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Friday, August 1, 1969
Sravana 10, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Eighth Session)

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CONTENTS

No. 10—Friday, August 1, 1969/Sravana 10, 1891 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 271, 281 and 272 ...	2—27
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 273 to 280 and 282 to 300 ...	27—71
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1724 to 1737, 1740 to 1877, 1879 to 1881 and 1883 to 1923 ...	71—226
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	
Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force in Durgapur Steel Plant ...	227—32
Re. Ransacking of West Bengal Assembly House by Policemen	232—41
Question of Privilege—	
Apology by Editor-in-Chief of The Hindustan Times	242—43
Re. Suit Against former Speaker and other Members of Parliament in Delhi High Court ...	243—46
Papers Laid on the Table ...	246—47
Messages from Rajya Sabha ...	247—48
Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha—	
(i) Wakf (Amendment) Bill	248
(ii) Foreign Marriage Bill	248
Estimates Committee—	
Eighty-first Report ...	248—49
Statement re. Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee Report—	
Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao ...	249—52
Business of the House ...	252—58
Statement re. Matter Under Rule 377—	
Resignation by Vice President acting as President ...	258—59
Shri M. Yunus Saleem ...	259
Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill—	
Clauses 11 and 12 ...	259—285
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-first Report ...	285
Resolution re. abolition of Privy Purses— <i>negatived</i> ...	285—334
Shri N. Dandekar ...	286—91
Shri Randhir Singh ...	291—94
Shri Bhogendra Jha ...	294—99
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ...	299—303
Shrimati Jayaven Shah ...	303—05
Shri S. Kundu ...	305—07
Shri Vishwanatha Menon ...	307—12
Shri Madhu Limaye ...	312—15
Shri Sradhakar Supakar ...	316
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar ...	317—21
Shri Anantrao Patil ...	321—22
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri ...	322—25
Shri Y. B. Chavan ...	325—27
Shri Rabi Ray ...	327—31
Resolution re. nationalisation of Foreign Trade, General Insurance, etc.	
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha ...	335—44
Half an Hour Discussion	
Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee	
Shri N. K. P. Salve	344—48
Shri F. A. Ahmed	348—57

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 1, 1969/Śravaṇa 10, 1891
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall take up questions. Q. No. 271. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Before you start the question hour, I have a point of order to raise in regard to the second question today.....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : How are you permitting this point of order ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : There can be no point of order during the Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am within my rights in raising the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can raise it after the Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My point of order is that this question should not have been admitted. This is a matter purely concerning the State Government and it does not concern the Central Government. How have you permitted it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his seat. This is not fair. (Interruptions)

श्री रवि राय : यह जब आएगा, तब प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाया जा सकता है।

2

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : पहले मिसडीड करें, पाप करें, गड़बड़ करें और फिर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठावें...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member must resume his seat now. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Q. No. 281 also may be taken up along with this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; If the hon. Minister has no objection, he may answer this also.

Demand for Taking over of Ladakh By Central Government

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*271. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand for the Central take-over of administration of Ladakh has been made from any quarter ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) There has been a demand from a section of Buddhists in Ladakh and from some others that Ladakh should be administered by the Central Government.

(b) Government do not consider it desirable or necessary to change the existing system.

Development of Ladakh

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*281. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government for the development of Ladakh ;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the prevalent feeling of distrust; among the Ladakhis ;

(c) if so, whether Government have been requested to develop small scale industries and arrange for exploiting natural and mineral resources in Ladakh ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Government have seen Press reports that in a public meeting held in New Delhi on 28th May, 1969, some speakers attributed the "unrest" in Ladakh to economic causes and that one of the speakers said that what was needed in Ladakh was a massive drive to set up industries and to provide educational and health facilities.

(d) Steps for the accelerated economic development of Ladakh in various sectors, including small-scale industries and exploration and exploitation of mineral resources, have been, and are being, taken by the State Government within the resources available and outlays earmarked.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : यह स्पष्ट है कि देश के अन्दर इस सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण आर्थिक विषमता उत्पन्न हुई है और स्वयं प्रदेशों के अन्दर भी आर्थिक विषमता उत्पन्न हुई है और उस कारण से असन्तोष और आन्दोलनों का वातावरण बना है, जैसे तेलंगाना आदि में। जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति है। जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य के अन्दर सरकार ने गजेन्द्र-गडकर कमिशन इसी दृष्टि से कायम किया था

कि वहाँ जो आर्थिक विषमता है उसके सम्बन्ध में वह जानकारी ले सके। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आई है। लेकिन अभी तक वहाँ की सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया है। इसी 29 तारीख को इस प्रश्न के बाद मीटिंग बुलाई है।

इस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में जिसके अन्दर सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में, विकास तथा शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में लद्दाख और जम्मू के क्षेत्रों के साथ जो वहाँ की सरकार ने एक सीतेली मां का सा सलूक किया है, की गई सिफारिशों को देखते हुए क्या केन्द्र प्रदेश की सरकार पर यह दबाव डालेगा कि वह उचित रीति से इसकी रिपोर्ट को लागू करे और लद्दाख के लिए और जम्मू के लिए खासतौर पर जैसे वहाँ के क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों ने मांग भी की है कि उसी क्षेत्र के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के विकास बोर्ड बनाये जो सक्षम हों, जो अधिकार सम्पन्न हों और जिनको वहाँ के विकास के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक खर्च के मुद्दों पर अधिकार प्राप्त हो ? ऐसा बोर्ड बनाने के लिए सरकार प्रदेश की सरकार पर दबाव डालेगी ? जम्मू-कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि हमारा इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह प्रदेश का विषय है लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर की एक विशेष स्थिति है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति से वह राज्य सम्बन्धित है। इसलिए मैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय से लेना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the Gajendragadkar Commission's report is concerned, we have explained our attitude in this matter. What the hon. Member has said is right, that ultimately the responsibility of taking decisions on these recommendations is that of the State Government. The have also announced their policy in the matter. In certain respects, they have accepted the recommendations, and as regards the others, they must be considering them. If they ask for our advice we shall be willing to give it, but there is no question of imposing our will or our decision on the State Government in this matter. For example, in regard

to educational matters, the hon. Member knows that the State Government have announced that they propose to open a degree college in Leh as early as possible. They are taking certain steps in that matter. But to say that because this problem is of international importance, we should try to intervene in every matter, is rather bad logic.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मेरे प्रश्न का एक पहलू यह भी था कि सरकार उन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बोर्ड बनायें। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि लेह का एक बोर्ड है लेकिन उस बोर्ड को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, खर्च के बारे में उसको कोई सुविधा नहीं है। सरकार उसकी किसी सिफारिश को मानती ही नