मौन है। मैं नहीं समझता

कि इस मीन का क्या कारण है? मेरा निवेदन है कि उपमन्त्री महोदय का ब्रह्म वक्तव्य पूरा नहीं है। मैंने जो कल मुद्दे उठाये थे उन सब का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : From the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister, it has become clear that the Nepalese Ambassador's statement was not correctly reported in the papers. May I know whether the Nepalese Ambassador has contradicted the statement as reported in the papers or is the Minister going to correct the statement that Nepalese Ambassador made as reported in the papers?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Once the statement is made; if you are not satisfied or the Members are not satisfied, the usual practice is.... (Interruption)

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Just to clarify, as the question of trespass was not raised by the hon. Member in his notice, that is why it has not been covered in the statement now. But in my main statement, the day before yesterday, I said clearly that the Nepalese authorities had maintained that the four Nepalese were arrested from Nepalese territory but our stand is that they had trespassed into Indian territory.

श्री मधु लिमये : वही मेरा झगड़ा है और अब मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे अनुसंधान करूंगा कि मेरा 115 वाला नोटिस स्वीकार किया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question of administrative control was raised yesterday. That is all.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There is no boundary dispute whatsoever. The only thing is that the Nepalese authorities said that those persons had been taken away from the Nepalese side of the boundary.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I
beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th December, 1968.”

SHRI D.N. PATODIA (Jalore) : With regard to item 5 which says that the Committee has recommended postponement of the discussion on the Plan, I want to explain the background. I approached the Speaker—the is at the moment not in the city—I requested him that the Plan should be discussed in the House before Government took any final view on the matter because Government should know the feelings of this House on such a very important subject. The Speaker consulted the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister agreed, and the time was allotted for discussion on the 19th. But now we find that it has been postponed. It is very unjust. This is a very important subject and this should be given proper time during this session.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि लोकसभ का कल का जो कार्यक्रम है जिसमें कि अध्यापकों की हड़ताल के बारे में चर्चा करना है उस सिलसिले में हमको खबर मिली है, प्रखबारों और टेलीफोन के द्वारा भी मुझे इस बात की जानकारी मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों और राज्यपाल व राज्य सरकार के बीच में जो बार्ता चल रही थी वह असफल हो गयी है तो मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे में सदन को जानकारी दें कि क्या क्या बार्ता चली थी और क्यों वह असफल हो गयी ताकि कल की बहस में हम उन चीजों को उठा सकें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This has been decided. When we begin our discussion, you will get whatever information you want.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We are thankful to the Business Advisory Committee for giving us this opportunity..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You were present there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes. I am not raising anything about that. I am

[Shri S.M. Banerjee]

simply requesting you only for this. We have received reports from Lucknow that about 7700 teachers have been arrested. The teachers' organisation has requested the Prime Minister to intervene. If the Prime Minister could make any statement, may solve the problem. Let the Prime Minister intervene because the Governor has miserably failed..... (Interruptions).

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I have sent an adjournment motion on the breakdown of the talks in Lucknow.(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Once we have allotted time for discussion, there is no necessity for it.

श्री रामसेबक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से प्राय जानकारी दिलवायें। वहां पर 7-8 हजार अध्यापक लोग जेल में चले गये हैं जो वार्ता अध्यापकों व राज्यपाल आदि के बीच में चल रही थी वह असफल हो गयी है तो मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि उन को छोड़ा जा रहा है या नहीं वहां की स्थिति के बारे में सदन को जानकारी दें।

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वरी (बम्बई दक्षिण) : हम इस पर बहस चलाने के इतने इच्छुक नहीं हैं जितना कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह मसला हल ही। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जैसे भी हो इस मसले को अविलम्ब हल किया जाय।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): I endorse the suggestions made by hon. friend, Shri Patodia. A discussion on the Fourth Plan was very much necessary and I am sorry it has been postponed.

Then, a number of times, when statements were made by the Prime Minister about her foreign visits, suggestions were made that there should be a full-dress discussion in the House on the international situation. During the last few months, the international situation has undergone a sea-change almost, and India is very much

interested in, and affected by, that change. Therefore, it was very necessary that a full-dress discussion on international situation should take place. The Speaker was kind enough to allow a discussion on that. But now I find from this that it has been postponed. My submission is that this is a very important subject and, therefore, even if we have to sit for a day more, on Saturday the 21st, we should have a discussion on this. This should not be postponed.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सेशन में जब यह कम्पनी डोनेशन बिल पेश हुआ था तो मंत्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इस पर अब की बार के सेशन में बहस होगी और इसे पारित किया जायगा....

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन माननीय सदस्य से बहुत पहले से उठ रहा हूँ लेकिन इधर आप की कृपा वृत्ति ही नहीं जाती है। आप की कुर्सी के ऊपर घर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय लिखा हुआ है और यहाँ पर जितने भी आप के सामने सदस्य बैठे हैं सब को बराबर अधिकार है। उन से पहले मैं खड़ा हुआ था इसलिए पहले मेरी बात को सुन लिया जाय।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ वह लखनऊ गई थी। उनके कहने पर स्टूडेंट्स ने स्ट्राइक काल आफ को। वैसे ही वह अध्यापकों के मामलों में इंटरवीन करें और गवर्नर से बात करें और जो गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उनको वह जेल से छोड़ायें। उनका काज बहुत जैनुइन है। हम सब को टीचर्स के साथ हमदर्दी है। मैं खुद टीचर रहा हूँ। उनका एक बहुत पवित्र काम है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से दरखवात करता हूँ कि वह अध्यापकों को जेल से बरी करा दें।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : पिछले सेशन में कम्पनी डोनेशन बिल यहाँ आया था, इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था। इस बार भी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा

था कि उस पर बहस होगी, उसको विचार के लिए ले लिया जाएगा। अब सेशन खत्म होने जा रहा है। वह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बिल था। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी में डिफ़ेंस आफ प्रोपिनियन नहीं था कि बिना डोनेशनज़ एकत्र किए चुनाव ही नहीं लड़े जा सकते हैं। और क्या इसी कारण से उसको पोस्टपोन नहीं किया जा रहा है? मैंने सुना है—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are bringing in extraneous matter. Yesterday certain issues were raised. They were disposed of.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: आप उनका जबाब देने दीजिये। जब आप कुछ वह देते हैं तब बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Working Committee and other matters are not before the House. The only thing is the Bill. He will reply. Nothing further.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: वह बिल जब डिसकशन में आया तब आया, चन्दा तो इकट्ठा कर ही आपने लिया है।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: His leader was present in the Business Advisory Committee. We have left it entirely for the Business Advisory Committee to decide. It was put before the Committee and the decision was announced yesterday evening which is going to be approved by the House, if the House so feels. And, this is a unanimous decision. Shri K. L. Gupta may enquire from his leader Shri Vajpayee what transpired between us and regarding Shri Patodia's point, I will say this.

विदेश नीति के बारे में मधोक जी ने कहा है। इन दोनों के बारे में, प्लान के बारे में और विदेश नीति के बारे में कमेटी ने फैसला किया है इनको इस बार न लिया जाए, इनको पोस्टपोन कर दिया जाए।

छात्रों और अध्यापकों के बारे में शिव नारायण जी ने बताया है। बनर्जी साहब

और यादव जी ने भी उनके बारे में पूछा कि बात क्या हुई है। श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने गवर्नर से बात की थी। जैसा कि शिव-नारायण जी ने बताया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के कहने पर, उन से प्रेरणा पा कर छात्रों ने अपना आन्दोलन बन्द कर दिया है। हमें विश्वास है कि अध्यापकों का आन्दोलन भी बन्द हो जाएगा और इस हाउस में उन सारी बातों पर विचार होगा। श्री भागवत झा आजाद उस सब के बारे में परामर्श कर रहे हैं। कल साढ़े तीन बजे लखनऊ में मीटिंग भी हुई थी। उसके अनुसार अब काम होगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: जानबूझ कर डोनेशन बिल को ये डिले कर रहे हैं। यह सदन का अपमान है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This observation is a grave injustice to the representatives who are present there. Your leader was there and we took the decision and this observation is not proper.

SHRI RANGA (Sri Kakulam): My point is this. The Business Advisory Committee was charged with a particular task, of settling the business of the next week right upto Friday. They did not have any opportunity of considering the possibility of the House sitting on Saturday and having some business for that day. Would it be possible for Government to let the House sit on Saturday and have both Planning as well as Foreign Affairs.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I have pointed out that there is a festival. If there is a festival on the 21st, the Business Advisory Committee thought that we should not sit on the 21st.

They again unanimously took the decision that the House should not sit beyond the 20th instant.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Let the House sit on Sunday.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): The Business Advisory Committee has only to allot time for matters

[Shri H.N. Mukerjee]

which are proposed by Government to be the subject-matter of discussion in the House. It is not the job of the Business Advisory Committee to determine what should or should not be brought before the House. It is only on Government's declining to bring up the matter on the Political donations to Companies Bill, it is only because Government declines to bring up this matter in complete defiance of an assurance given only last Friday, it is only because of that that the Business Advisory Committee was constrained to allot time only to items placed before it. It is not the business of the Business Advisory Committee. Otherwise, we would have been very happy to decide upon the matters which would come up. Therefore, it is Government's responsibility to explain why in defiance of assurances given repeatedly and repeatedly till last Friday before this House this Bill is not coming up, quite apart from other matters which were pushed out for lack of time.

This shows political unscrupulousness of a kind which Government has to explain. Why is it that last Friday, when there was a full-dress discussion here when DR. Ram Subhag Singh had told us that it was going to come up and we need not worry but now we are told that in the Business Advisory Committee our representatives had agreed to it. They agreed to what? They agreed only to the allocation of time, the allocation of hours and minutes in regard to the items that were brought forward by Government. Why is it that the Government shies away from the discussion of that particular Bill?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was a member of the Business Advisory Committee present at the meeting, and let me make that position clear....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. member may resume his seat....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let me make the position clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. member resume his seat.

When I ask him to resume his seat, he is not doing so, and he is disobeying me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have resumed my seat, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry to disagree with Shri H.N. Mukerjee. When we allot time we have got to determine priorities, because it is the last week. I must say in fairness, and Members will bear me out, that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh had placed that matter there but for want of time, we had to push out the discussion on the Plan and also the foreign affairs debate and it was almost unanimously decided, and this matter also was postponed to the next session.

श्री मधु लिमये : सर्वसम्मति की बात आपने की है। मैं जरा सा खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ। नहीं तो बड़ा अन्याय हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member had agreed to the postponement.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब तक मैं चुप था। केवल जरा सा मैं खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: On a point of order. Shri H. N. Mukerjee is a learned professor, but he has used a word which he should not have used in this House. He has used the word 'unscrupulous'. He must withdraw it....

क्या इस शब्द का प्रयोग ठीक है।

You must help me. This is a genuine demand. He has used the word 'unscrupulous'; he must withdraw it....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But I have got to bear in mind the context. It is not unparliamentary. Therefore, I cannot take action.

श्री शिवनारायण : आप क्या बात करते हैं? कल हमारी बात जनपार्लियामेंटरी थी?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You must explain to him what 'unscrupulous' means.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the motion to vote.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खुलासा सिर्फ यह कर रहा हूँ कि जैसा मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा

सरकारी कामकाज पर सरकार का नियंत्रण होता है। क्या हम लोगों ने इन से अपील नहीं की थी कि एसेशियल सर्विसेज मेंटेनेंस बिल आप न लें, कम्पनी डोनेशज बिल लीजिये

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member had approved of this. I know that. The report was finally unanimous.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow us to explain our point of view.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे साथ अन्याय न कीजिये। हम चुप थे। आपने युनेनिमस कहा तभी मैं उठा हूँ वना मैं खामोश था। सरकारी कामकाज पर चूँकि हमारा नियंत्रण नहीं रहता इसलिए हम को झुक जाना पड़ा और कोई बात नहीं थी। अगर बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को अधिकार होता तो हम कभी न झुकते। लेकिन चूँकि इन्होंने कहा कि अगर एसेशियल सर्विसेज मेंटेनेंस बिल पास नहीं होगा तो आसमान फट जाएगा, धरणी कम्प होगा, तब हमने कहा कि ठीक है, इसको पास कर लो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक बात पर और विचार हुआ था। हम चाहते थे कि डोनेशज वाला बिल लिया जाए। लेकिन सरकारी काम की जल्दी थी इस वास्ते जो जरूरी था उसको समझा गया कि लिया जाए। फिर यह भी सोचा गया कि चूँकि डोनेशज इकट्ठे कर लिये गये हैं, इस वास्ते बाद में इस पर विचार हो जाएगा।

श्री ए० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ मैं बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेश्वर हूँ और मैं अपने ग्रुप की तरफ से उसकी मीटिंग में गया था। यह सही है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने यह कहा था कि कम्पनी डोनेशज को बैन करने वाले बिल पर बहस करने पर सरकार को कोई एतराज नहीं है। हमारी तरफ से पहला मुझाव यह दिया गया कि एसेशियल सर्विसेज मेंटेनेंस बिल को

अभी न लाया जाये और उसके स्थान पर कम्पनी डोनेशज वाले बिल पर बहस की जाय। हमारा दूसरा मुझाव यह था कि हम 21 दिसम्बर, शनिवार, को बैठ कर उस बिल को पास कर दें; हमें शनिवार को बैठने पर कोई एतराज नहीं है। तब यह कहा गया कि लोक सभा द्वारा वह बिल पास किये जाने के बाद राज्य सभा में पास नहीं हो सकेगा, क्योंकि राज्य सभा का सेशन भी खत्म हो रहा है, इसलिए जिस को डोनेशज लेना है, वह ले ही लेगा। यह हमारी मजबूरी थी।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I also want to make a submission. When we raised the question about the Company donations to political parties Bill, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said that it was not ready and it had not yet been introduced....

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : It has been introduced.

SHRI NAMBIAR : When he said that, what could we do ? We are prepared to sit, why should he not bring it up ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th December, 1968.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, next item. Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Is it necessary to shout in order to catch your eye ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The leaders of the groups were all there. We have spent nearly 20 minutes on that.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is not fair that those who cannot shout will not be called. Could you not give me half a minute ? I am a very quiet Member. I do not shout. Does it mean that I cannot catch

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

your eye ? I wanted only half a minute to press my view point. But since you are not permitting me, I shall not say what I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given enough latitude. Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य, श्री कोठारी को अपनी बात कहने दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he does not want to speak, I shall pass on to the next item.

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी : हम लोग तो यही देख रहे हैं कि जो सदस्य यहां पर चुपचाप रहे, सभ्यता से व्यवहार करे, उसको मौका नहीं दिया जाता है । मैंने तीन दिन में एक सप्लीमेंटरी मांगा, लेकिन वह भी आप ने नहीं दिया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But there are ways of putting things. If Shri Madhu Limaye does not want to speak, then I shall pass on to the next item.

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कोठारी को भी अपनी बात कहने का मौका देना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : My submission is that we are coming to the end of this session. I feel that some time should be allotted for the discussion of economic matters also. Shri D. N. Patodia has already raised the point in regard to the Fourth Plan. That was a very valid point. I would suggest that in future at least, during the subsequent sessions, some time should be found for economic matters also. I wanted just half a minute to mention this.

12.55 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT RE FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND COLLABORATION

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ, वह

पहले भी कार्य-सूची में आया था, लेकिन चूँकि ट्रेन लेट होने के कारण मैं नहीं आ सका, इसलिए उसको आज उठाया जा रहा है ।

इस में पांच छः महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठते हैं । पहला यह है कि विदेशी पूंजी और विदेशी सहयोग के बारे में सरकार ने जो घोषणा की थी, वह सदन में न करते हुए, जब कि सदन की बैठक हो रही थी, सदन के बाहर की, जिस से सदन में घोषणा करने के पीछे जो उद्देश्य रहता है, वह खत्म हो गया । उद्देश्य यह रहता है कि जब सदन के सामने कोई बयान आता है, तो सदस्यों का ध्यान उसको और जाता है और अगर वे समझते हैं कि उस बयान में कोई ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हैं, जिन पर बहस होनी चाहिए, तो वे बहस के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव दगैरह दे सकते हैं ।

मंत्री महोदय, शायद कह सकते हैं कि इस बयान में कोई नीति के सवाल उठते ही नहीं हैं, यह केवल प्रक्रिया का मामला है । इसलिए इस बारे में मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

एक बात तो यह है कि हम नीति के सवाल निश्चित रूप से उठते हैं । दूसरे, इसमें डेलीगेशन ऑफ पाँवर्ज का सवाल भी उठता है । आपने कल जो फंसला दिया था, उसके अनुसार डेलीगेशन ऑफ पाँवर्ज का मामला कमेटी के सामने गया है । इस समय मैं सारे कानूनों का अध्ययन कर के नहीं आया हूँ, इसलिए मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि क्या-क्या मामले उठते हैं । लेकिन कल या परसों-पहले नहीं-जो बयान यहाँ पर रखा गया, उस का पहला बाक्य मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

“Functions of the Foreign Investment Board Illustrative Lists of Industries,

open for foreign investment. The Government has agreed to the delegation of powers to the Foreign Investment Board."

मन्त्री महोदय कृपया सदन को यह जानकारी दें कि फिन कानूनों के तहत यह अधिकार बोर्ड को दिया जायेगा, उसका स्वरूप क्या रहेगा और क्या कोई नियम वगैरह बनाये जायेंगे।

न केवल बोर्ड को कुछ अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं, बल्कि बोर्ड की एक उप-समिति भी होगी।

"The Government have also agreed to the establishment of a Sub-Committee of the Foreign Investment Board."

इसमें कहा गया है कि अगर दो करोड़ रुपये तक विदेशी पूंजी है, तो मामला बोर्ड के सामने जायेगा और एक करोड़ रुपये तक पूंजी है तो मामला उपसमिति के सामने जायेगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में दो सूचियां भी बनाई गई हैं। एक सूची उन उद्योगों की है, जिनमें विदेशी पूंजी और विदेशी सहयोग, फारेन कोलेबोरेशन, की गुंजायश है। दूसरी सूची उन उद्योगों की है, जिनमें न विदेशी पूंजी लगाई जा सकती है और न ही विदेशियों के साथ सहयोग की बात हो सकती है। जब मैंने दूसरी सूची देखी-उन उद्योगों की सूची, जिनमें विदेशी पूंजी और सहयोग के लिए गुंजायश नहीं है, तो मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि उसमें तीन उद्योगों का बिल्कुल उल्लेख नहीं है। एक जगह मैंने व्यापार मंत्री का वह भाषण पढ़ा, जहां उन्होंने पिछले महीने शायद एडवाइजरी कॉमिटी ऑफ ट्रेड के सामने दिया था। मैं उसका एक ही वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"We are tending to take an easy line in the matter of foreign collaboration terms. The supply of machinery, as part

of the collaboration, might save the country foreign exchange but it does retard the growth of indigenous know-how and import substitution."

जिन उद्योगों में विदेशी पूंजी और विदेशी सहयोग की गुंजायश नहीं है, उन की सूची में बिस्कुट, आइस्क्रीम और ब्रेसियर्ज का उल्लेख नहीं है, (व्यवधान) यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। अगर हंसना ही है, तो माननीय सदस्य सरकार पर हंसें। इसमें मेरा कोई कूसूर नहीं है। बिस्कुट, आइस्क्रीम और ब्रेसियर्ज के लिए विदेशी सहयोग की क्या जरूरत है लेकिन इस तरह का विदेशी सहयोग किया गया है। विदेशी सहयोग का साफ मतलब है कि यहां से पैसा बाहर जायेगा।

क्या मन्त्री महोदय इन सब बातों का खुलासा करेंगे और सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जहां अनावश्यक ढंग से विदेशी सहयोग की बात की जाती है, जिसमें हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर चली जाती है, उसके बारे में सरकार सचेत रहेगी और इन उद्योगों का और अन्य तत्सम उद्योगों का इस सूची में समावेश करेगा ?

कौन जबाब देगा वित्त मन्त्री या उद्योग मन्त्री ? उद्योग मन्त्री तो अभी यहां आए हैं। उन्होंने तो हमारी बात ही नहीं सुनी। क्या जवाब देंगे ? अब कल जवाब दिया जाय। कल मेरा भाषण पढ़े तब उत्तर दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I leave it to the Minister.

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहाय कर्मा-
मन्त्री (श्री कलचरहीन शर्मा अहमद) : मैं ने तो सुना नहीं कि आनरेबल मेम्बर ने क्या कहा। श्री मधु सिन्घे : तो कल जवाब दीजिए।

श्री कलचरहीन शर्मा अहमद : हां कल जवाब दूंगा।

I am very sorry I could not be present earlier as I was tied up in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the clock

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE
ORDINANCE; AND THE ESSEN-
TIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE
BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill and the Resolution.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, before further consideration of the Bill is taken up, I want to know what has happened to the assurance given earlier that a reference will be made to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and its views will be placed before the House. Unless we know the decision of that Committee, there is no use having further discussion on the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, may I inform the House that a meeting of the Committee was held at 10 O'Clock today and the Chairman of the Committee has been pleased to call another meeting of the Committee at 5 O'Clock to approve the draft [report ? As the decision of the Deputy-Speaker was that pending the report of the Committee the consideration of the Bill can go on in the House, we may proceed with the Bill. I think by this evening the report of the Committee will be ready and it is hoped that it will be available to the House tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : In that case, we can have only general discussion and not a discussion on the clauses till we get that report.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Only general discussion is going on.

श्री विश्वनाथान पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने इस समय दो विषय हैं लेकिन दोनों विषयों का आधार एक ही है। एक तो कोठारी साहब का सांविधिक संकल्प है जिसमें कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय, ने जो अध्यादेश जारी किया है उस को निरनुमोदन किया जाय और दूसरा मंत्री महोदय ने विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है कि आवश्यक सेवाओं को बनाये रखने के सम्बन्ध में। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कोठारी साहब ने जो सांविधिक संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका अब कोई औचित्य नहीं रह गया है क्योंकि अध्यादेश का काम अब खत्म हो गया है, इस अध्यादेश का कानून की शक्ति देने के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने इस बात को अपने भाषण में व्यक्त भी किया है कि इस तरह का विधेयक लाने के लिये उन्हें खुशी नहीं है, लेकिन उन्हें परिस्थियों ने मजबूर किया, वातावरण न मजबूर किया, और मजबूरी के साथ वे इसे सदन के सामने लायें हैं।

मैं इसके पहले कि विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूँ, आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिन कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की और उसके अन्तर्गत जितने कर्मचारी जेल भेजे गये, जिनको सेवाओं से मुक्त किया गया, जिनको निलम्बित किया गया या जो नौकरी से बाहर सड़क पर घूम रहे हैं, उनके प्रति सरकार उदारता का व्यवहार करे उन्हें फिर से काम पर लावे। अगर यह वातावरण आप बना लेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका काम सरल हो जायगा, सारे सदन के लोग इस को पसन्द करेंगे और जिनके साथ ज्यादाती हुई है उनको भी संतोष होगा।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (भरमरोहा) : मंत्री जी ने यह बात सुनी नहीं।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : आप चाहे न सुनें, लेकिन उन्होंने जरूर सुनी है। सभापति

महोदय, इस विधेयक के औचित्य पर सदन में जो चर्चा चली, पांच-छः घण्टे तक जो बहस चली और उस के बाद यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत हो सका, इस गम्भीरता को यह सदन भी समझता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी भी समझते हैं और सदन के बाहर के लोग भी समझते हैं यह विधेयक छोटा जरूर है, लेकिन गागर में सागर भरने का काम हमारे मंत्री महोदय, ने किया है। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं आपको स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1960 में भी इसी तरह का अध्यादेश इस सदन में आया था, लेकिन वह अध्यादेश थोड़े समय के बाद समाप्त हो गया, उस समय उसको कानूनी शकल नहीं दी गई। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार ने जानबूझ कर इस काम को किया, बुद्धिमानी का काम किया, क्योंकि सरकार यह समझती थी कि फिर कोई इस तरह की हड़ताल का नोटिस नहीं आयेगा।

जिससे सरकार का सारा कारोबार, सारी राष्ट्रीय सेवाएँ समाप्त हो जायें। नहीं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार के दिल में यह बात होनी कि उसकी पुनरावृत्ति होगी तो वह अवश्य उसको कानून की शकल दिए जाती। अब उसने क्यों कानूनी शकल दी, इसका कारण यह है कि 13 सितम्बर को राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अध्यादेश जारी किया था और केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों ने एलान किया था कि हम हड़ताल पर जायेंगे, अपनी तनख्वाह के प्रश्न को लेकर, अपनी सुख-सुविधा के प्रश्न को लेकर और अपने डीयरनेस एलाउन्स के प्रश्न को लेकर, और उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार और कर्मचारियों के नेताओं के बीच बात-चीत भी हुई लेकिन कोई समझौता नहीं निकल सका। अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी सरकार अपनी छाँड़ों के सामने यह नहीं देख सकती है कि वह किसी एक समुदाय विशेष के द्वारा अपंग बना दो जाये, देश के अन्दर अराजकता फैल जाये, बदअमनी फैल जाये और इस तरीके का हड़ताल का रूप हो जाये कि ट्रेन्स बन्द हो

जाय और राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को भाग लगा दी जाए। इसीलिए सरकार को यह खयाल हुआ कि अगर इसको कानूनी शकल दे दी जाये तो सम्भव है यह बातें न हों। लेकिन सरकार जो इसको कानूनी शकल दे रही है उस में केवल पांच वर्ष की अवधि ही रखी है। . . (व्यवधान) . . मैं समझता हूँ कि पांच वर्षों में अगर कोई हड़ताल नहीं होती है तो कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि इस कानून को कार्यान्वित किया जाए या आगे के लिए रखा जाये परन्तु यदि हठबादिता होती है तो फिर अवश्य ही इस कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, इस कानून में तीन-चार बातें रखी गई हैं। एक तो उस अध्यादेश को कानून की शकल देना, पांच वर्ष की अवधि रखना, और वे लोग जोकि हड़ताल के लिए उकसायेंगे, भड़कायेंगे, प्रोत्साहन देंगे या पैसा देंगे उनको दंड देना। इन सभी बातों का इसमें समावेश किया गया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इन बातों को एक तरफ रख दिया जाये, केवल नेता लोगों पर ही सारे प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिए जायें कि वे इस प्रकार की हड़ताल न करवायें, तो भी सारा काम ठीक हो जायेगा। . . (व्यवधान) . . आर्टिकल 19 की यहाँ पर जो दुहाई दी जाती है कि यह मौलिक अधिकार है और इस कानून और अध्यादेश के द्वारा उसका हनन किया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ उसका कोई हनन नहीं हो रहा है। धारा 19 में लिखा हुआ है 'फार्म एसोसिएशन और यूनियन'। तां जहाँ तक यूनियन या एसोसिएशन बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, वह आप कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यूनियन या एसोसिएशन बनाने का यह मतलब तो नहीं होता कि आप सरकार को अपंग कर दें। दुनिया की कोई भी सरकार, चाहे वह अमरीका की हो ब्रिटेन की हो, रूस की हो, जापान की हो, या आस्ट्रेलिया की हो या

[श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

और कहीं की हो, वह कभी भी इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करेगी कि अपनी आखों के सामने ही अपने को अपंग बनाने, अपने का पैरालाइज कर दे, सरकार का सारा काम-काज ही ठप्प हो जाये और जो राष्ट्र के लिये आवश्यक सेवाएँ हैं, जैसे रेल, तार, हवाई जहाज या फौज वह सब ठप्प हो जाये या कुछ दिनों के लिए ही बन्द हो जाये ।

सभापति जी, यहाँ पर यह कहा गया कि वह तो माकैतिक हड़ताल थी लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है, अगर उनकी मांगें पूरी नहीं होती तो वे अनिश्चिन काल के लिए भी हड़ताल कर सकते थे । . . [व्यवधान] . . वह ऐसा रूप होता है, जिसमें फिर आप इस बात को रोक नहीं सकते हैं । अगर किसी विशेष तारीख तक मांगें पूरी नहीं होती तो फिर अनिश्चिन काल के लिए भी हड़ताल हो सकती है और इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है । . . [व्यवधान] . . मैं कहता हूँ कि यह चीज हो सकती है ।

सभापति जी, हमारे माननीय गृहमन्त्री का दायित्व केवल, जो 26 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं, उन्हीं के प्रति सीमित नहीं है बल्कि उनका दायित्व इस देश के 54 करोड़ लोगों के प्रति भी है । आज एक तरफ तो किसान, मजदूर और खेतियर मजदूर हैं जिनकी कि केवल चार आना या आठ आना रोज की आमदनी है । दूसरी तरफ 5 सौ, 8 सौ और 9 सौ प्रति माह तनख्वाह पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जोकि संगठित हैं, वे बड़े-बड़े नेताओं—जैसे बाजपेयी जी हैं, जोशी जी हैं, और बनर्जी साहब हैं—उनके द्वारा हड़ताल की धमकी देकर अपनी सुख-सुविधा प्राप्त कर लेते हैं । लेकिन बेचारे जो किसान हैं जोकि जाड़ों में और गमियों में दिन-रात खेतों पर काम करने हैं, उनकी सबसे कम आमदनी है लेकिन चूँकि वे संगठित नहीं हैं

इसलिए वे अपनी कोई मांग नहीं रख सकते हैं । तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है कि उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दे ? तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोगों को सरकार सुख-सुविधा पहुँचाये, उस पर हमें कोई भी आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वह लोग जिनकी कि सबसे कम आमदनी है, उनकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए । और मैं समझता हूँ उसको ध्यान में रखकर ही सरकार ने इस सदन में यह कानून पेश किया है ताकि इस देश में सामान्य स्थिति रहे और आवश्यक सेवाओं में हड़ताल की नीबत न आये । आजकी स्थिति में हम देखते हैं कि कहीं छात्रों का आन्दोलन है, कहीं टीचर्स का आन्दोलन है, कहीं रेल वालों का है, कहीं हवाई जहाज वालों का है, कहीं कोई आन्दोलन हिन्दी को लेकर है तो कहीं कोई आन्दोलन अंग्रेजी को लेकर है । इस प्रकार से हड़तालों का और सत्याग्रहों का एक ताता सा बंधा रहता है । प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने और हड़ताल करने का स्थान रहता है लेकिन उसकी भी एक सीमा होनी चाहिए । जब भी उस सीमा का उल्लंघन होगा तो फिर यह कानून उस पर लागू हो जायेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मन्त्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 19 तारीख को जो हड़ताल हुई थीं उसके अंतर्गत जिन लोगों ने सजाये पाई हैं, या नौकरी से हटाए गए हैं जोकि आज सड़कों पर घूम रहे हैं और उनकी रोटी-रोजी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं रह गया है, उनके मामलों पर आप सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करें ताकि वे अपने काम पर लौट सकें क्योंकि इसमें उनका कोई दोष नहीं रहा है बल्कि दोष तो उन नेताओं का है जिन्होंने उनको भड़काया था । वे नेता लोग तो बाब में पीछे हो जाते हैं । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : This House and the country has been assured by this Government, and repeatedly assured that very soon they would to bring out the Fourth Five Year Plan finally. After waiting for three years in the Fourth Plan Period they have now come out with a plan, and that is a Five Year Plan to suppress the democratic rights of struggle of the toiling people. This is the five year plan contained in this Bill.

I would, first of all like to demolish three deceptions that are sought to be attempted by this Government through this Bill on this House and on the people at large. The first deception is that this is just an enabling measure, and to put it in the words of the Home Minister or rather the Minister of State or the mini-Home Minister, it is just a permissive measure.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : The word 'Mini-Home Minister' is not proper.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Let the hon. Member please himself by saying whatever pleases him.

SHRI UMANATH : The hon. Minister must have a sense of humour. If he cannot take it sportingly then I take it back.

He calls this a permissive measure. Can the Government show to this House a single permissive measure hitherto passed, which they have not utilised consistently, except such measures as seek to touch upon the property rights. All other permissive measures which sought to allocate the rights and liberties of the citizens have been consistently used Government cannot show a single permissive measure which they have not utilised. That is the first deception that they are trying.

The second deception is that this is a temporary measure only for five years. Here, I want to ask one question. The Preventive Detention Act was started as a temporary measure just for three years or so. But we know over since its inception to this day it has become a permanent feature on the part of this Government to come forward before

the House and get it renewed period after period. So, in practice, it is a permanent measure on the statute, but even now they would only call it a temporary measure. That is the second deception.

The third deception is that they want to create an impression at large in the country that this Bill is only to restrict the liberty of the Central Government employees, and some good-natured people in the country at large also think that this is only in relation to the Central Government employees. But clause 2 (1) (a) (ix) make the position very clear.

It reads thus:

"any other service connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and which the Central Government being of opinion that strikes therein would prejudicially affect the maintenance of any public utility service, the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community or would result in the infliction of grave hardship on the community, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be an essential service for the purposes of this Act".

What is left? Perhaps only brothel houses and night clubs! I shall not be surprised if a time comes very soon when this Government will come to this very House to claim powers to declare brothel houses and night clubs also as essential services. So, it is very clear that this whole Bill is meant for the purpose of suppressing the trade union rights of the entire working class in this country.

Even at present, the right to strike that the workers are having is a very restricted right. From the Industrial Disputes Act, it will be seen that as at present, the Act prohibits in a public utility service a strike without giving a six weeks' notice, within fourteen days of giving such notice, during pendency of conciliation proceedings, during conciliation proceedings before a Board and seven days thereafter, during the pendency of adjudication proceedings, during the pendency of arbitration proceedings before the arbitrator and two months thereafter, during the period of operation of a

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settlement or award in respect of any matter and so on. Besides, the appropriate Government is empowered to make an order prohibiting continuance of any strike or lock-out in respect of any dispute on which a reference is made to a board, etc. This right recognised by law at present is absolutely truncated and it is a very restricted right. By this Bill, Government are seeking to take away even this truncated right. That is the position that we are seeing today.

Coming to the implications of this measure, if this measure is implemented and if strikes are prohibited, what will be the position of the working class? If you see the Government's figures with regard to strikes, with regard to rise in prices, it is a serious picture that is before us, because these strikes have been closely trying to chase the rise in prices. I may give you the Government figures themselves. Taking 1961 as the base year with index, 100, in 1965, the price index was 172, and the man-days lost was 69 lakhs in 1966, the price index rose from 172 to 190, and the man-days lost rose from 69 lakhs to 1.04 crores. In 1967, the index rose from 190 to 213, and the number of man-days lost rose to 1.20 crores. In 1968, up to September, the index rose from 213 to 218, but in West Bengal alone, in just one State alone, the number of man-days lost is more than 1 crore. So, you will see from this very clearly as to how during this period the working class struggles had been attempting to chase the rising prices and yet they have not been able to cope up with the rising prices. And what about their real wages? I shall give you the Government figures themselves. Again taking 1961 as the base year with index 100, in 1966 the real wages had gone down to 89.8. So, there has been a steep fall notwithstanding the strike by the working classes and they have not been able to maintain themselves and reach the wages of 1961. In this context, if this right to strike is taken away and total prohibition is enforced, then what will be the position? The working classes of our country will be bound hand and foot, and thrown to the mercy of the profit-sharks and the Government's policies of inflation and deficit-financing.

Here, I would like to remind the House of the statement made by the Deputy Prime

Minister some time ago to the effect that wage-freeze must be enforced as one of the measures to resolve the crisis in the country. I am reminded of that. At that time the Government was only talking about it, but the proposal in the Bill shows that the Government have decided that wage freeze must be enforced at the point of bayonets, courts and all these repressive measures. The other thing I would like to refer to is the suggestions thrown up for compulsory adjudication machinery and arbitration. Is it going to be a substitute for strike? It cannot be. The other day our Deputy Speaker was repeatedly asking the Government 'What is the alternative machinery?' Perhaps he meant in terms of arbitration and adjudication. So far as this is concerned, we are very clear of our position. Adjudication or arbitration can never be a substitute for the weapon of strike so far as the workers are concerned.

Take for example suppose this question of wage rise to cope up with the price increase is referred to adjudication. In to-day's economic crisis, the adjudicator or arbitrator goes by the balance-sheet. All the balance-sheets we have seen are certified by the Chartered Accountant. But these balance-sheets are manipulated in such a way that the adjudicator or the arbitrator has absolutely no margin left to give any increase. If increases are given, they are just exceptional. So to-day's position is that if some adjudicating machinery or some alternative method is made and the right to strike is taken away, because of the balance sheet position which is manipulated in such a way that the adjudicator himself is bound by the restrictions of the balance sheet.

I bring another thing to your notice. As far as this right to strike is banned and adjudication is given, large scale retrenchment is taking place. To-day if retrenchment issue is referred to arbitration, it will be an extremely exceptional case where the arbitrator or adjudicator will say because of the economic crisis that a particular retrenchment was unjust. It is extremely difficult. They will say, 'This is our balance sheet.' On this question we are clear that so far as this Bill is concerned, adjudication or arbitration or such other alternative-machinery can never be a substitute for the right

to strike. To-day we see that even agreements are not honoured. If a favourable award is passed, we have seen several instances that the award is not implemented. Notwithstanding the various provisions in the Act for the enforcement of the award, we have seen Central Government Ministers coming here and saying, 'We are helpless. What can we do.' We can just make measures to help them. When legal agreements and award and the Wage Board recommendations can be denied by the employers notwithstanding all the laws that are there at this juncture, if this right to strike is withdrawn, it will mean throwing the working classes completely at the mercy of big business of this country.

Then take lay-off? What is the lay-off? Lay off is the denial of employment to the labour by employer temporarily. What is strike? It is the labour denying his labour to the employer temporarily. Now when this Bill is passed, the position in the country will be that while employer will have his statutory right to deny employment to the labour temporarily, the labour of this country will have no right to deny his labour to the employer even temporarily. This is the resultant picture. So far as the working classes are concerned, it will be as we saw on the 19th September. On 19th September the Government position was reflective of what will happen if the Bill is passed. Government position was '(1) I do not concede your demand. (2) I do not concede your demand for arbitration. (3) I would not permit you to strike also'. What do they want of the labour? No demand, no arbitration and no strike. That means the employees must completely subject to the employer as his slaves. This means introduction of direct slavery in the employer-employee relations. I charge this Home Ministry with double standard. When we discussed the question of September 19th strike, Mr. Chavan repeatedly has been saying that the question of fixing a national minimum wage is pending before the National Labour Commission.

So, we were asked to wait for that. Of course we did not accept that position. But I want to know whether the Home Minister is prepared to apply his advice to himself. What does the National Commission on Labour say with regard to the

strike? They have sent a circular in which the following question has been put. They say:

"Do you consider that the existing restrictions on workers' right to strike and the employers' right to declare a lock-out need to be modified in any way? If so, please indicate these modifications together with reasons in support of these modifications".

This question of right to strike, whether it should be restricted or not, is pending before the National Labour Commission. I want to ask the Home Minister, is it not double standard? When you tell the Central Government employees that the question of need-based minimum wage can be considered only after the National Labour Commission which is going into this question gives the report, is it not for you to apply that advice to yourself on the question of restriction of the right to strike which is pending before the National Labour Commission? Why does not the Home Minister wait for the report of the Commission on the question of the right to strike or the restriction on it in regard to the workers concerned? So, this is a clear case of double standard.

The real aim of this Bill, as they say, is to maintain the essential services and the normal life of the community. If the real aim of the Bill was to maintain the essential services and protect the normal life of the community, then lock-out by the employer also which affects the normal life of the community, would have been brought within the ambit of this Bill. They have not done so.

Then, we know last year what happened. The colliery owners wanted a rise in the price of coal. They wanted to compel the Government to revise the price of coal. The Government initially refused. Then they closed down all the collieries and said "unless you give us a higher price, we would not work the coal mines." What was the result? The Railway Minister had to cancel several goods trains and passenger trains because they could not get coal, and the normal life of the community was affected. If it was the aim of this Bill to protect the normal life of the community, the Government would have brought such a conduct

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of the employers also within the ambit of this Bill. They have not done so.

Again, last year, the Southern India Millowners' Association, dealing with textiles, held the general body meeting of its association and passed a resolution saying they will cut production by 33½ per cent. Then Shri Dinesh Singh told us here they had no cause for such a closure and they had no cause for such a reduction in production. They wanted to pressurise the Government to get the excise duty cancelled and that is why, the Minister said, they were doing it. That is what Shri Dinesh Singh said. Is it not affecting the normal life of the community? If the aim of the Government was to protect normal life of the community, they would have brought such conduct on the part of the millowners also within the ambit of this Bill. But they have not done so.

Lastly, let me take his own region, the Bombay region, the region from where the Home Minister comes. When the IOC entered the work of distribution of kerosene in 1966, immediately the foreign oil companies in the Bombay region closed down their tin-manufacturing plant in order to create a crisis, because they did not want the IOC to enter that field. They wanted to bring pressure on the Government to prevent the IOC from entering this field of kerosene distribution. And so to the foreign oil companies asked those marchants to "come straight here with your tins; we would not supply tins." This resulted in the entire Bombay region being starved of kerosene for a few days. The Home Minister knows it. Does it not affect the normal life of the community? If this was the aim of the Bill, then they would have brought this sort of conduct of the employers also within the ambit of this Bill. They have not brought it. That is why I say that the aim is really not to protect the community and maintain the essential services. The aim is really to attack strikes as such. That is my point; it is not the interest of the community. It is just a pretext. The aim is to attack, suppress the right to strike as such.

Now, why is the Congress Government behaving like this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up. He should conclude.

SHRI UMANATH: Yes, Sir; I shall conclude in a few minutes. The path of building capitalism, the industrial, agrarian, financial taxation and resources policies of the Government have landed the country's economy into an acute crisis. The Congress Government, in this particular crisis, is like the proverbial man caught up in a slushy mud; when he tries to lift one foot, the other foot sinks deeper into the mud.

So also, every step this Government has hitherto taken to resolve the crisis has landed the economy into deeper crisis. Hence the Government is more determined to solve this crisis at the expense of the people. But people are equally determined to resist this move of the Government. Hence the Government are determined to totally disarm the people. But in our country since the organised working class is the inspirer of the peasants, agricultural workers and other unorganised sections of people, the Government have decided to disarm the working class of its only weapon—the right to strike. This explains the present Bill so far as they are concerned.

So far as the monopolists are concerned, this crisis is threatening their profits and loot. Hence the monopolists are determined to resolve this crisis by merciless and gruesome resort to mass retrenchment, mass lay-off, closures, wage freeze and large scale violations of the Payment of Wages Act, the P.F. Act, ESI Act and a host of other statutes. But these attacks are met with stiff resistance and heroic strikes. The monopolists decided on allowing the strikes unsettled and thus force the workers to surrender through sheer exhaustion and starvation. But unfortunately for the monopolists, they are faced with a tremendous tenacity on the part of the working class, which they did not bargain for, with the result that the strikes and work stoppages are getting unduly prolonged, even lasting 8 months in some cases. The heroic Caltex employees of Calcutta have been forced to surrender at last. But before the foreign monopolists could secure their terms, they had to face the employees' sit-in-struggle which lasted two years and forty-one days.'

This tenacity cost crores of rupees of loss to foreign and Indian monopolists. Hence their urgent need that the working class should be totally disarmed by depriving them of their only weapon, viz., right to strike. This Government, by bringing forward this Bill is only shamelessly carrying out the behest of Tatas and Birlas and their foreign counterparts.

Sir, this is exactly the way the monopolists and imperialists behave in times of economic crisis. In our own country, the weapon of strike was first restricted by the British. Do you know, when, Sir? On the basis of their experience of the 1921 and 1922 strike struggles, they passed an Act—the mother Act of the present I.D. Act—in 1929. Note the years. 1921 and 1922 were the years of post-war economic crisis. 1929 to 1933 were the years of the world capitalist crisis. This first restriction imposed by the British was in the period of economic crisis. Whereas the British monopolists and their Government restricted the right to face the 1921-29 crises, the Indian monopolists and their Government are seeking to totally prohibit strikes to face this crisis. that is the difference.

The significance of this Bill coming in the wake of a number of repressive measures passed by this House has to be realised. When the West Bengal Government was dismissed, the right of the Assembly to retain or dismiss the Government was taken away. With the passing of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, the right of the political parties or organisations to exist independently without the mercy of Home Ministry was withdrawn. With the passing of the Industrial Security Force Bill, the so-called exclusive power of the State Governments to maintain law and order has been infringed upon. With the passing of the Social Control of Banks Bill, the right of the employees to demonstrate before banks has been withdrawn. Now with the passing of this Bill, they seek to withdraw the right to strike. On the top of it, the Law Minister, Shri Govinda Menon, has openly given a call to the people to take up arms in the pretext of self-defence. When Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker burnt a copy of our Constitution once in Tamilnad, there was a big hullabaloo in some part of the country and it was said that

he must be hanged. But here is a Government which has burnt the Constitution umpteen times. How many times are we to hang this Government on that analogy?

I wish to warn this House that this Bill is a part of a bigger conspiracy and deep-laid plot by Congress Government to brutally suppress the rising working class and peasant struggles. The *modus operandi* is to organise some terrorist actions through their planted men and use it as a pretext to crush the democratic struggles. The Tellicherry and Pulpalli police station attacks were organised by the Central Intelligence to provide such pretexts. I will prove it. Have you ever heard of a revolutionary doing a revolutionary act and going straight to the police station? Here that is what has happened exactly.

What happened was this. They went and attacked a police station; and when they attacked another police station, all of them including the leader were dragged into the police station.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be relevant. You must conclude now.

SHRI UMANATH: What I am saying is that this Bill is a part of a bigger conspiracy to suppress rising democratic struggles. The Central Intelligence is behind the so-called master mind of all these attacks by Mr. Kunikkal Narayanan. Sir, one revealing fact which I wish to bring to the notice of this House is this. In 1964, when our party men were attacked, the Government thought that we did not deserve to remain outside and so we were jailed during this very period. But, in respect of Mr. Kunikkal Narayanan who is supposed to be the master mind behind these terrorist attacks, special instructions were sent from the Home Ministry to Kerala when there was President's Rule and when Mr. Jain was the Governor, saying that letters by Mr. Kunikkal Narayanan should not be censored and they must be allowed free to come in and go out. These instructions were sent by the Home Ministry to the Kerala Government at the time of President's Rule in 1964 when we were all taken into the jails but for Mr. Kunikkal Narayanan who was supposed to be the master mind for all those revolutionary activities,

[Shri Umanath]

government sent no instructions for censoring.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude. Please be relevant to the point.

SHRI UMANATH: I am finishing. On this point, I want to know why the family letters addressed to our comrades inside the prison were censored, but why Mr. Kunikkal Narayanan's letters were not censored by the Superintendent of Police in 1964, and why the instructions were issued by the Home Ministry to censor them now, and why they were freely allowed then because of these instructions? An enquiry is going on by the Central Government in the P. M. G's office as to how this was leaked out. They are now trying to verify whether there is any instruction. They want to change the code because they are afraid that this has been leaked out. This is their position that they are organising some kind of terrorist act. Subsequently, a circular from Home Ministry also has gone saying that Naxalite activities are going on, beware of this. Here they are referring only to agricultural labourers.

Now we must look at this Bill. Even if they pass that with the majority, they cannot get away with that. They are like dacoits who wake up early in the dawn, get into the house and do the dacoity before the sun rises. They are trying to prevent the sun from rising. When the cock cries, ultimately, the dacoit is caught. Like that, this Government will be ultimately caught by the people of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shankaranand,

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
समापति महोदय, क्या आप गृह मंत्री को श्री उमानाथ को इस आरोप का उत्तर देने के लिए कहेंगे? अगर इसी वक्त इस बात का खुलासा हो जाये, तो अच्छा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall take care of it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to

find the vehemence with which this Bill was opposed by the opposition party. I remember one thing that this is just like the *Swayamvara* of Sita that is going on: all parties are going to show their strength to win over Sita in the *Swayamvara*. (Interruptions).

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बासगांव) : लक्ष्मण-रेखा का उल्लंघन हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the Members not to interrupt the hon. Member. When Mr. Umanath was speaking all of you listened with attention. I would request you to give the same attention to other members also when they are speaking. Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: My friends listened to all these things. Fortunately the Central Government employees are placed in such a situation like that of Sita because every party wants to win over the other by showing their acrobatic strength. But, they have failed.... (interruptions) You have failed in the *Swayamvara*. I know your agony.

When Rama was in political difficulties and in economic depression, when he was moving in Dandakaranya with Sita, he told her 'look here, economically I am in a very poor position; I cannot afford all the luxuries to which you are accustomed; I will fetch you some fruits to eat.' Then he drew a line and told her 'do not go beyond this line.' Unfortunately, the *kanchanamrig* came, which was not real *kanchana*; Sita forgot the words of Rama and crossed the line. What fate did she meet with?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उससे तो रामायण बनी। फ्रंट की बात करते हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: She was in the hands of Ravana. That is how these people have enticed the Central Government employees. By an Ordinance, the Central Government had drawn a deadline and told the Government servants: do not cross it; otherwise, you will meet with the same fate which Sita met. These Ravana's, showing some *kanchanamrig*, enticed the Central Government

employees and the poor government employees did not know that some jugglery is being done by the Ravana. So, they crossed the line and landed themselves in difficulties.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Rama never drew a line. Let the hon. Member re-read Ramayana.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is my interpretation. He could not arrogate to himself the right of interpreting the knowledge of Ramayana.... (interruptions)

श्री श्रीलक्ष्मी प्रसाद . रामायण-काल में ही शत्रु की हत्या की गई थी। आज वही तो हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not like these interruptions. Assuming that he is not correct in his interpretation, still why do you correct him at every stage? (interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a problem for all of us to stop and think over. Today the country is experiencing a very serious crisis. We do not know whether democracy will survive in this country or not.

SHRI UMANATH: Who created the crisis?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You created it.

SHRI UMANATH: Congress while in power.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You are the real danger to democracy. I can see the fallacy of the argument of the opposition members. They are comparing the government employees with industrial employees. Do they mean to say that government is an industrial concern working with profit motive?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Railway workers are industrial workers.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: How can you compare other workers with government employees?

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA (Gauhati): You are a monopoly concern.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would appeal to hon. Members on this side of the House to hear him patiently. They need not answer all his questions. For example, take the speech of Shri Umanath. Were all satisfied with it? So, in the same way let him go on with his speech. Please do not disturb him.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: These are not strange things. Because, these elements are the eruptions which are causing a certain danger to democracy. They are being heard outside.... (interruptions). Democracy can survive only if there is the rule of law. You cannot have the dignity of man without the rule of law. Democracy cannot function successfully if the rule of law is disturbed like this. Even this House is not able to work in an orderly way because the rules of law are not observed. What does it show? What are we aiming at and what are we arriving at? I would quote here from "Our Democracy in India and the Judicial Process" by Mr. Hidayatulla, the Chief Justice of India. You are supporting him in one way and you are opposing him here. He said:—

"Public men and Government officials should subject themselves to rigorous discipline. This is without doubt the prime need of society. There can be no democracy if administration lies in hands that are tainted."

Here a distinction is made between Government employees and others, because they are set up in a mechanism and that mechanism is democracy. What is the mechanism of democracy? Democracy functions through government and administration. If you take away administration from democracy, democracy must fail. That is why I said in the beginning that there cannot be any comparison between Government employees and other industrial workers because Government is not a profit-making industrial undertaking.... (interruption). That is how you are going astray. You cannot understand what is democracy, because you do not want to understand it.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

If we look into the history of trade unions in this country, we find that there are trade unions motivated on economic considerations and there are trade unions motivated on political considerations. The whole trouble crept in since this union of the Government employees is being politicised by political parties. Every party wants to win the Government employees. What is their motive? Their motive is nothing but their political game. Everyone of the Opposition leaders in his own way wanted to show his strength, shout here in Parliament and mobilise outside and gain strength, the aim was to gain political power and have political opinion in their favour just by showing that they are in favour of the Central Government employees. This is how the union of Central Government employees was politicised and was tainted. This tainted administration cannot work smoothly in the working of democracy.

Hon. Members must know that these strikes are coming to a stage as to create a sort of anarchy in the country and we must put a full stop to it. If we look to the figure of mandays lost by these strikes since independence, we find that they run to 115 million mandays.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only !

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What respect they give to the country's loss is shown by their treating this aspect so lightly. The Central Government should have brought this Bill a little earlier. But fortunately the Home Minister has now come to Parliament with this. The opposition parties call this a repressive measure. Do we not need repressive measures for the safety of the community and for the smooth functioning of democracy? I remember what Cicero said about laws. He said:—

“We better be slaves of laws in order that we might be free.”

There are laws. Some laws are made for law and order in society; some are made for the common good of society. Here is a law which shows how Central Government

employees are better paid than State Government employees and other labourers in the industrial undertakings. Look to the plight of those workers who are ill paid, ill fed and half starved. They are better paid than those. Unless this country, this democracy, this Government also improves the lot of those workers, we cannot give them more. Should not the Government employees understand the democratic aspect of the country? Should they not think of the welfare of those people who are living without any employment? If I can give you unemployment figures, according to the Economic Affairs Magazine of July/August, 1968, during the Fourth Plan, it has been stated that 4 million of the new entrants and the labour force totalling to 23 million could not be given employment excluding the back-log of unemployment to the extent of 10 million. Now, you want the Exchequer to pay more to the Central Government employees and to keep these people without any employment and without any hope of living. Is it the feeling of this House that the starved should be starved for ever and the fed should be fed for ever. Is that the opinion of this House?

I should say that my friends should understand that there are 100 million scheduled caste people starving in this country without any protection for them.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badhagara): What have you done for them for the last 20 years? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: My friends, you have failed here. The Central Government employees, once they have fallen into the trap, have known their mistake. I can very well understand the agonies of the Opposition parties because they have failed.

Then, they have taken exception to clause 2, sub-clause (ix) which says:

any other service connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and which the Central Government being of opinion that strikes therein would prejudicially affect the maintenance of any public

utility service, the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community or would result in the infliction of grave hardship on the community, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be an essential service for the purposes of this Act;"

I divide it in two parts, one, the right to strike and the other the safety, security and smooth functioning of the society. I want to know whether we want public safety, whether we want maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community, whether we want that there should be a little ban on the infliction of grave hardship on the community or we want only the right to strike.

14. 58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, this collective bargaining which is the sign of communist and Marxist tactics has taken the form of agitations in this country. Today, we should know what are the conditions that are existing in the country and whether the country is quite peaceful. Everywhere, you can see Naxalites, here and there; everywhere you can see the disturbances in the country. And this has been infiltrated into the Central Government also. They are not satisfied with the people creating trouble elsewhere. In view of the existing conditions and circumstances of the country, I think, this is not a repressive measure brought forward by the Home Minister. It is a measure required for the good of the community, for the good of the people and for the good of democracy. No amendment should be allowed in this and the Bill should be carried through as it is.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Private Members' business.

Bills to be introduced Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. He is not present.....

Mr. Desai.

15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 80, AND 171)

SHRI C. C. DESAI: (Sabarkantha): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I introduce the Bill.

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 24 A)

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से हिन्दू
उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम, 1956 में आगे
संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की
अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक पेश
करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 37, ETC.)

श्री श्रीमोःब्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं भारत के संविधान में आगे

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 13-12-68.

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 10, 15; ETC.)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.”

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करती हूँ।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह इस विधेयक का विरोध कर रही हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She has not written to me. She ought to have informed me in advance.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : लेकिन मैं इसका इन्ट्रोडक्शन पर विरोध कर सकती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Note has been taken of this.

The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contempt of Courts Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contempt of Courts Act, 1952.”

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a different measure altogether.

The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it. The motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I introduce the Bill.

15.03 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 368) BY SHRINATH Pai

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nath Pai on the 15th November, 1968:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY: (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before we proceed further, I want to bring to the notice of the House and also to your notice a Constitutional impropriety committed by the Chief Justice of India who has shown the most unseemly anxiety, haste, and, if I may say so, impatience, by making references to this Bill which is under discussion in the House. This is most unusual and extraordinary.

As you know—and we are all happy about it,—this Bill has raised a great debate all over the country. We also know that there is a strong section opposing it both inside and outside the House. In the Parliament itself there has been a suggestion made that the Bill or the question may be referred to the Supreme Court for review so that they may reconsider the whole position and there may not be any need for a Bill of this nature. Even this suggestion has been made. That is because we have respect and the highest regard for the Judiciary. We have our respective positions in the Constitution—the Judiciary, the Parliament and the Executive. And we are also observing this convention because we have laid down in our rules that a matter which is *sub judice* would not be discussed in the House. Suppose a matter has been decided by the court and any citizen violently opposes it and says that it is wrong, the judges are wrong, he will be hauled up for contempt, and rightly that right has been given to the court. (*interruption*)

SHRI RANGA rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is some point of order on some observation of yours.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: What is it that they want to point out? Is it on certain sentence which I have said, or is it that I cannot stand? What is the point of order, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ranga.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I am sorry, Sir, I have to come in the way of my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, I want to say something on his very point of order, on his intervention....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, not now. One point of order has been raised. In between no other point of order is entertained. Please resume your seat.

SHRI RANGA: Sir, I am extremely sorry to be obliged to have to come in the way of my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy presenting his case before you. I am not quite sure and I do not know—there was no introduction from you either—on what basis he has started talking now, and making this particular speech. I understand, he wants to raise an objection to what the Chief Justice is reported to have said in a seminar or conference. Is this intervention a part of the speech which he wants to make on this Bill? Or is it a point of order, a sort of intervention, for which he has taken your special permission? If so, under what rule, and in what manner? With what justification you have allowed him to do this, Sir, I would like to know. (*Interruption*) It is not between him and me; it is a matter between me and the Chair.

Secondly, the Chair has got to take into consideration the propriety of questioning whatever is reported to have been said by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Would it be proper for this House to take into cognisance what is reported to have been said by him and then proceed with it? (*Interruption*) It is not my intention to excite anybody. If my hon. friends are not prepared to have patience with themselves let them have patience with me. They are welcome to do it because it is not a new thing for them. What I am concerned with is this. Would it be proper for us, would it be right for us, to bring in this kind of a discussion? Because, Sir, what would happen is this. If you allow my hon. friend to have his full say in criticising this report—we do not know whether it is a correct report or full report—then what will happen is this, that everyone of us would wish to say something on that it would open the doors for a full debate, and we must have the right also then to say whether he is justified or not justified and all that. Some of us will say he is justified; some others will say, this House has got the

[Shri Ranga]

right and so on. Therefore I would submit to you this. This is a ticklish matter which has to be decided. I don't think it is right for you here and now to give a ruling. It must be necessary for you with all your wisdom to take counsel with your own officials as well as unofficial advisers, in whichever way you like, so that you may be advised properly, and thereafter only give your ruling on this matter.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member please resume his seat.

SHRI S. KUNDU : May I submit....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If this kind of defiance goes on, I shall have to be very strict. When I am asking him to resume his seat, he must resume his seat.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You cannot threaten us like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him resume his seat first.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): May I submit....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member resume his seat. I am not going to listen to anybody now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : We cannot allow you to usurp our rights.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : You may please name him. He is not obeying the Chair.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Are we to keep order in this House or not ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Surendranath Dwivedy wrote to me just before we were to adjourn for lunch that he wanted to raise this matter. I said that at the time when the Private Members' business would be taken up, I would permit him and in between I would also try to inform Government because their point of view also must come forward. So, I allowed him. I had consulted the rules of proce-

sure also on this point. He could raise it as a point of order or as a point of propriety under rule 376 or 377. It is not a debate that he wants to have here on this. Nor had I seen the full text of the report. But in between I have seen....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : The propriety of the judge's conduct is in question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I have consulted the rules and I find that he can either raise it as a point of order or as a point of propriety. He began by asking whether this was proper. He ought to have introduced the point by saying why he was raising it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : I started with the question of propriety. I said it was a constitutional impropriety.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय .. (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : We are pointing out that the Chief Justice is trying to impede this legislation on the floor of this House. We are discussing his conduct not as judge in the Supreme Court but outside the court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not proper.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। आप कह रहे हैं कि प्रांतीय, तो किस की प्रांतीय ? क्या किसी जज के आचरण के आचरित्य पर सदन में चर्चा हो सकती है ? प्रांतीय किसी प्रांतीय के बारे में ही हो सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान हमें इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देता कि हम किसी न्यायाधीश के आचरण की यहां पर मालोचना करें।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : We are not discussing his conduct as *nyayadheek*.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We are raising the issue with regard to a statement made by him outside the Supreme Court.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि उन्होंने प्रदान के बाहर कहा है तो फिर उन्होंने वह एक व्यक्तिगत हैसियत में कहा है और उसमें प्रोप्रायटी का सवाल भी पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। फिर यह आपत्ति ही नहीं उठाई जा सकती है। यह आपत्ति तभी उठाई जा सकती है जब कि यह माना जाए कि उन्होंने चीफ जस्टिस की हैसियत में कहा है। लेकिन चीफ जस्टिस के आचरण पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो नहीं सकती है।

अगर वे कोई सक्वेटेंटिव मोशन लाना चाहते हैं तो लाये, आप उन्हें इजाजत दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is one point that I want to clarify so as to pin-point the debate. If at all somebody wants to put a question, then the point is this. The question is whether it is a matter to be raised on a point of order or as a point of propriety. I have gone through whatever little report I could get. The question is only a very limited one, and therefore, I have permitted the hon. Member.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is not just a limited question. You are opening the flood-gates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The limited point is whether the Chief Justice can question the rights of this House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I would beg of you to pull a veil over these proceedings and persuade my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy to drop this matter, because the last thing that we want is polemics in regard to the conduct of the Chief Justice unless we are ready with a substantive motion. Therefore, propriety can only relate to what is said to have been spoken by the Chief Justice at a meeting whose report appeared in the newspapers. We are not here to

discuss the propriety of the conduct of a citizen, Chief Justice or not, outside this House. If it is just a point of propriety, you may please limit yourself to proceedings in this House and things relative to the proceedings in the House. We should not spoil the atmosphere of the proceedings by injecting this tangle between the judiciary and the legislature.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I entirely agree with that view. I do not want to create an impression that there is a tussle going on between the Chief Justice of India and the Parliament of India (*Interruptions*). There is no dispute (*Interruptions*). They may shout at the top of their voice. But I will have my say. I will confine my remarks only to the limited point you have referred to (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I would like to make a statement.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I will confine my remarks to the limited reference that you have made.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I entirely agree with what has been said, that the last thing we desire is that there should be a discussion of the merits of what the Chief Justice has said. This matter was sprung on us. I only heard about it just before I came in....

SHRI RANGA : We did not even know it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are trying to discuss something the authenticity of which we do not know. We have no authentic report; we know only what has appeared in the newspapers. If even without discussion there is so much excitement, a discussion on this matter may lead to something for which we may be sorry later on. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : If you are admitting a discussion, it would be much better that the members of the House know what exactly the Chief Justice had said. Therefore, if time is given, I shall try to get from the Chief Justice a copy of what he said.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : A lawless Law Minister ! (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : He should resign. He is the most incompetent Minister. He is bringing the Chief Justice into disrepute. He wants to drag the Chief Justice into controversy. The other day he misbehaved here. Now he has done it again.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What I said was that I would try to get an authentic version of his speech.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He has crossed all standards and limits in this House (*Interruptions*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will first hear Acharya Kripalani. Then I will listen to others.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I know whether the criticism that is being offered is criticism against the Chief Justice in his capacity as Chief Justice or in his capacity as a citizen expressing his opinion ?

SHRI RANGA : Even if he were expressing his opinion as a citizen, people are free to say what they like.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Was he speaking in the course of conducting a case or was he speaking outside as a citizen ?

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : It is immaterial.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : He was speaking as a citizen of India and he has every right to do so.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Everybody has got the right to speak as a citizen and say whatever he likes. This is a sovereign Parliament and we can discuss whatever we like, we can discuss the statement made by the Chief Justice. When Mr. Dwivedy got up, after obtaining your permission, there was no occasion to create a furor in this House unnecessarily without listening to what he is going to say. Here is the report

in the press that the Chief Justice has said that by this amendment an attempt has been made to whittle down fundamental rights. It is quite right that he can say as a citizen of India, but what I want to bring home to all these members is this, that he will sit in judgment tomorrow. Suppose this Bill is passed, a writ petition is filed and he may sit on judgment over it. So, we can discuss whether it is proper for him to comment like this on the Bill.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : He is discussing the conduct of the Chief Justice.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has just said something which I find highly objectionable. Please allow me a minute.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The Chief Justice was speaking in his capacity as a private citizen. The hon. Member says that if a writ petition is filed, the Chief Justice sitting as the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court will react to it. This is discussing the conduct of the Chief Justice which no hon. Member is permitted to do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me make one thing clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not before hearing me. What the hon. Lady Member has said is entirely correct. Shri Kundu has said that the Chief Justice sitting as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India gives judgments according to his personal prejudice. This is the import of what he said,—that the Chief Justice does not listen to the arguments that are advanced before him but that he gives judgments on the basis of his personal prejudice. This is highly objectionable and I recommend that these remarks be expunged from the record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No further debate on this.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I am not going to speak. I want you to stop this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to stop this.

श्री मधु लिखड़े (मुंबेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप निर्णय लीजिये नहीं तो मामला और उलझ जायगा।

श्री रवि राय : यह नहीं चल सकता है आप अपनी रुलिंग दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : This is quite a serious matter and I do not think even Mr. Dwivedy, when he wrote to me a longish note, had any desire to have some sort of conflict or raise a controversy with the Chief Justice of India because his note is very clear.

As Acharya Kripalani has said rightly, recently his individual capacity the Chief Justice made a longish speech on the law of contempt. I have got a copy of it with me because I was studying it. As Acharya Kripalani has said he was speaking in his personal capacity and no body can take objection to that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I respect the wishes of the House and I also agree that we should not cast any aspersion on the conduct of the Chief Justice of India. But what is worrying me, and it is a matter of concern for the entire House and the country, is that reference is being made to a Bill which is under discussion in the House. Certainly the House can take note of it. Some of our friends want you to get an authorised copy.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is going into the merit.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Please stop him. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I have to place my point of view and you must give me proper opportunity. What I want to say is this.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I give you hearing. But one thing is, your remarks should not give rise to either controversy or create an impression that a certain feeling is here and certain remarks were made somewhere and they have been heard. You should not say anything about that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Here an attempt has been made to

prejudice issues in discussion. Here is a report published in the newspapers. I do not take all newspapers. This is a PTI report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can we not presume that this is made in his personal capacity? If you presume that, there is no point.....(Interruption)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Then it becomes all the more serious and there will not be so much objection. You must admit that it has been published. Some portions of it were under quotation. They have not been contradicted. Neither the Chief Justice has come forward with a statement 'I have made a personal remark.' There is no such thing before us. How do you come to that conclusion? I want to know because—you must bear with me—(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : You cannot listen to this, Sir.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is a deliberate attempt to whittle down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With the observations made by Acharyaji you agree. Your speech is likely to create an impression.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : That is going to be decided. There is no record. What has been published in the paper? On the basis of that I am coming to you. There is no question that it is a personal remark he has made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must conclude.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It would be difficult for me if you permit that. You will write to the Chief Justice to get.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. As I said in a personal capacity he has made certain observations and others who are not in favour of the Bill are also making similar observations, I take it in that light.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If you permit these interruptions, it will be impossible to function in this House. (*Interruptions*) When you have permitted me, you must listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By your speech, the grounds of propriety have been lost completely.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You must permit me. Have I said anything unparliamentary? Have I said something which is not connected with the issue raised before us?

Do you want to stop me like this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not unparliamentary. But even within the framework of the Constitution if anything is said here which is likely to create a sense...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is not impropriety.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; not impropriety. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is impossible to function.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkothai): It may be right or wrong, but we are entitled to put it before the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Sir, there is a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a point of order from this side.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If this is the case, at every stage, every speaker in this House would not be permitted to speak. I am relevant. If I am irrelevant, if I am going out of the way, you have a perfect right to call me to order. But I must be permitted to say what I want to say. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Prime Minister.

SRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I want to assure the hon. Member, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, that nobody is questioning his motives or his sincerity or his...

AN HON. MEMBER: discharge of his duties.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:.. discharge of his duties. Nobody wishes to suppress anything which he wishes to say. But he has himself agreed that it would not be proper to have a discussion here which may create acrimony..

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But it is. What is the use of saying "No?"

SHRI UMANATH: If only acrimony is introduced, there will be acrimony; other wise not. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:... whether you want it or not, that situation has already arisen, and therefore, I would appeal to Mr. Dwivedy to agree to drop the matter now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I want to.. point out one thing. Mr. Hidayatullah was immediately contradicted by Mr. Chatterjee. Was Mr. Chatterjee contradicting him as a Supreme Court judge? He was contradicting an individual who was giving his opinion. I suppose that every citizen of India has the right to give his opinion and his opinion before Parliament.

SHRI UMANATH: We have the right to discuss this also. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is closed. About this nothing will go on record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: ** **
** **

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Nothing has been recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see from the records, except your last sentence when certain bad things have been said—all these are not from your mouth—all the others have been recorded. There are some friends who said something from behind and therefore I said that the last sentence

need not be recorded. You can see that from the records that only the last sentence has not been recorded. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I have not said anything else. Please see whether I have said anything else. Thus see our records. I want you to see whether any of my sentences has been recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would call for the records in my room to see if there is any other sentence except the last sentence which has not been recorded. You have completed the last sentence.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I have not completed. I have not uttered it. How could this be recorded? Do you presume what I am going to utter? This is very strange you know what I was going to say. I want to know whether this is recorded or not. I shall utter the sentence and then I shall sit down. Otherwise the House will remain in suspense unless you permit my sentence to be recorded

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I allow it, others may speak from behind.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Nobody will speak. Nobody wants to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. They were also standing; you also know that Mr. Nath Pai was standing and everybody was standing. I shall permit the sentence to go on record provided others do not speak.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: What is the position now? Shall I complete the sentence?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Complete the sentence if you want to complete.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will that be recorded?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, that will be recorded.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: All right. Thank you. What I wanted to say was this, that since I found that the House was in an excited atmosphere and

since friends from all sections of the House expressed a desire that we should not take up the question at the moment, I respected the wishes of all sections of the House—I also know the implications because it was hardly my desire to do that—and therefore, I drop this matter for the present.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in order to remove any misunderstanding, let me explain to you and through you to the House, what you had written to him. Mr. Dwivedy has not been getting a fair deal from you.

Let me read out to you what you wrote to him. It was on that authority given by you that he was trying to speak. If you are not going to allow us to speak, we shall also play that game. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a heart patient. Let him speak.

SHRI NATH PAI: Let my heart go to hell. You cannot pull our legs like this. I want to finish this sentence.

You wrote to Shri Dwivedy in your own handwriting this letter:—

“Raise it”—

that means, raise the alleged reference to legislation in Parliament by the Chief Justice.

“Raise it when we take up Nath Pais Bill. In the mean time I shall keep Minister informed.”

The Leader of the House and the Law Minister should know that since the matter was very important, with your consent, with your permission, with your knowledge he sought to raise it. You gave him permission under rule 377. Nobody can say that it was without your permission. We owe it to you that Shri Dwivedy was allowed to complete his submission. When he was about to refer to it, he was interrupted. At no stage had he cast any aspersion on the Supreme Court Chief Justice. He wanted to refer to it with the permission of the Chair. Now that you have made an appeal, we want to drop it.

So far as shouting is concerned, whenever Shri Ranga raises, as a senior man,

[Shri Nath Pai]

not only as the leader of his party but also as a man who has contributed very largely to the freedom struggle, we show respect to him.

SHRI RANGA: Have I not shown it to you?

SHRI NATH PAI : You must be ashamed of your partymen doing like this. I have not done that in my life.

SHRI PILOO MODY rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No further provocation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will agree to no further provocation. If you accept that there was provocation. If you so accept, I will sit down.

SHRI UMANATH: We are not afraid of your weight. Do not show your size.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let me make it quite clear....(Interruption)

SHRI UMANATH: We are game for it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me make quite clear to these puny little Reds that just because they shout, we are not afraid. We are not afraid of what they do in the bazars; we are not afraid of what they do in the streets; we are not afraid of what they do in Parliament....(Innerruption). Did you hear me?

SHRI NATH PAI: Finally, may I make an appeal? Let the House return to the old atmosphere of mutual respect and tolerance. Tolerance and respect cannot be unilateral. In this House we have a multi-party system. Respect and tolerance will have to be reciprocal. If this is wanting, and responsibility will lie on those who will challenge it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री एस० एन० द्विवेदी, के लिए सब लोगों के हृदय में आदर है। कभी भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है कि श्री द्विवेदी बोलने के लिए खड़े हों और हमने मोर मचाया हो। इस

सदन में उन की बात हर दम ध्यान से सुनी जाती रही है। लेकिन आज इस मामले पर हम लोगों ने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया।

श्री नाथ पाई : जान बूझ कर, हर-कत के लिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जान बूझ कर नहीं। यह तो अपनी-अपनी समझ का सवाल है (व्यवधान) किसी को यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि हम किसी के बोलने के अधिकार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जिन मामलों पर हम उग्रता से अनुभव करते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के रूप में हम मांग कर सकते हैं कि अगर किसी के आचरण पर आपत्ति की जानी है, तो वह सबस्टैंटिव मोशन लाकर होना चाहिए, अन्यथा नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dwivedy was very eager to raise this issue. Therefore I requested him to raise it when we took it up. I may also tell him that there was no intention on anybody's part, neither the Chair nor anyone else, to show disrespect. Now let us stop it here once and for all.

Let us take up the debate further.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI rose—

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, before he starts his point of order, I apologise to Shri Dwivedy on behalf of Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Exactly five minutes too late.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस वक्त सदन के सामने जा कार्यवाही है वह है इस विधेयक पर चर्चा। ज. पहले हुआ उस से मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं। इस कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना

चाहता हूँ और उसके लिए मैं आप का ध्यान कुछ उद्धरणों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो मैंने शकघर साहब की किताब से लिए हैं। यह जो नाथ पै साहब का बिल है इस का शायद वर्गीकरण हुआ था और इसके महत्व को मद्देनजर रखते हुए शायद कमेटी ने इस को पहली श्रेणी में रखा था। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। यह बाकई महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि इस विधेयक पर पिछले साल से चर्चा चल रही है। एक महीने में दो शुक्रवार हम को निजी सदस्यों के विधेयकों पर चर्चा करने के लिए मिलते हैं। दो शुक्रवार निजी सदस्यों के संकल्पों और प्रस्तावों के ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए मिलते हैं। मैं आप से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ और इस सदन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक ही सदस्य के बिल पर एक डेढ़ साल से बहस चलती रहे और हर शुक्रवार को अगर वही बहस जारी रहे तो इस वक्त 190 विधेयक निजी सदस्यों के पेश हैं, अकेले मेरे 19 विधेयक हैं, तो उनका क्या होगा? तो ऐसा तो कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि दूसरे विधेयक महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इन का बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिए इस पर अब तक काफी बहस हो चुकी है। सरकार ने इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्तों को कबूल किया है। ठीक है न मेरी राय? मैं कानून मंत्री से पूछ रहा हूँ। उन का भाषण यहाँ पर हुआ है। मैं आप के मार्फत कानून मंत्री से पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Has the House not permitted that the Bill be discussed? That is the point of order then?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making a different point altogether, whether one Bill should exhaust all the time of the Private Members business throughout the session. He has informed me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That is for the House to decide.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Let him move a closure motion if he wants.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात आप सुन लीजिए। उसके बाद यह लोग कह सकते हैं। इसके बारे में मैं कुछ निर्णय आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। शकघर की किताब 626 और 627 पृष्ठ देखें। इसका शीर्षक है :

"Allocation of Time to Bills and Resolutions"

One of the important functions of the Committee is to recommend the allocation of time to all private members' Bills and resolutions: in the case of Bills, this is done after their introduction in the House and in the case of resolutions after they have been balloted. The maximum time allotted for consideration and subsequent stages of a Bill as also for discussion of a resolution is four hours.

After the adoption of the report of the Committee by the House, the allocation of time in respect of Bills and resolutions takes effect as if it were an order of the House."

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इम्पाटेंट बात पर तो कई दिन बहस होगी ही।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहां कह रहा हूँ कि न हो, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस बिल पर 25 घंटे बहस होनी चाहिए। मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए आप। नीचे केवल दो अपवाद अब तक के लिए हैं। एक विधेयक था सैठ गोविन्द दास का और खुद जवाहर लाल नेहरू के प्रस्ताव पर 4 घंटे के अतिरिक्त 15 मिनट समय उस का बढ़ाया गया था। एक दूसरा अपवाद हुआ है कि जिस में जो कार्यवाही यहाँ पर होती है वह अखबारों में छापने के बारे में और उसको इम्प्युनिटी देने के बारे में विधेयक उस पर डेढ़ घंटे समय बढ़ाया गया था। यह जब से लोक सभा बनी है, पिछले 18 सालों में यह एक या दो अपवाद

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हुए हैं, एक पन्द्रह मिनट का और दूसरा डेढ़ घंटे का ।

अब मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार ने इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्तों को कबूल किया और इस में यह परिष्पाटी है, यह कोई सिर्फ इन के बारे में नहीं है । मेरे कम्पनी डोनेशन वाले बिल को सरकार ने मान लिया था और इस को भी सरकार ने मान लिया है, तो मैं ने उसको वापस लिया । सरकार ने उस को रखा है । दूसरा मेरा विधेयक है मंत्रिमंडल की संख्या पर निर्बंध लगाने का ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है । एक घंटे के 18 हजार रुपये खर्च होते हैं । पन्द्रह मिनट का साढ़े चार हजार रुपया होता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is whether the House should encroach upon the time allotted to the Private Members' business to such a limit. This is the question. There are some precedents. We have to take a decision on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेस्ट्रिक्शन आन दि साईज आफ कौन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स का मेरा बिल था । उसको उन्होंने मान लिया गृह मंत्री ने, और कानून मंत्री ने । वह मैं ने वापस ले लिया ।

वह डिफेक्शन कमेटी को रेफर किया था । सरकारी विधेयक के तौर पर अब वह आया । तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब नाथ पै साहब के बिल के सिद्धान्त को सरकार ने कबूल किया है तो सरकार उसको रखे । 25 घंटे दे दे । मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन 190 निजी सदस्यों के बिल पड़े हुए हैं । मेरे 19 बिल पड़े हुए हैं । मेरी राय में वह उतने ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं जितना महत्वपूर्ण इन का है । कम-से-कम उस में से कुछ बिल तो हैं ही इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस पर बहस अब स्थगित की जाय और गोविन्द मेनन साहब से का जाय कि अगर सरकार

इस को मानती है और सरकार ने यह कहा है, यह मैं अपने मन की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह तो कार्यवाही में छपा है सरकार ने इस के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया है, तो सरकार आश्वासन दे दे और दूसरा बिल ले आए । एसेंशियल सर्विसेज मेन्टिनेंस बिल है, हम नहीं चाहते [व्यवधान]

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : इनके 19 बिल को सरकारी टाइम दे दिया जाय ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब आप अपनी बात बाद में कह सकते हैं । अभी आप कह रहे थे कि आप किसी को टोकते नहीं ।

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDI: This is an interruption and not 'tokna'. I think, Mr. Limaye will agree that this is permitted in all Parliaments.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । मैं कहां आपत्ति कर रहा हूं ? तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि दूसरे निजी सदस्यों का जो विधेयकों का समय है वह खत्म न किया जाय । सरकार भी जब उसको कबूल कर रही है तो उन को हिम्मत क्यों नहीं है ? वह खुद बिल लेकर आए । सरकारी टाइम में से 25 घंटे दिए जाय । हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । लेकिन हमारे 19 बिलों को और दूसरे सदस्यों के जो 190 बिल हैं उनको न रोका जाय ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु लिमये ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है । इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि श्री नाथ पै का विधेयक महत्वपूर्ण है । सदन उस पर चर्चा करना चाहता है । अधिक समय चाहता है लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या जो निजी सदस्यों के विधेयकों और संकल्पों के लिए समय है उस में से समय लिया जाय या सरकार ने जब श्री नाथ पै के विधेयक के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लिया है तो सरकार उस पर विधेयक लाए । प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स का जो समय है

उस का अपना महत्व है, उस का अपना मूल्य है। एक विधेयक के लिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब विधेयकों का दरवाजा बंद हो जाय, यह मेरे मित्र श्री नाथ पै भी नहीं चाहेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ आप निर्णय करें और सदन निर्णय करे कि श्री नाथ पै का विधेयक सरकार के द्वारा आए और बाकी के और गैर-सरकारी विधेयकों को पेश करने का मौका मिले।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): We all want the Private Members' Bills time not to be encroached upon. But I remember, Mr. Anthony had a Resolution or a Bill in regard to languages which went on for three or four weeks. I am not asking for that sort of discussion. We are at the end of the Session. We know that Government, even if it accepts the suggestion, cannot bring it up during this Session. But there is a probability of this Bill being accepted here and now today. There is no reason why there should be the dilatory proceedings in this fashion... (*Interruptions*). There has been a precedent. Mr. Anthony's Resolution took more than three days of the non-official time. I know some of the reasons why they are motivated like this. You can give four hours time and finish it.

16 hrs.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDI: Only the Committee of which you are the Chairman decides the time. The Committee has given 4½ hours for the discussion of this Bill. So, there is no question that the time of other Bills are being taken. The Committee has taken into consideration all aspects and provided time for other Bills.

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र मधु लिमये ने बहुत जैनुइन सवाल रखा है। हर मेम्बर को राइट है कि वह अपने बिल को यहां पेश कर सकता है, 19 बिल तो अकेले मधु लिमये जी के ह और इस हाउस में 521 मेम्बर हैं। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि नाथ पाई जी ने जो बिल यहां पर पेश किया है, वह बड़ा महत्व-

पूर्ण है, लेकिन इसमें भी भेद है—जैसा मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि सरकार इसको चाहती है, जब सरकार इसको चाहती है तो इस बिल को यहाँ सस्पेंड कर दीजिये और सरकार दूसरा बिल यहां पर ले आवे, उस पर फिर आप चाहें 48 घण्टे डिस्कशन के लिये दीजिये, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। दूसरे प्राइवेट मेम्बरों के बिलों के लिये क्यों रोड़ा डाल रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि मधु लिमये जी की मांग जायज है।

SHRI RANGA (Srikulam) : I am opposed to the Bill, but here I would like to support the point of order raised by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye. Government has already come out some time ago, through the Law Minister, in support of the principles underlying this Bill. We opposed it, but the Parliament, with the support of Government, sent it up to the Joint Committee. This has come up before us and this is the stage which we have now. Would it not redound to the credit of this Government, would it not be proper for this Government to undertake to shoulder the whole responsibility of this Bill and make it their own, and bring forward the Bill in some modified form or some such thing, as their own Bill, and give official time to this Bill, thus giving the fullest opportunity to this House to discuss this matter properly? My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai said the other day that he could not agree with me in regard to my attitude to this Bill. But on one point we both agreed and I am one with him on that point, namely, that Parliament should be given full time for the discussion of this Bill. Only four hours have been allotted. This time is not enough. I would plead with the Chair that this is an important Bill affecting the Fundamental Rights of the citizens which are accorded by the Constitution of India.

Whether some of our hon. friends sitting over there are in agreement with Fundamental Rights or not, is another matter. But, the time that is sought to be given to this important Bill is most insufficient and I would plead with the Chair that plenty of time must be given for the discussion of

[Shri Ranga]

this Bill. I raised it then. You were good enough, Mr. Nath Pai was also good enough, and the House has cooperated in having given so much time. I am grateful to all of you. But, at the same time, would it not be proper for this Government, that they come forward more courageously and say, this is a Bill of such importance and magnitude and we are in favour of it, and we are prepared to take it as our own. They can bring up this bill as their own Bill and we can have a discussion. Would it not be proper, Sir, that the House also should have some consideration for the Movers of the other Bills? Non-official time need not be taken away and Government may bring it up as their own Bill. But one thing I want to make clear. Even if Government brings it up as their own Bill, I myself, our party, and our friends in this House, and in the country also, would go on fighting it in the constitutional manner, in every possible decent way.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): After all, it is Shri Nath Pai's right as a non-official member to bring a Bill, and I think it is Government's duty to support the Bill if it thinks that the principle is acceptable to Government. We have now proceeded for so many days. There has been a Joint Committee on it over which you presided. Now at the last moment to say that it should be withdrawn by Shri Nath Pai and a fresh Bill should be brought forward by Government is, to put it at the lowest, only dilatory tactics. As to whether Shri Nath Pai should withdraw it or not, it is for him to decide. But I think you have inherent power, if necessary, in consultation with the Leader of the House to allot time even on official days for a Bill like this. Because Government support a Bill, it does not become a Government Bill.

Therefore, I would submit that after having gone all these days with the Bill, it would be wrong to make such a suggestion. To make such a suggestion would be dilatory tactics. I do not agree to it.

SHRI NATH PAI: We also know some elements of procedure (*Interruptions*). Their expectation from you that we should

follow the procedure, I regard as a compliment. But sometimes it tends to be punishing those who try to follow it too scrupulously. Earlier, you remarked when I rose 'Mr. Nath Pai, you are rising again'. I do not know when 'first' becomes 'again so far as that adverb is concerned....(*Interruptions*). My hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, interrupts. He does not know what happened in the House. For him this is another club where he will condescend to attend when he likes. Let him interrupt about something only when he knows about what happened.

Prof. Ranga and Shri Anthony and a number of other distinguished members made the very content point that the matter is important, so enough time should be given. There was a consensus of opinion that the matter being important and of such far-reaching consequence there should be enough time. Today, we are finding just the reverse arguments, this is important, but others' time is being curtailed. I do not know under what rules of procedure whereby a matter under discussion is sought to be prevented from being discussed and its time curtailed. Whatever other objections they may have— they may have legitimate objections. I fail to understand why this sort of argument is advanced.

Prof. Ranga will recall that when first the question of extension of time was mentioned by him, I heartily welcomed it. It was after hearing views on that that a decision was taken in connection with the time. I think Shri Frank Anthony wanted something like 15 hours for this.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: He said 50.

SHRI NATH PAI: If this is to be taken up consecutively on Monday and Tuesday, I have no objection. But I fail to understand this argument: 'Nath Pai, hand over your Bill'. I shall never agree to it. It may be defeated or destroyed. But I shall not agree to handing it over.

As regards the rights of other members, Shri Limaye was not present here. We very much missed his presence and he is making good for it now. He was incarcerated in Monghyr. We tried to raise the matter here. You know it was discussed.

My point is also a point of order. Because a member was absent, can a matter which was raised, discussed and resolved, be raised indefinitely? Is the record binding only on us? Was not the question raised debated and discussed and decided upon? If so, I fail to understand while I appreciate your leniency and generosity how the procedure is being departed from on a matter once decided upon by you, and why it is sought to be raised again.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli)
Let us not waste time. There are only 2½ hours. Let us start.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I fully agree that so far as the time allocation up till now is concerned, one hour and fifty minutes are left. Today we can proceed. Because many members pleaded in the committee that as an exceptional case extension of time should be given, maximum allocation was made. Because we are supposed to make a maximum allocation of four hours, I said let it be four and a half hours leaving a little margin. I must present the other side also. Some members complained that if this goes on it is not likely to conclude even in this session and their Bills would not get a chance. On behalf of the Government the Law Minister has already said that it is not a question of changing the character or the sponsorship of the Bill. For finding time we will have to refer the matter to the committee next time, because these four and a half hours will be exhausted if we sit continuously. So, we will have to take a decision on that issue whether further extension should be given or not. But the main valid point that has been made according to me is that the total time that we have spent on this Bill since it was introduced is 11 hours and 53 minutes. I would like Government to provide some time for this Bill.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY:
Is that the time taken after the Bill came from the Select Committee?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before and after, total time.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY: Probably I do not make a demonstration of it, but I know the procedure.

This Bill when it comes again from the Select Committee is a new Bill before the House. If you take the total time, the number of hours in the Select Committee can also be included and then probably it will be 50 hours or more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not right. You are making an injustice. This Bill has taken a total time of more than 11 hours from private members' time. I would like the Government to make up their mind. We will take it up with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Objection has been raised, but for today time has been allotted. Later on we will find some time, that is all.

16.13 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI TARKESWARI SINHA** in the Chair]

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI (Guna): It is admitted by all that this is a very important Bill. Therefore, on the previous occasion I was much pained to see that a Congress Member sitting behind me, I do not know his name, imputed motives to those who spoke against the Bill. I could have understood his imputing motives to the member of the Swatantra Party; as he happened to be a Raja, he thought that he was opposing because he wanted to preserve his privy purse. I do not know where the question of the privy purse comes in this Bill whether you pass it or not. These privy purses are regulated by treaties between two parties. They have nothing to do with the Bill.

Then there was a Congress member, my friend to the left, Mrs. Mukherji, he said that she is Birla's agent. This Bill has nothing to do with Birlas, because you had the right, Government had the right, but no property of the Birlas or Dalmias or Tatas were confiscated, rather it is the property of the poor people and they suffer. So, I do not understand why motives should be imputed to persons who speak for or against the Bill.

First of all this is not merely a legal question. Beyond that it is a political question, social question, economic question and moral question above all. So far as lawyers

[Shri J.B. Kripalani]

are concerned, my friend Mr. Chatterjee would kindly excuse me if I say—once got a brief to speak that these fundamental rights are unalterable. That brief was with money. Now he has another brief within himself without money. So the lawyers speak according to the occasion.

SHRI N.C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Lawyers speak according to their instructions. Here I spoke only as an elected Member of Parliament.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI: I remember a story. A man accused of having committed a murder was brought before the court. Then the prosecution advocate began to argue with his stock arguments. At the end the Judge asked the person, 'Are you guilty or not?'. He said, 'I know I am not guilty but after hearing the argument of the prosecution, I begin to feel that I may be guilty'. This is not a question to be legally decided. But it has to be decided from other points of view. They also include our claim to humanity. Apart from the political, economic and social and moral aspects, the very basis of our humanity is involved whether we have these fundamental rights or we abrogate them.

The fundamental rights are not peculiar to us. It is said that the concept as to what is right or what is wrong is changing. It may be that economic and the moral concepts may be changing. But I have yet to know of a human being who does not want freedom of speech and the freedom of conscience and freedom of association or any minority which will not require their rights to be protected. Democracy to-day does not mean as it used to mean, the rule of the majority. It means that respect must be paid to the rights of the minority. If that is not done, then I say that we have abrogated the Constitution. Most of us, 90 per cent of us here are Hindus. There may be a wave of fanaticism and we may say that India shall be a Hindu country and no Mussalman or Christian has the right to live here. You can do that with your majority.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Has it been done?

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI: In Italy was it not done? In Germany has it not been done? This conception of fundamental rights is as old as, may I submit, as the Greek philosophy. The Stoics considered that there is a moral law implanted in every human heart and they called it the law of nature. Then the law of nature traversed to Rome. The Romans were conducting the Government of many peoples and they found that the principles that governed the laws were common to many people and, therefore, they made that as a source of law.

If I mistake not, they called it *jus gentium*. Then came the Christians. The Christians knew all these views and they propagated that the law of nations, is the moral law that abides in every human heart. Then came the French Revolution. In the French Revolution these moral precepts were given a political form. Then they became what are known as the fundamental rights. And today, these very fundamental rights have been turned into human rights the rights of man as adopted by the UNO. It is nothing new. In many Constitutions, these fundamental rights are protected.

Then we must remember that we have got the directive principles and also the fundamental rights. Directive principles are such that they have to be evolved, that we have to come to that goal, but for these fundamental rights, you have not to go to the goal; they are there, present. They can be enforced today. Therefore, they were made justiciable. Not only were they made justiciable, but it is also said that the State shall not abridge or abrogate any of these laws. Mark the word "State". The State is not the legislature; the State is not the judiciary; the State is not the executive. The State consists of all these three branches. Therefore, the judiciary was prohibited from interfering with them; the legislature was prohibited from interfering with them; and the executive was prohibited from interfering with them.

I am told that the sovereignty resides with the people. I am yet to find the people; I have not found them. Well, Mr. Nath Pai might have found them. First

of all, we do not swear allegiance to the people of India; nor do we swear allegiance to the Parliament. To whom did we swear allegiance? To the Constitution. But take it for granted that the people are sovereign. I would submit by whatever logic you may argue you may argue by the dialectic logic you cannot make the people equal to Parliament; you cannot make people equal to the majority in the Parliament, may be of two or three; you cannot make people equal to the Cabinet, because the Cabinet decides all the legislation here. Even Mr Nath Pai's Bill will be passed only when it is supported by the Cabinet. He cannot get it passed otherwise.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Even if the Supreme Court decides by a majority of one.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI : I do not mind your interruptions. You only show your wisdom. That is all. It does not affect me at all. I was telling you that the majority in the Cabinet becomes the sovereign people. And when did Mr. Nath Pai consider this Parliament, the majority in it representative? Did he consider it representative when we were discussing the Czechoslovakian question? If there had been a general vote, a referendum, a free vote—not in Parliament—if there had been a free vote and a reference made to the people, I am sure, and he also will agree with me, that the policy of the Government would have been considered wrong.

And the other day there was the strike by the Government employees. If you take a referendum in the country, the Government will be obliged to take every person who has been so far dismissed.

You know there are certain Constitutions where provisions are made for referendum on certain vital issues. If the people were sovereign and in their place the Parliament was sovereign, there will be no question of providing for any referendum in any Constitution whatsoever.

I now come to a very important point. I was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights appointed by the Constituent Assembly. I will tell you the whole history. I told the Members "There

are no fundamental rights now. Every Government finds ways and means to get round the fundamental rights. We are engaged in a useless activity." They said, "No. Fundamental Rights must be incorporated in our Constitution. We shall see that they are irrevocable."

There were two or three lady members. They said, put down the right that the women can discard the *purdah*. I said, nobody has taken to task any woman for discarding the *purdah*. But the modern women do not have a *purdah*. They have a mask of powder and paint. You can never penetrate through it. You can penetrate through the *purdah*. Who knows, the paint and powder may be poisonous, but you cannot.

SHRI NATH PAI: You cannot what?

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI: That I leave to the younger people.

SHRI NATH PAI: To be poisoned? It is rather very unkind of you!

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI ; They (the members of the Sub-Committee) said, "Mr. Chairman, remember that this country consists of so many minorities. We want that these minorities should be protected. You know what the communal situation is. We, therefore, want to make these principles inalienable by the Parliament." So, we denied power to ourselves. It was a self-denying ordinance that we passed against ourselves. We were to be the Parliament, but we said, no; we shall not have this right of abrogating or annulling these fundamental rights. This is the whole history of how the fundamental rights came to be incorporated in our Constitution. They are incorporated in other Constitutions also. For instance, you have the American Constitution. The Declaration of Independence. It says:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are equal, created equal and that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights."

I want Mr Nath Pai to remember this.

SHRI NATH PAI: I know that by heart.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Among those are life liberty and pursuit of happiness. To secure these human rights, government are formed. This government is not there to abrogate the whole ideal. The whole Government—judiciary, executive and the legislature—are there to uphold these rights. These rights are guaranteed to us. This is nothing new that we did. These rights are inalienable. Remember you may take away if you like the rights to property. For that you find out other methods. You are not going to throw away the baby with the bath water. When you abrogate all other human rights, you make human beings as animals. Do you want to reduce us to animals? We have certain rights as human beings and we must preserve those rights against all authority because they are fundamental and because they go to the very root of our very being. If we do not have them, we are not human beings. Why do you want to reduce us to that? Is it in order that you may not be able to pay a little compensation to some miserable persons that might have some? This is not the way to protect socialism. So far as socialism is concerned, you have been able to nationalise what you call Life Insurance. Have the fundamental rights stood in your way? You have been thinking of nationalising banks and you have done something towards that direction though it may be an eye-wash. Nobody has prohibited you from nationalising anything connected with national activity, commerce or industry. You have been doing it so often!

Another thing is that we have changed our Constitution many times in these 21 years—this is a record. No where else has the Constitution been changed so often? My hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, said that the framers of our Constitution said that our Constitution is elastic. I might say that a girl is beautiful. Does it mean that in every part she is beautiful?

SHRI NATH PAI: How do you feel that? Which is that part that you choose?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I shall tell you how it is. It is on the whole.

So the whole of the Constitution may be elastic. But this particular item cannot

be called elastic. What can I do? They laugh; they do not understand the arguments.

SHRI NATH PAI: I am most respectful to you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must conclude now. He cannot take away the entire time of the House.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: The other thing is this. For God's sake, don't do this. We have got one little institution, the courts, to guard these rights, which England has left with us. This is more valuable than any other thing. It was the supremacy of the courts of law. In this also, unfortunately, there has been deterioration. But, there is one Supreme Court in which every Indian believes.

I was given a calculation by my hon. friend that so many Judges were for giving Parliament the power of amendment and so many Judges were not for it and that the number of Judges not for it was certainly smaller than of the Judges for it. But he is a barrister and he ought to know that the final judgment prevails. I hope, my lawyer friends behind me will bear me out that as long as that judgment remains, you will be going against the Supreme Court; you will be doing great injustice to our Constitution; you will be doing great injustice to our rights if the final judgment is changed unless it is changed by the Court itself in any future reference.

Therefore, I say that on a very delicate task we are assembled here. Let everybody exercise his judgment clearly and conscientiously looking to the facts of our country looking at the circumstances in which we are living and vote accordingly. I hope, no whip will be used by any party in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhandare. May I appeal to Members that as many Members are desirous of speaking they would confine their remarks to ten minutes?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): This should have been announced in the beginning. Now some

parties have taken half an hour and others are left with ten minutes' only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Things that have happened cannot be undone now. It is my duty to regulate the debate and give a chance to Members as far as I can. Therefore I would request Members to confine their remarks to ten minutes. I have to accommodate the maximum number.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Chairman, we are now applying our mind to the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. I have moved certain amendments to the Bill that has emerged from the Select Committee. I hope, with those amendments the Bill will be restored to its original position and will restore the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution.

When we say that Parliament should have power to amend the Constitution it shocks many Members of the House and many citizens of this country. A chain of reaction is set in in their minds. This chain of reaction is created because of fear and apprehension that prevails in their minds arising out of and due to misunderstanding of the Constitution of India and the facts of life.

It has been said and repeated *Adnauseum* that the Constitution has been amended so many times that it is a record by itself. Let me draw your attention to the simple fact that out of 21 amendments that have been effected to the Constitution only three amendments deal with fundamental rights. Only three times the Constitution has been amended so far as fundamental rights are concerned. We have to remember that.

And what are the fundamental rights that have been touched or amended by the amending process? Only one, that is, the right dealing with property. No other fundamental right has been touched during the last 17 years.

Now, it has been said that once power is given, the power may be utilised or misused at any time to take away the rights of the minorities. It is a fantastic proposition which has been advanced by some of the

Members and this campaign has been carried on that the rights of the minorities will be taken away.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : That fantastic proposition was before the Constituent Assembly.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I have gone through the records of the Constituent Assembly. Unfortunately, being born very late, I was not a member of it. But at the same time, I have gone through the records, the documents, which deal with the framing of the Indian Constitution. What happened at a particular time when a particular measure or a particular article was hammered out and enshrined in the Constitution, every word of it, Madam chairman, believe it or not, I have gone through. I am coming to that point.

My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye said, "Since you have been associated with Dr. Ambedkar, do you really think that Parliament should be allowed to have the right to amend the Constitution, more specially article 32?" I say, "No". No power on earth will allow Parliament to amend article 32 and no power on earth will allow Parliament to take away the rights of the minorities. Why is it that I say so emphatically? In different parts of the world, different countries have different Constitutions. And those Constitutions deal with the provision of amending the Constitution. Let me give one illustration of the British Constitution. The British Constitution is the most flexible Constitution. At any time, any provision of the Constitution could be amended by a simple legislative process. It is the most flexible Constitution. And yet what is the position? When we talk of the British Constitution, they say, the conditions and situations are different. In the United Kingdom, the British people are totally different and all that. Why is it that we should show suspicion and doubt about the capacity and the ability of the Indian people? Since we have accepted the Constitution, we must be earnest to work out the Constitution. The British Constitution is the most flexible Constitution in the world. There is the *habus-corpus* Act. Since it is an open society, has it been amended? I doubt very much,

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

because Parliament possesses vast powers to amend any portion of the Constitution by a simple legislative process, the British people will go to the extent of amending any provision of the Constitution.

I would like to draw your attention to one remark that has been made by Dicey. He has said that the British Parliament is so sovereign, so dictatorial, that it can pass any law, the law that all blue-eyed people should be murdered. But the British people should go mad before they accept it. The Members of British Parliament must be idiotic to pass such a law. There are certain sanctions, certain limitations which cannot be overcome when we talk of Parliament's right to amend the Constitution.

Then, take the illustration of the American Constitution. The American Constitution is the most rigid Constitution. The American Constitution is based on individualistic philosophy. But has not the American Constitution been amended in respect of the property rights?

Since Acharya Kripalani has quoted a certain portion of the American Declaration of Rights, let me deal with it also in the same proportion. When there was a conflict between the individual rights of the industry, when there was a conflict between the interests of the vast masses and the industry, under the New Deal, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared to the world that in case of conflict, the rights of the Congress to amend the property rights must prevail.

“A national emergency productive of wide-spread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens inter-state commerce, affects the public welfare, and undermines the standards of living of the American people, is hereby declared to exist.”

He said, “It cannot exist to the detriment of the masses, to the detriment of the workers, to the detriment of the individuals; and to that extent I shall get the new deal passed even though it was struck three times by the Supreme

Court. If there is a conflict between the individual rights, the fundamental rights, and the rights and progress of the society, the rights of the society and progress must prevail.” This is from the American Constitution.

Do you really think that because we are talking of the right of Parliament to amend the Constitution, we shall amend any portion of the Constitution? What is the history of the past eighteen years? Why is it that the Constitution cannot be amended so far as the Fundamental Rights are concerned? No people are interested in destroying their own sovereignty; no people are interested in destroying their own Fundamental Rights, but in case of conflict between the individual rights and the rights of the society, then only the rights of the society must prevail over the rights of the individual. Why do I say so? I say so because of this, we must go back to the Constitution itself.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude. There are many members who want to speak. I would, therefore, request him to confine his remarks only to ten minutes.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : We are taking the matter to the Business Advisory Committee, so that the time could be extended. This has been the desire expressed by the members. We are not going to finish this measure within the time allotted. We are going to get the time extended again. I will finish in five minutes.

I was trying to draw your attention to the Constitution itself. When we talk of amendment of the Constitution, two questions must be kept in mind; one is, what is the Constitution? This is a philosophical question, and the other, what is it that it is intended to be? It is a question of achieving certain objectives. We must bear in our mind both these concepts when we deal with the right of Parliament to amend the Constitution.

We have incorporated in our Constitution to deal with the first question as to what is the Constitution—a certain philo-

sophy which we want to pursue and follow. Let me lay down the first proposition that our Constitution is a social document; it does not simply describe the institutions or the separation of powers or the division of powers or the federal principle of division powers; it is a social document which incorporates a social philosophy in it. Therefore, I would like to read only a line or two from pages 75 and 76 of Austin's Book, "The Indian Constitution—a corner stone of the Nation". I am thankful to Acharya Kripalani; he has given the history as to how the Fundamental Rights were divided and incorporated into two different chapters, namely Chapter III and IV, Now what is the right of an individual? As Laskie said "The right of an individual is an interest which is recognised and preserved by the society." The Directive Principles are principles which deal with the destinies of the people; they give directions as to how to carve out their destiny. I will read out that portion:

"The Directive Principles of State policy....."

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): Are they justiciable?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : They give directions to the Indian society. If time permits, I will read out what Mr. Ranga said at the time the Directive Principles were framed, and what Dr. Ambedkar had said when the Directive Principles were framed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must conclude.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : These fundamental rights deal with that aspect of the exercise of power by the State; it says, the State shall not be allowed to take away those Fundamental Rights. But it is the Directive Principles which give direction to the State to implement them. They must implement them so that progress of society must be achieved. Let us not forget that Directive Principles are not only pious platitudes. This is what Dr. Ambedkar had said;—

"I find that these directive principles are made a matter of fun both by jud-

ges and by lawyers appearing before them. Article 37 of the Directive Principles has been made a butt of ridicule".

He goes on saying that these are the very fundamental principles for the governance of the society. These are the instruments of instructions given to the party in power that it shall have no title-deed to power unless it follows the directive principles. This is the importance of the directive principles. And that is the difference between the fundamental right of an individual and that of the society. In case of any conflict between the individual's fundamental right and that of the society, the interest of the society must prevail.

One more point and I finish. What was the position of the Supreme Court? They had realised this position, namely, in case of conflict between the individual right and the directive principles, right of the State to move society forward, who should be the arbiter? It is the Supreme Court this which will be the arbiter. I am just reading one sentence. After framing the Constitution we installed supreme power in the judiciary. This is what Mr. Austin says in his book, 'The Indian Constitution' corner stone of a nation :

"The Supreme Court first appeared in the proceedings of the Assembly in its role as guardian of the social revolution".

The role assigned was 'guardian of the social revolution'. That was the role assigned to the Supreme Court. If I am permitted to quote some of the illustrations....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please Conclude. Let him conclude that sentence.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It was envisaged that the Supreme Court would be the guardian of the social revolution. The question arises whether the Supreme Court has acted as an instrument of the social revolution or it has thwarted the progress of society by giving the judgment. Under the American Constitution or the British Constitution, on the question of

[Shri R. D. Bhandare.]

property, nationalisation of industry and all that, the supreme court and the high court did not thwart the social progress of society.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more sentences. Shri Goyal.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Parliament is supreme. Parliament must have the right to amend the Constitution.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I am grateful to you for giving this opportunity but I hope you will be indulgent to me so far as time is concerned. We rise to oppose, Madam Chairman, this Constitution Amendment Bill which seeks to enlarge the Scope of Article 368 in order to cover the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered in the case of Golaknath on the 27th February, 1967 by a special bench of 11 judges, which lays down that Article 368 merely prescribes certain procedures in the matter of amendment of the Constitution, and does not confer on Parliament, either expressly or impliedly, the power to amend or abridge the fundamental rights. I have got great respect for Shri Nath Pai who has not only legal acumen but also possesses the fine art of oratory and has also done a good deal of work on this Bill. But as a democrat, I think he will permit me to differ from his point of view. Because it is an article of faith with us, our Party decided even to abstain from the proceedings of the Joint Committee. We know that ours is a constitutional democracy in which three institutions have been created, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. They are all to work each within its own limits and none to overstep the limits prescribed by the Constitution. That also implies that our Constitution is supreme. All other wings, whether it is Parliament or judiciary are creatures of the Constitution. That is why even when a member seeks election, he has to subscribe to an oath to the Constitution, and having been elected as a member of this House or any State legislature, he has to take an oath that he will remain faithful to the Constitution.

Now it is our duty to uphold the judgment delivered by a Special Bench of 11

Judges. Shri Nath Pai was quoting judgments which have been overruled, the Judgment delivered in Shankari Prasad's case and that delivered in Sajjan Singh's case. As a barrister, I have to draw his attention and say that overruled judgments cannot be cited as good authority.

What is the position in our country today? What does Shri Nath Pai want? Where is the necessity for this Bill? Has he built up a case for bringing forward this piece of legislation? Because he is not pleading that any fundamental rights need be amended, abridged or abrogated. Does he only want to re-establish the supremacy of Parliament? Does he only want it for a matter of record? I could understand it if he had made out a case for abridging or abrogating fundamental rights.

When we are proposing to give this power to Parliament even to amend fundamental rights, what does it actually mean? We know that Parliament these days is the rule of majority. Shri Nath Pai has enough experience of how it functions. Whenever these fundamental rights have been put in jeopardy, he has always been a great defender of those rights. I want to ask him in all fairness whether, by investing Parliament with these powers, he is not investing the majority in Parliament with this authority. Knowing the way it functions, the coercive whips used for the purpose, can any powerful Prime Minister or Home Minister not manage to abrogate the entire chapter of fundamental rights once this Bill succeeds in getting through? Once Parliament is given the authority to abrogate fundamental rights, this power will be an instrument in the hands of the majority which will be able to utilise it to its purpose whenever it feels convenient or necessary.

SHRI NATH PAI: Did it not have those powers before 27th February?

17 Mrs.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: It did have. In all developed democracies, there are three checks on the arbitrary function-

ing of the executive. There is enlightened public opinion, there is a responsible and strong opposition and there is also a spirit of compromise by means of conventions, but in our country none of these three checks is operating. We are wholly lacking in them and it will be very dangerous in our nascent state of democracy to accept Mr. Nath Pai's Bill.

As I have submitted, it is the majority which in fact functions through Parliament because the minority can only plead or demonstrate, but its voice is not effective and it is reduced to the status of a helpless spectator. It was on account of this that our founding fathers who were men of vision, who were men of imagination and had the liberal spirit, decided to create this chapter on fundamental rights in order to guarantee the freedom of the people against the actions of the executive. That is why they provided article 32 that any citizen can move the highest court of the country for the enforcement of these fundamental rights whenever there was an attack or invasion on those rights. That is why a provision was made in article 13(2) to the effect that if Parliament or Government wants to abridge or abrogate fundamental rights through any law, it will be void to that extent. In Golak Nath's case the Supreme Court has come to our rescue to guarantee the freedom of the citizen.

Acharya Kripalani was saying that in a period of 18 years our Constitution has been amended 21 times and this is the twenty-second. Why has the Constitution been so often amended? The reason is that the executive found the check that is being exercised from time to time on their power by the Supreme Court to be distasteful and that is why in order to get over the judgments of the Supreme Court, the Government or rather the majority has always found it convenient to change the Constitution. Considering the fact that reasonable restrictions have already been imposed on the exercise of these fundamental rights where are the fundamental rights today in their original form? We know that the property of any citizen can be acquired in the public interest. Reasonable restrictions on the freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution have also been imposed and

upheld by the Courts. But what is being done now by Mr. Nath Pai's Bill will have two effects. Firstly, as a lawyer I apprehend that this will be struck down by the Courts. It was not a question of six Judges against five, it is the judgment of 11 Judges because the historic judgment is the result of the labour and consideration and thought given by the 11 Judges who constituted the Bench. In order to get over the effect of that judgment this Bill is being brought and the Government has conveniently left it to Mr. Nath Pai. The Government does not want to share the blame. Mr. Limaye suggested that it should be adopted as a Government Bill.

But the Government, on the one hand, does not want to share the blame and on the other hand, the Government through Mr. Nath Pai is anxious that this Bill is passed. I am grateful to the three sisters of our motherland, Shrimati Subeta Kripalani, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee and Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha who have come forward to uphold these fundamental rights when they are in jeopardy and they have spearheaded the movement that this is a matter of conscience, this is a matter of principle and there should be no quarrel in such matters. I consider them as Sita and Draupadi or in more recent times Durga and Rani of Jhansi and these three sisters of our motherland have come forward to protect the freedom of the citizens of India, when these fundamental rights are in jeopardy. I was suggesting that this Bill of Mr. Nath Pai, if passed, will be struck down.

श्रीवती लक्ष्मी कान्तन्ना (खम्मम) : मैं एक बात पूछना चाहती हूँ। जो लेडीज फेवर में बोलती हैं वह कोनसी लिस्ट में आती हैं और खिलाफ होती हैं वह कोनसी लिस्ट में आती हैं ?

SHRI SHRI GHAND GOYAL: My apprehension is that this Bill if passed by Parliament, is likely to be struck down by the Supreme Court and my reasons are two. Firstly the Supreme Court has said clearly, Mr. Hidayatullah, in a separate judgment as well as the majority judgment that the Parliament has no power to amend the fundamental rights and if it is so, it

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

will be violative of the provisions made in Article 13 and my second reasons is: what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. Now what is being done? Mr. Nath Pai is bringing this Bill in order to get over the judgment of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has said that what cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly. If we amend the Constitution, my submission in this respect is that since the Supreme Court has laid down an injunction, has made specific binding and has clearly laid down that the Parliament has no power to abrogate or abridge the fundamental rights and the Supreme Court has also laid down that whatever force it gives, it hardly matters and if it is law, it will be declared void if it abrogates or abridges the fundamental rights.

Now, the question is,

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 16 minutes. Please conclude. If you do not conclude, I will call the next speaker.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Only a few minutes more. So far as the Constituent Assembly is concerned, no provision has been laid down in our Constitution which enables the Parliament to convert itself into a Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly was constituted by the Indian Independence Act and prior to that by that Mission; I have to make my submission that since Parliament cannot convert itself into a Constituent Assembly, we have to seek the help of the people. If we really want to change these fundamental rights, we have to appeal to the people because when we contested our election, this was never the issue before us. We have never sought the mandate of the people on this issue. If you want to abridge the fundamental rights we have to seek the help of the people, and Parliament can do it and the Constitution allows it, because there are the residual powers, to convene a Constituent Assembly which will be in a position to settle the matter.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : There is a great deal of controversy over the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and the question is, should

there be a power of amendment in the Constitution or should it be permanently a rigid Constitution. A case has been made out that the fundamental rights are natural rights and they should never be abridged, as the freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of expression etc. The rights to property are rights existing from the beginning of creation. They are a sort of natural rights and therefore we should not have any power of amendment.

I am not disputing whether these rights are natural rights or not. The question is different. The question is, have you created a perfect Constitution; has there been ever a generation which could create a perfect Constitution. If a generation which is perfect one has evolved a perfect Constitution then no case for a power of amendment can be argued. Can a generation say that it is the most perfect generation and it has evolved a perfect Constitution? If they are modest enough to concede that they can also make mistakes, then we concede the proposition that we can also evolve an imperfect Constitution. Then, if we give the right to each generation to decide for itself what Constitution it wants, once you concede that proposition, then there must be a power of amendment in the Constitution.

But there is another misconception as to what the Supreme Court has said. The Supreme Court no where has said that there is no power of amendment in the Constitution. The Supreme Court has never said that the Constitution can never be amended. In Golaknath's case, what the Supreme Court has said is that Parliament cannot, but you should call a Constituent Assembly and after calling it, you can abridge the fundamental rights. Even the Supreme Court accepted the proposition that the Constitution can be amended.

Here, I will disagree a little. There have been talks about the Supreme Court. There has been a vilification campaign against it. Some Members went to the extent of saying that the strength of the judges of the Supreme Court should be raised. Attempt has been made to browbeat them so that they can change the decision. I submit that once you concede that you can evolve a

Constitution which is imperfect, then you also concede that possibly by your imperfection you evolved a Constitution which left this lacuna. You have cast a duty on the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution as it is. If you also concede that you are like any other generation capable of making mistakes, then possibly you created a Constitution which is imperfect and the Supreme Court pointed out the lacuna. And when lacuna is pointed out you become peevish and you said, Supreme Court has infringed the right of Parliament to amend the Constitution. You should be modest enough to concede the proposition that there may be a lacuna. The question is how to set it right and what will be the procedure for amending the fundamental rights. Should the right to amend be given to the Parliament or should it be given to the majority of people of India? One line of thought, embodied in Mr. Nath Pai's Bill, is that Parliament plus the State legislatures should have the right. But I beg to differ slightly. The party in power in Parliament and in the States can sometimes reflect the minority of voters *i.e.* if that is a four-cornered contest, if 3 candidates secure 20 per cent of votes each the winning candidate gets only 40 per cent. You can have a Parliament or State legislature with the party securing 40 percent votes forming the Government. If you amend the Constitution through them, you are depriving 60 per cent of the people from expressing their view on it. Therefore, you must evolve a system which will reflect the majority will of the people. For that, there is no better system than an opinion poll or referendum. Therefore, along with Parliament and State legislatures, you should have it ratified by opinion poll also. This will be a happy combination of the right of Parliament and the right of the people. It will not suffer from the shortcoming that I have already indicated. This is a genuine argument, because in Germany, the minority Government completely scrapped the Weimar Constitution and Hitler came to power with a minority vote. Therefore, it should be ratified by a referendum.

There is another shortcoming. By virtue of its duty of interpreting the Constitution the Supreme Court has said that this Par-

liament cannot amend the fundamental rights by the procedure of article 368. Through this Bill, you are changing the procedure for amending the fundamental rights. As Mr. Goyal pointed out, directly you cannot abridge fundamental rights, but indirectly you are trying to follow a procedure which will enable you to abridge the fundamental rights. If the opinion of the Supreme Court remains the same as in Golaknath's case this amendment is bound to be struck down. If directly you cannot abridge, indirectly you cannot change the procedure and abridge them. Therefore, I submit that it is better that we should ask the Supreme Court in a reference what procedure the Supreme Court would like to suggest which would enable us to amend the fundamental rights. Then a suitable amendment can be made in Mr. Nath Pai's Bill. Since we have cast the duty of interpreting the Constitution on the Supreme Court, by virtue of that duty, the Supreme Court can help us in finding out the Procedure they want us to follow, so that by following that procedure, we may get back the right under the Constitution to amend the fundamental rights.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Chairman, I rise to accord my support to the Bill and I hope that Government adheres to its declared intention of supporting the Bill though I am constrained to remark that at this point of time the Government is represented here only by the Law Minister who does not appear particularly to be law-minded.

I support this Bill because it restores to Parliament its right to amend the Constitution in order that it might further enrich and strengthen fundamental rights in the interest of social justice and real democracy. The Indian Constitution tries to make a balance between a complete written guarantee of fundamental rights and the collective interests of the community. But I do not wish to take a stand primarily on legalistic principles. I would rather like to recall to this House what was said by Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of his first inaugural speech as President on 4th March, 1861, when he said;

“This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who

[Shri H.N. Mukerjee]

inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

These are the words of Abraham Lincoln. But these words are forgotten and that was seen when our friend, Acharya Kripalani, told us that he had not "found" the people. That is the tragedy of Congress politics before and after 1947. You have not discovered the people, Dada. That is what you had said.

I do not wish this House to take a purely legalistic view and I wish to advise my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, who is not here and whose feeling for the judiciary at the present moment is understandable, to trust his people more than our highly esteemed judiciary. If we think only in legal terms, I think, this is a hang-over of the British days and I wish to recall a limerick which I heard in 1947 it goes as follows :—

"He thought, he saw a Congressman
A-spinning with a wheel.

He looked again and saw it was
A practising *vakil*

"If we should lose Swaraj", he said,
"We'll win it on appeal."

That is the kind of temper which has been bequeathed to us and it is better we give it up.

My hon. friend, Frank Anthony, is not here. He rushed into the fray last time with his King Charles head, namely, his championship of the minorities, and he said that the minority rights allegedly were safe only in the hands of the judiciary and not in the hands of the rabble which we here in Parliament are supposed to be.

Judges are esteemed figures, no doubt, but at the back of their minds there is always, what the late Oliver Wendell Holmes had said, "the inarticulate major premise of conservatism." In present day society every Judge is trained to think of

the rights of property as being more sacrosanct than any other right whatever. That is why when President Roosevelt had to introduce his New Deal, he had to bring in new Judges. That is why the role of Oliver Wendell Holmes is so important. That is why Judges like Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter and Mr. Justice Black have become so important in American history.

When the Supreme Court, according to the Constitution, negates a legislative enactment it does not certainly hurt the dignity of Parliament or any other legislature. Similarly, why must anybody here or outside think that when Parliament adopts this legislation it undermines the dignity of the Supreme Court? Only a little while earlier the House showed by its unanimous gesture how greatly we respect the Supreme Court and our judiciary.

I am rushing, in view of the shortness of the time at my disposal but I do not know if you will increase my ration slightly. If Members had read at least the gist of the main points made by the important witnesses who came before us, they would know how we proceeded in regard to this matter. We had a member of the Constituent Assembly, Shri Santhanam, who told us that when the Constituent Assembly came to the consideration of article 368, they did not think of excluding Part III from the purview of article 368.

He opposed the idea of this Bill, but he said so in his evidence. Then, the Indian Society of International Law pointed out that the sanctity of the Constitution was not being vitiated if this particular measure is given effect to. The Secretary of the Department of Legal Affairs, Government of India, told the Committee as follows:

"For the socio-economic development of the country, it was essential that the right of amending the Constitution should be restored to Parliament because, in view of the Supreme Court's judgment in the Golak Nath case, it would be difficult for Parliament to give effect to the Directive Principles of State policy contained in Part IV, whenever those Principles came into conflict with

Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution."

I could refer also—there is no time—to the evidence of Mr. Seervai and Mr. Setalvad who made it very clear how the best and finest and, usually, the most conservative legal opinion in this country is in support of the Bill. But we find on the other hand that the serried ranks of property and profit have joined together in order to bring about the defeat of this Bill.

The question sometimes arises that we are a very unpredictable people in India who can return the wrong kind of people to Parliament. We are what we are and we have to make do with what we happen to be. If we have a better society in this country, it will not be imported from outside or dropped from the skies. It will have to be made by our own people with their faults and their imperfections. We have been told that if Communists come to power, if they can get more than 50 per cent of seats here and the same proportion of seats in half the number of States of the country, the heavens will fall. If the Communists or the Swatantra or the Jan Sangh or any other party comes to power through the franchise of the people who are we to stop them from doing so because that will be the proper thing to do?

Somebody was saying that Reaction took over in Hitler's Germany. Of course, the Weimar Constitution was the "freest in the world." But Reaction could take over because of certain other things happening, reactionary movements taking on a tremendous character befuddling the masses into submission. Can a watertight legal text book prevent Reaction taking over where it can? Are we to go against the elemental forces of History. This measure, at any rate, wants to make sure of progress if we believe in Parliamentary Democracy. Somebody once said that Parliamentary Democracy was the worst of all political systems except for the others. The others are perhaps even worse. Can't we all combine and can't we think of a conceivable period of time when we can get together and bring about such changes as would make our country worth living and dying for?

I think, there is a lot of meretricious talk about the sanctity of the Constitution. Acharya Kripalani excelled himself in that regard. I remember, as a student of history how during the days of the French Revolution, they put up the Declaration of the Rights of Man which they described "as trenchant as mathematical propositions, true as the truth itself, intoxicating as a vision of the absolute". That Declaration went the way of all flesh because of objective conditions of social struggle. Acharya Kripalani himself quoted the American Declaration of Rights....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue on the next occasion. We will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

GOSADANS RUN BY CENTRAL
GOSAMVARDHAN COUNCIL

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हाउड) : सभापति महोदया, आज्ञा अपनी इस भाष्य घंटे की चर्चा के द्वारा मैं इस सदन का ध्यान गोसदनों की ओर दिलाने जा रहा हूँ जहाँ पर कि भारत सरकार का लाञ्छित रूपया लग कर योजनाबद्ध कसौटखाना चल रहा है। भारत के गोसदनों का अपना एक इतिहास है। गांधीजी ने उस समय गोमन्त श्री सतीशचन्द्र दास को यह काम सौंपा था कि वह इस बात का अन्वेषण करें कि जो गायें बेकार हो जाती हैं, या जो पशु बूढ़े हो जाते हैं, उन्हें किस तरीके से उपयोगी बनाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए सतीशचन्द्र दास ने कई वर्षों के अन्वेषण के बाद अंग्रेजों में एक पुस्तक लिखी जिसका नाम 'काऊ' था। हिंदी में उसका अनुवाद होकर दो भागों में वह पुस्तक छपी है। उस पुस्तक में विस्तार से गाय की उपयोगिता के बारे में बतलाया गया है। अगर इन गायों और पशुओं को ठीक तरीके से सही स्थान पर रखा जाय

[श्री प्रकाशचर्चर शास्त्री]

उनके गोबर, गोमूत्र और उनके शरीर के अन्य तत्वों का अगर विधिवत उपयोग हो तो यह गायें बुढ़ापे के अन्दर भी देश के ऊपर भार नहीं बनेगी बल्कि देश के लिये वह उपयोगी हो सकेगी ।

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

इसी पृष्ठभूमि में सन् 1954 में नैनाताल जिले के गूलरभोज नाम स्थान पर भारत सरकार ने गोसदन खोला था । उसका उद्देश्य प्रारम्भ में यह रखा गया था :

1. गायों की नस्ल सुधारना ।
2. बूढ़ी और अर्पण गायों की रक्षा करना ।
3. जीवन में उनके गोबर-गोमूत्र आदि का उपयोग करना और मगने पर उनकी खाल, तड़ड़ी आदि का उपयोग करना ।

लगभग तीन हजार एकड़ भूमि में यह गोसदन बना लेकिन शिन्दे साहब इस बात की साक्षी देंगे कि अब उसकी जमीन बिकते बिकते कुल 265 एकड़ ही रह गई है । यह जानकारी सरकार के कागजों में है या नहीं है ? मैं इसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय से उनके उत्तर में खाम तौर से चाहूंगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सन् 1954 में जब यह गोसदन बना तो यह एक साल केन्द्र के हाथ में रह कर फिर यह गोसदन और भूमि 1955 में प्र.न्तीय सरकार को दे दी गई । लेकिन कुछ स्वार्थी अधिकारियों ने अपने प्रयोग के लिए इसे फिर केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् की आड़ में 1961 में वापिस ले लिया । केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन के नाम पर कुछ अधिकारियों ने एक षडयन्त्र रचा । इस गूलरभोज के गोसदन को फिर केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् की आड़ में अपने हाथों में

उन्होंने ले लिया । केवल यही नहीं बल्कि जो एक दूसरा गोसदन भोपाल के पास दिलावरी का था उसे भी केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् ने अपने हाथों में ले लिया ।

देश भर में यों तो 79 गोसदन हैं परन्तु केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् दो गोसदन ही चलाती है । इन दो गोसदनों के ऊपर जो व्यय होता है उसके बारे में सरकार ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बतलाया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में 65, 66 और 67 में इन गोसदनों के ऊपर लगभग साढ़े चार लाख रुपया सरकार का व्यय हुआ है । इस अनुपात से अगर हम हिसाब लगाएँ तो 61 से 64 तक 6 लाख रुपया बना और यह सब मिला कर साढ़े दस लाख रुपया होता है । इसी अनुपात से अगर सन् 54 से 60 तक का हिसाब लगाया जाए तो वह साढ़े 11 लाख रुपया बाय होता है । इस तरीके से 22 लाख रुपया अकेले इस गूलरभोज के गोसदन के ऊपर ही केन्द्रीय सरकार का व्यय हो चुका है । दूसरा प्रश्न जो पूछा गया था कि गत दो वर्षों में इन गोसदनों से कितनी गीएं नीलामी द्वारा बेची गई ? उसके उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया कि सन् 66-67 में 1853 पशु नीलाम किए गए । पहले जब यह गोसदन स्थापित किया गया था तो उसमें पशुओं के नीलाम की किसी प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी । उद्देश्य केवल यह था कि इनको लेकर आदर्श गोसदनों का रूप देश को दिखा सके और यह बतला सके कि किस तरीके से पशुओं की रक्षा के लिए आदर्श गोसदन स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं । लेकिन वहाँ के कुछ अधिकारियों ने पशुओं को नीलाम करने के बहाने और कसाइयों से पैसा लिया । नीलामी की इस आड़ में उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति लेकर इन पशुओं का नीलाम करना शुरू कर दिया । अब इस तरह कितने पशु नीलाम हुए यह तो स्वयं शिन्दे साहब अधिकृत रूप से बतला सकते हैं लेकिन हमारी जो अपनी

जानकारी है उसके अनुसार सन् 61 से लेकर 66 तक इस गोसदन के अन्दर 16,927 वहां पर गायें थी। अब कितनी उनमें नीलाम हुई इस की जानकारी सबसे अच्छे मन्त्री महादय दे सकते हैं। आप कहते यह है कि यह जो पशु हम नीलाम करते हैं वह हम कसाइयों को नहीं देते हैं यह केवल गांवाँ के सर-पंच/पशुधन अधिकारी के प्रमाण पत्रों के दिखाने पर ही किसानों को देने हैं ताकि वह उनको उपयोगी बना कर रख सकें। लेकिन मेरे हाथ में यह दो प्रश्न हैं जो कि प्रसिद्ध गोभक्त लाला रामगोपाल शालवाले जोकि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य हैं उन्होंने सरकार से पूछे थे और यह मन्त्री महादय के दोनों उत्तर हैं। इनसे आपको पता लग जायगा कि सरकार की अपनी मनःस्थिति क्या है। एक और तो सरकार यह कहती है कि हम पशुधन अधिकारी और सरपंच के प्रमाणपत्रों के दिखाने पर उन्हें किसानों को दे देते हैं। जिससे कि वह पशुओं को लाभदायक रूप देकर अपने यहां पर रख सकें जब कि दूसरी ओर सरकार ने उन्हीं श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले के एक अन्य प्रश्न के उत्तर में कल ही यह कहा है :

“वृद्ध, क्षीण एवं अनुत्पादी गायों के रखने के लिए यह गोसदन हमने बनाया है”।

अब अगर यह वृद्ध, क्षीण और अनुरागी पशु हैं और किसान इसकी रक्षा वहां से खरीद कर सकते हैं तो फिर मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि इन पशुओं को वहां पर भोजन की आवश्यकता ही किसान को क्या है। सरकार इस तरह से अपने दां परस्पर विरोधी उत्तर दे रही है। इससे अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि इसके पीछे किसी प्रकार का कोई रहस्य अवश्य है। सच्चाई असल में यह है कि केंद्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन के नाम पर दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे स्थानों से वहां पर गए हजारों पशु बेचे जाते हैं। इस तरह आज एक योजनाबद्ध षडयन्त्र हमारे देश में चल रहा है जिसमें कि बड़े सस्ते दामों पर गायों को कसाइयों के हाथ बेचा जाता है।

सभापति महादय, आपको यह सुन कर दुख होगा कि नैनीताल के रास्ते उन जंगलों में हरी घास चरने के बाद जब वह पशु अपने रूप में आ जाते हैं तब उन्हें तिब्बत के रास्ते चीन को पास कर दिया जाता है जहां जाकर उन पशुओं को काटा जाता है। एक योजनाबद्ध रूप से इस देश में पशुधन के ह्रास के लिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चल रही है कि जिसमें सरकार द्वारा खलासे जाने वाले गोसदन के नाम पर यह कसाईखाने सहायक हा रही हैं।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस षडयन्त्र के अन्दर शामिल कौन कौन हैं ? किन्होंने मिल कर सारे षडयन्त्र की यह भूमिका बनाई है ? दरअसल यह सारा पाप दा व्यक्ति मिल कर कर रहे हैं। एक तो भारत सरकार के पशुपालन विभाग के कमिश्नर और दूसरे इसी विभाग में अवैतनिक सलाहकार सरदार दातार सिंह हैं। यह जो सरदार दातार सिंह हैं इनके दा प्रमुख कृषि फार्म हैं जिनमें से एक तो भोपाल (बैरागढ़) और दूसरा दिल्ली में स्थित है। पहले यह सज्जन वैतनिक सलाहकार के रूप में काम करते थे और उनके ही अनुरोध पर केंद्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद् को वह गुलरभोज और दिलावरी का गोमदन वापिस दिलाया गया। अब वहां के इन दोनों फार्मों पर सरकार के खर्च से आना जाना, सरकारी टेलीफोन का इस्तेमाल, टो ए, बी ए, सब मिला कर इन अवैतनिक सलाहकार पर सरकार का 8-10 हजार रुपया व्यय होता है। इसके अलावा जितनी वहां की खाद होती है वह सरकारी ट्रकों से उनके खेतों में पहुंच जाती है। इसी पर एक कवि ने पहले लिखा था :

‘वैतनिक से भी सवाधा
आनरेरी बिल बन
यों छिपे खाना, कमाना
हमसे कोई सीख जाय।’

इस अवैतनिक सलाहकार ने किस प्रकार से काम किया उसका मैं यह परिचय आपको

[श्री प्रकाशचंदर शास्त्री]

देता हूँ। दरअसल इनके दोनों फार्मों पर वहाँ की खाद का पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है। जब इस बारे में केन्द्रीय गोंसवर्धन परिषद् को सूचना दी गई और लोगों के कान में बात आई कि इस तरह से एक योजनाबद्ध ढंग से सरकार को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। कुछ लोग मिल कर अपने स्वार्थ के लिए इन गोंसदनों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। उस समय श्री डेबरभाई को जब यह बात पता चला वह इन दोनों स्थानों को देखने के लिए गए। मेरी अपनी जानकारी यह है और श्री शिन्दे साहब इसको प्रमाणित करेंगे कि श्री डेबरभाई वहाँ जाकर बहुत दुखी हुए। किस प्रकार से गायों को वहाँ पर भूखा मार कर, प्यासा मार कर पहने कमजोर बनाया जाता है और फिर उन्हें कसाइयों के हवाले कर दिया जाता है। डेबरभाई ने एक दर्द भरी रिपोर्ट खाद्य मंत्रालय को दी थी। मैं शिन्दे साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट उनके विभाग के पास मौजूद है या नहीं? मेरी अपनी जानकारी यह है कि वह रिपोर्ट वहाँ से गायब कर दी गई है। वह रिपोर्ट उनके यहाँ नहीं है जिस आधार पर वह कुछ निर्णय ले सकें। उसके बाद जब इस बारे में भ्रान्दोलन चला और समाचार पत्रों में निकला तो इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री विभूति मिश्र जो कि खुद एक किसान हैं वह इन गोंसदनों को स्वयं देखने के लिए गए। उन्होंने भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपना एक प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दिया लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि न तो डेबरभाई की रिपोर्ट वहाँ पर है और न उसके आधार पर कोई निर्णय लिया गया और न ही श्री विभूति मिश्र का जो प्रतिवेदन था उस के आधार पर किसी प्रकार का निर्णय लिया गया।

मैं अन्त में चार मांगें करना चाहता हूँ। पहली मांग यह है कि अगर गोंसदन खोले जायें और यह सरकार लाखों रुपया उन पर व्यय करे तो वह उन गोंसदनों को एक आदर्श

रूप दे। उन्हें वह कसाईखाने न बनाये। जहाँ कि पशु कूड़े करकट में पड़े हों और उनके रहने का स्थान ठीक न हों। सरकार द्वारा संचालित जो गोंसदन हों वह अनुकरणीय गोंसदन होने चाहिए ताकि दूसरे लोग उससे कुछ सीख सकें। दूसरे, मेरा कहना यह है कि इन गोंसदनों की घाड़ में सरकार के पैसे का कुछ लोग नाजायज लाभ उठा रहे हैं उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए। ताकि सरकार का पैसा कुछ व्यक्तियों की जेब में न जाय बल्कि सरकार का पैसा जनसाधारण के हित में लगे। मेरी तीसरी मांग यह है कि इस सारे काँड की उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराई जाय और जो भी व्यक्ति उसके अन्दर दोषी पाये जाएं उनका दंडित किया जाना चाहिए। चौथी मांग मेरी यह है कि डेबरभाई की जो रिपोर्ट है उसे प्रकाशित किया जाय जिससे कि वस्तुस्थिति सामने आ सके। मुझे विश्वास है कि श्री शिन्दे जिन्होंने कि स्वयं एक किसान परिवार में जन्म लिया है और जो जानते हैं कि गाय और बैल का किसान के जीवन में कितना महत्व है आज वह उस नाम पर चलने वाले गोंसदनों को इस तरीके से कसाईखाने नहीं बनने देंगे और उनको एक आदर्श रूप प्रदान करेंगे।

धन्यवाद।

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस गोंसदन की स्थापना सन् 1955 में हुई थी और सन् 1957 में दिल्ली की म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी ने यहाँ से धावारा पकड़े हुए पशुओं को चांदनी चौक में कसाइयों के हाथ नीलाम किया था। उस समय मैंने ही उस नीलामी के विरुद्ध धावाज उठाई थी और अंत में सभाज दीवान हास की धोर से यह अभियान चला था कि इस तरह की नीलामी नहीं होनी चाहिए। उस समय के अध्यक्ष श्री शाम

नाथ जी ने एक महीना भर लगातार ग्रान्दोलन चलने के बाद हमारी मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया था और सवा तीन सौ गायें जो बेची गई थीं उनको उन्होंने मुझे बुलाकर हमारे हवाले कर दिया था। आर्य समाज दीवान हाल ने वे गायें मेरे भाई श्री त्यागी जी मन्बर पार्लियामेंट की मार्फत गाजियाबाद की कृष्ण गोशाला के अन्दर भेजी थीं। उसके बाद केंद्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली से पकड़े हुए आधारा पशुओं को गूलरभोज के गोसदन में भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया और हमें यह आश्वासन दिया कि ये गायें कसाइयों के हाथ नीलाम नहीं होंगी बल्कि वहां पर इनका पालन पोषण अच्छी तरह से होगा, इनसे दूध लिया जायगा और जनता की सेवा होगी।

आज से लगभग तीन चार महीने पहले प्रातःकाल मुझे टेलीफोन आया काशीपुर आर्य समाज के मंत्री का और उनकी बात को सुन कर मैं आश्चर्यचकित रह गया। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि गूलरभोज के अन्दर जो गायें दिल्ली से आधारा पकड़ी हुई भेजी जाती हैं वे सब की सब कसाइयों के हाथ नीलाम हो जाती हैं। मैंने विश्वास नहीं किया

समापति महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैं पृष्ठ-भूमि बता रहा हूँ। इसके बाद मैं प्रश्न ही पूछूंगा।

मैं इस टेलीफोन के बाद स्वयं वहां गया। छः सितम्बर को मैं गूलरभोज गया। मैंने गूलरभोज के गोसदन को देखा। मुझे वहां कोई नल दिखाई नहीं दिया। छः सितम्बर को वहां कोई नल नहीं था। पानी का और भी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं था। गायों को खिलाने के बीच वाले बाड़े के अन्दर जो गायें और बछड़े बैल जल्मी अवस्था में थे, उनके ऊपर दूरी तरह से कुत्ते बिपट रहे थे। मेरे पास उनके फोटो हैं। अगर शिन्दे साहब कहेंगे तो यह सारा जो एलबम है यह मैं उनके सामने रख दूंगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
टेबल पर इसको रखो।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : नल कब लगा? दिल्ली की महानगर परिषद के सदस्यों का एक डेलीगेशन जांच करने के लिए यहां से भेजा गया था बारह अक्टूबर को। दस अक्टूबर को वहां पर एक नल लगा दिया गया। बारह अक्टूबर को ये लॉग जाने वाले थे और दस अक्टूबर को एक नल लगा दिया गया। मैं शिन्दे साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दस अक्टूबर के पहले नल की क्या व्यवस्था थी? यह बताया गया था कि जो गायें हैं वे पास की नदी में जाकर पानी पी लेती हैं, लेकिन वहां जो बीमार पशु होते हैं उनके लिए पानी की क्या व्यवस्था थी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। वहां पानी का जब एक भी नल नहीं था तब इनके लिए पानी की क्या व्यवस्था की जाती थी। सिक रूप में जहां खालें उतारी जाती हैं उसमें मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रुद्रपुर से दस अक्टूबर को एक नल खरीद कर लाया गया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिन्दे साहब दफ्तर वालों से पूछ कर या कागजात के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि खुद वहां जाकर जांच पड़ताल करके देखें।

गोसदन में जो पशु बीमार हो जाते हैं उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उनकी चिकित्सा की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने डाक्टर वहां हैं, कितने रुपये की दवाएं खर्च हुई हैं? कागजों पर आपको पास सब बातों का जवाब हो सकता है लेकिन जो वास्तविक स्थिति है उसको आप हमारे सामने रखें। अगर आप वहां जाकर अपनी आँखों से देखेंगे तो न कोई डाक्टर आपको वहाँ मिलेगा, न दवायें मिलेंगी न चिकित्सक मिलेगा, और न पानी का कोई प्रबन्ध ही आपको हुआ दिखाई देगा।

मैंने रक्त्यं वहां जाकर देखा है कि सिसकते हुए पशुओं को बहुत दूरी तरह से काटा

[श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले]

जा रहा था। कसाईखानों में तो इनका काटा ही जाता है लेकिन गोसदन में भी पशुओं को कटते हुए मैंने देखा है। इस प्रकार गोसदन का चित्र नाम बदनाम होता है। इस एलबम के अन्दर उसकी तस्वीरें मौजूद हैं।

मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने सालों तक आपने इसका प्रवन्ध ठीक क्यों नहीं किया है और सरदार दातार सिंह के ऊपर सारी बात को क्यों छोड़े रखा? इस काण्ड की सर्वाधिकारिणी श्री दातार सिंह पर है।

सभी पशु कसाइयों के हाथ बेचे जाते हैं, कृषकों के हाथ नहीं बेचे जाते हैं। मैंने दो-तीन प्रश्न पूछे थे जिनका मुझे लिखित रूप में यह उत्तर दिया गया कि जो पशु बेचे जाते हैं वे कृषकों के हाथ बेचे जाते हैं। मेरे पास इसका सबूत मौजूद है कि इनको कृषकों के हाथ नहीं बेचा जाता है, बल्कि इनको कसाइयों के हाथ बेचा गया है। दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् की रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में है। जिसके आधार पर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नीलामी जाँहोता है, उसमें कौन लोग आते हैं। मैंने गोसंवर्धन केन्द्र को बिट्ठी लिखी थी कि मुझे उन लोगों के नाम दिए जाएँ जो नीलामी में पशु खरीदते हैं। अब तक मेरे पास उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है। जो दिल्ली का शिष्टमंडल गया था उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि नीलामी में जो भाग लेते हैं उनके नाम हैं श्री अब्दुल गफ्फार, निवासी रामपुर, अख्तर, नब्बो रजा, मुहम्मद रजा निवासी नांगलिया, शरीफ निवासी दलीप नगर। इन लोगों ने ही आम तौर पर बोली देकर पशु खरीचे हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिष्टमंडल को गोसदन के रजिस्ट्रारों को देखने से पता चला है कि इस प्रकार के प्राशवासन बोली देने वालों से नहीं लिए जाते कि वे

इनको काटेंगे नहीं। स्थिति को और जब सर दातार सिंह का ध्यान दिलाया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि जो लोग बार बार बोली देते हैं उनसे ऐसे प्राशसन लिखा रूप में पुनः नहीं लिए जाते। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि एक सर्टिफिकेट को छोड़कर हमें और कोई सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिखाया जा सका। यह दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् के शिष्टमंडल की रिपोर्ट है। उन्होंने जो तहकीकात की उनके आधार पर उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट दी है।

सभापति महोदय : आपने सात मिनट ले लिए हैं। अगर आप इतना ज्यादा समय लेना चाहते थे तो आपको डिस्कशन रज करने के लिए कोई और तरीका अख्तियार करना चाहिए था।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : मुझे मौका ही नहीं मिलता है।

यह कहा जाता है कि डोंडी पीटी जाती है। किन्तु वास्तव में कोई डोंडी नहीं पीटी जाती है। इसका आपके पास क्या सबूत है कि पीटी जाती है? केवल कुछ कसाइयों को इतिला दी जाती है और वे आकर नीलामी में पशुओं को ले जाते हैं।

इस बात का भी मेरे पास सबूत है कि नीलामी तो 63 रुपये की होती है लेकिन रसीद 43 रुपये की काटी जाती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी इन सब बातों का जवाब आप बजाय कागजों में देख कर देने के वहाँ जाकर अपनी आँखों से देखकर और तहकीकात करें

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने इस बात की मांग की है कि एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच कमीशन इसके लिये बिठाया जाए जो वहाँ जाकर तहकीकात करे ताकि वस्तुस्थिति सामने आ सके। मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

बहुत सी बातें मुझे कहनी थी जिनको मैं कह नहीं सका हूँ। प्रधान जी ने कहा है कि

दुबारा कहने का मौका मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी इन बातों का मन्त्री महोदय इस समय उत्तर दे दें। यह जो एलबम है, इसको मैं टेबल पर रखता हूँ ताकि शिन्दे साहब इसको प्रमाण के रूप में देख सकें।

सभापति महोदय : इसको क्या आवश्यकता है ? श्री शिव चन्द्र झा ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : गोसदन और गो सेवा की बात श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जीने यहाँ उठाई है उस सम्बन्ध में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि भ्राजादी के बाद और खासतौर पर पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद से अब तक कऊ-स्लाटर हकीकत में इस देश में बढ़ा है ? यदि बढ़ा है तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? क्या सरकार इसको रोकना चाहती है या जिस तरह से यह बढ़ रहा है इसको बढ़ते रहने देना चाहती है ?

दिल्ली के होटलों में हैम्बर्गर और हाट डाग बेचे जाते हैं। उनमें मांस रहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनमें बीफ रहता है या नहीं रहता है ? अगर बीफ रहता है तो क्या वह छुटपुट बूचड़खानों से आता है अथवा मैकेनाइज्ड स्लाटर हाउसिस से आता है और प्रति सप्ताह कितने बोफ की दिल्ली में खत होती है।

देहातों में बूचड़ों के हाथ में गायें बेच दी जाती हैं। इसको रोकने के लिए सख्ती से क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है या नहीं उठाना चाहती है ? प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि बहुत प्राधली हो रही है और बात बिगड़ रही है। बूचड़ों के हाथ में जो गायें बेच दी जाती हैं उस पर सख्ती से नियन्त्रण करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कोई कानून बनाने जा रही है या नहीं बनाने जा रही है और अगर नहीं बनाने जा रही है तो क्या राज्य सरकारों को वह आदेश देनी कि वे इसके मुताल्लिक सब कदम उठायें ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : I want some factual information from the hon. Minister. May I know who are in over-all charge of these *gosadans*? Is there any committee and will he kindly give the names of those people who are in charge, so that we may have some idea as to whether they are interested in the proper up keep of these unfortunate animals?

Secondly, I do not understand what is really meant by action. If the cows and livestock which are useless they are auctioned. Naturally we expect that only the butchers will be interested in the purchase of these animals. Just I wanted to know why this system of auction is taking place in case these animals are really old and not useful for agricultural purposes. Is that a fact?

Thirdly I want to know if certain responsible persons who are in the managing committee of the Gosadan are also present when these auctions take place. Will the Government consider the suggestion that only on fixed days, these auctions take place so that those people who are interested in the welfare of the cattle may also be present there and see to it that the cows and livestock do not fall into undesirable hands.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में लिखा हुआ है कि सरकार गोरक्षा करेगी। लेकिन जो लोग—श्री शास्त्री, श्री शालबाले, और दिल्ली प्रशासन के लोग—वहाँ पर गए हैं, उनका कहना है कि यह गोसदन नहीं है, कसाईखाना खुला हुआ है। इसमें ब्रां काम करने वालों, एग्जीक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट के कुछ बड़े अधिकारियों और कसाइयों की साजिश है। नियमों का उल्लंघन करके वे गऊ का हाइलों का बेच दी जाते हैं।

यह केवल आर्थिक सबान नहीं है। यह पचास करोड़ लोगों की भावनाओं का सबान है। मैं अपनी और मन्त्री महोदय की भावनाओं में कोई अन्तर नहीं समझता हूँ। लोगों की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए इन सबानों को

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

ठीक तरह से चलाने की दृष्टि से क्या सरकार श्री शास्त्री तथा श्री शालवाले द्वारा लगाई गई और दिल्ली प्रशासन की रिपोर्ट में दी गई सीरियस एलीगेशन को जांच सी० बी० आई० के जरिये करायेगा ? यह बहुत जरूरी है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो लोगों को तसल्ली नहीं होगी कि सरकार वाई कृष करना चाहती है, बल्कि यह समझा जायेगा कि कुछ भ्रष्टाचारों के बचाव के लिए यह कसाईखाना खुला हुआ है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर चारे, पानी और दवा-दारू की ठीक व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार आईन्दा क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है।

दिल्ली की सरकार यहां पर एक गो-सदन खोलना चाहती है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक स्कीम भेजी गई है। हम लोग मन्त्री महोदय के साथ बैठ कर उस स्कीम के बारे में बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर सरकार के पास पैसे की कमी है, तो दिल्ली की जनता पैसा देने के लिए तैयार है, सरकार जो कुछ दे सकती है, वह दे। अगर वह नहीं दे सकती है, तो हम पैसा लायेंगे। लेकिन सरकार जमीन आदि की व्यवस्था करे। वहां पर ज्यादा गायें दिल्ली की जाती हैं। जब तक यह कसाईखाना बंद नहीं होगा, दिल्ली नगर निगम वहां गायें नहीं भेजेगा। इतना ही नहीं, अगर सरकार इसकी ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं करेगी, तो पहले की तरह फिर एजीटेशन चलेगा। क्या मन्त्री महोदय दिल्ली के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ बैठकर उस स्कीम को प्रेम, धैर्य और हिम्मत के साथ तथा फेबरेबली कन्सिडर करेगे ? अगर पैसे की दिक्कत आती है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी हम लेने के लिये तैयार हैं। जनता पैसा इकट्ठा करके देगी।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Hon. Member Shri Shastriji has raised the discussion on the management of Gosadans.

I am thankful to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri for raising this discussion on the floor of the House, because a number of things are being said in the press, and therefore, it is a good thing that the Government has got this opportunity to put its view points on the floor of this House.

May I say for Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's information that I am a farmer, and had this membership of Parliament not interfered, I would have continued as such. I had a good dairy of mine and even now my brother is having the best cowherd in the district and perhaps the best of all in many district in that State. As far as the love for the cow or cattle is concerned, I do not think that, as far as I am concerned, I am second to anybody. I am second to none. That is my own view. I am proud of that fact.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसन्न (बांसगांव) : श्री भैंसों के प्रति प्रेम नहीं ? वे भी तो दूध देती हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Unfortunately, a number of things, rightly or Wrongly, have spread about the gosadans. Before I go into some of the points raised by the hon. Members, I would like to explain how these gosadans have been brought about. Over a number of years, efforts are being made in this country to see that some protection is given to stray and wild cattle, but as far as wild cattle are concerned, they cause considerable damage to agricultural produce and naturally the State Government and the farmer are interested in seeing that the menace of wild cattle is put down. So they are interested in having some scheme for catching wild cattle. Then there are stray cattle in cities and elsewhere. They also cause traffic hazards and do considerable damage. Then the idea was mooted as to how all

these cattle can be taken to a place where they can be provided with, fodder, water etc. I do not think it would be possible for anybody to have very ideal conditions, like some individual farmers, where one can have veterinary aid, good fodder, drinking water and all that for the cattle. But the ideas in the gosadans is that grazing grounds should be there, and then the necessary fodder drinking water facilities should be provided. When this idea came up for the first time in 1951-52 or 1953, various experiments have been carried out in the country, a number of States have also established gosadans. I am told that there are about 79 gosadans in the country. Out of them, two are managed by the Central Council of Gosamvardhan. There may be some criticisms but the Goolarbhoj gosadan is one of the best-managed of these 79 gosadans.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : That is the worst. Are you prepared to come with me to see it ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The point is, as far as this gosadan is concerned, about 2,000 acres of land are at the disposal of this gosadans, some of the land has been taken by the Uttar Pradesh Government for the construction of a dam. I do not have an exact idea as to how many acres have been taken by the State Government.

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : वहाँ पर 2400 एकड़ भूमि ले ली गई है, जिस पर डैम बन गया है। सिर्फ 300 एकड़ भूमि गोसदन के पास है। चरने के लिए जगह कहाँ है ? मन्त्री महोदय के पास सिर्फ कागजी आंकड़े हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Will the hon. Member allow me to say a few things? During the last few years, from 1960-61 about 23,186 cattle have been handed by gosadan. Out of them 13,846 died a natural death, and 4,655 were auctioned. The total expenditure so far, including depreciation, from 1961-62 onwards, has been Rs. 5,72,000 and the receipts have been Rs. 3,85,000 broadly.

18 hrs.

The main controversy is about auction. It was never intended that productive cattle should be maintained in gosadans. As soon as the cattle was handed over by Delhi Administration or UP Government productive cattle were separated. If some farmer for breeding or draft purposes, was prepared to accept them, they were handed over immediately without being taken to the gosadans.

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : किसी किसान को नहीं दी गई। सब गऊएँ कसाइयों को दी गई। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। वह कसाई बूलाए जाते हैं और वही ले जाते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not know whether he is aware that some Members of Parliament, asked for some cattle from us and we have given them whenever available. Even the Dandakaranya project was supplied some cattle.

If you examine the model scheme which was evolved, there is a clause that productive cattle should be auctioned and they should not be maintained in gosadans. On that basis, auction is made. The usual method was, due publicity was given and the local offices—BDO's office, Collector's office, Veterinary Inspector's office, etc., were informed of the auction. During the auction, nobody was allowed to bid unless he got a certificate from the sarpanch or the tahsildar that he is a genuine farmer and he wants the cattle for breeding purposes, etc.

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : एक प्रमाण पत्र नहीं है। दिल्ली प्रशासन की रिपोर्ट मंगा कर आप देखिए। आपको अपनी जानकारी कुछ नहीं है, केवल कागजों से बोल रहे हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट थाफ आर्डर है। जो हमने सवाल किए उसका जवाब मन्त्री महोदय नहीं दे रहे हैं। हमने कहा है कि यह एनीगेजंस हैं, एनीगेजंस

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

हमने लगाए, शास्त्री जी ने लगाए, उसका जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। कागज में क्या है क्या नहीं है, हम इसमें इन्टेरेस्टेड नहीं हैं। हमने जो एलीगेंस लगाए वह ठीक है या नहीं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : When he is giving information, you are contradicting it.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If the contention is that cows were slaughtered, the UF Government of which Jan Sangh was constituent, was in power there. In UP, cow-slaughter is banned. It was the duty of the UF Government to take necessary legal action.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पोलिटिकल चीज इसको करना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट हो या कोई हो, क्या आप बूचर्स को गडगुं बेचेंगे ? आप एन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं करवाना चाहते ? यह मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ। . . . [व्यंग्य] . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई जवाब हुआ ? यह क्यों बेचते हैं कसाइयों को ? फार्मर्स को बेचना चाहिए, दूसरों को नहीं बेचना चाहिए।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In U.P. there are cattle markets. . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I challenge his statement. He is shielding his officers.**

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : We take objection to this. He is a farmer and he loves cows much more than you do.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have great regard for the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not have used that word.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am prepared to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will be expunged.

श्री मोहन प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वहाँ एन्क्वायरी कमेटी भेजी। उसकी एन्क्वायरी रिपोर्ट आई है। शिन्दे जो बताएँ। उसकी जांच की या नहीं ? कानून के खिलाफ गडगुं वहाँ काटी गई। क्या आप इसकी जांच कराएँ ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Can they threaten the hon. Minister and get a reply ?

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : आप उनका संरक्षण करते हैं। आप वहाँ जायेंगे तो आपकी आँखों में आंसू आ जाएँगे।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We respect you very much, but do not threaten the Minister. You will get a reply.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I really fail to appreciate the hon. Member's reaction when I confront them with the fact that when their party was in power, in UP, why they did not detect a single case of cow-slaughter and why the UP Government did not take action. . . . (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the new procedure that you would like to contradict every answer and raise a debate? Let us lay down a new procedure so that I can follow. Please do not interrupt him now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यह प्रोसीजर क्या है ? तीन तीन चार चार सवाल सब उधर से हो गए। हमें भी समय दिया जाय सवाल पूछने का। 60 परसेंट काग्रेस के मेम्बर हैं। यह कैसे नाम निकाला जाता है कि उनके ही नाम निकलते हैं ? वह क्या ज्यादा गडगुंओं के भगत हैं ? हम लोगों का एक भी मेम्बर नहीं है. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is done by ballot ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमारा एक भी मेम्बर नहीं आता है, इनके 6-6 भाते हैं।

यह क्या बात है? मेरे पास सौ गायें हैं, मिनिस्टर के पास सौ गायें हैं। यह कहां के गायों के भक्त बन गए? इनके पास एक नहीं है। 50 से 60 परसेंट सवाल पूछने वाले मेम्बर उधर के हो जाते हैं, यह कैसे होता है? यह चीज ग़ान दि बेसिस ग्राफ नम्बर ग्राफ मेम्बर होनी चाहिए।

Kindly pass it on to the authorities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We can discuss the procedure later on.

SHRI DWAIPIYAN SEN (Katwa) : If they are not satisfied with his reply, let them raise it under the rules. Let them follow the procedure.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : When a Government organisation or a public organisation has to sell cattle or anything auction is considered to be the proper method in order to avoid many malpractices because it is a question of realisation of revenue. So, cattle have to be sold to the highest bidders. We cannot discriminate on that basis. Suppose, the highest bidder is a farmer, certified by some sarpanch or tehsildar, I do not think we can challenge the *bona fides* of the person and go into his mind for what purpose he is possessing it. It is the responsibility of the State, where cow-slaughter is banned, to see that cow slaughter is not allowed. It is the responsibility of the State Government and I am not prepared to accept any responsibility in regard to this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Are you prepared to hold an inquiry?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Then some reference has been made to some officers and to Shri Datar Singh, who is not here to defend himself. May I say for Shri Shastri's information that Shri Datar Singh is one of the well known cow-lovers of this country. His services were recognised by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and even Dhebarbhai. Dhebarbhai considered him to be one of the best workers in this country who has done a lot for the cow.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Dhebarbhai made a report against Sardar Datar Singh.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Dhebarbhai even now holds him in the highest esteem as a person who loves the cow. I do not think we should make any charges against such persons. If we do it the only result will be that voluntary workers who are doing some work will be discouraged from taking up such work. I do not think that Shastriji's intention was that.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : डेवर भाई और श्री विमूति मिश्र जी की रिपोर्ट क्या है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Shri Bibhuti Mishra was a member because a committee was appointed by my Ministry to evaluate the work of the Central Council of Gosamvardhan including *gosadans*.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra has not submitted any separate report to us apart from the report which has been submitted by the Evaluation Team. The Evaluation Team has suggested to us that of the management of Gosadans should be transferred to the State Government. I have no objection. After all, the State Government are closer to the situation and they would be perhaps in a better position to manage them. My Ministry will have no objection at all, nor the Central Gosamvardhan Council, to transfer the management of Gosadans to the State Government.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, said that the Delhi Administration has sent some reports. We have not received any report from the Delhi Administration so far. If the Delhi Administration send us any report, we will examine it on the basis of fact mentioned therein. The Evaluation Team has gone into the working of the Central Gosamvardhan Council and I see no reason why a separate inquiry necessary.

At the end, I would say that what really should attract the attention of the Parliament is what should be done in order to improve the status of cows or the status of cattle in the country. Unfortunately, we

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

worship cow but we neglect cow. Though there are many worshippers of cow and we say so many things in favour of cow, in practice, we do nothing. That is why cows in our country give very little milk as compared to the world average. So, the scientific attitude is necessary if we have to develop cow as a very useful animal in the country.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

What about the Delhi Administration's suggestion?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If the Delhi Administration wants, they may start on their own. We have no objection. This is not the activity of the Central Government. If the State Governments are interested, let them start on their own. The Delhi Administration is also having their own administration. Instead of criticising the Central Government, why not the Delhi Administration really do something and set an example to others as to how Gosadans can be managed?

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : उन सब चार्ज का आप उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं, जो चार्जों जहाँ लगाये गए हैं... [व्यवस्था]..

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am saying on the basis of information with me. I can appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. I can only say on the basis of the information with me.

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर आपको इन्फॉर्मेशन दे रहे हैं लेकिन आप इन्क्वायरी कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not agree with you as to what transpired there.

Then, somebody said that cattle are being taken to China. I do not think there is any such movement of cattle because it will be uneconomical to take cattle to such a long distance. The Government of India at least has no such information from any State Governments.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, December 14, 1968/Agrahayana 23, 1890 (Saka)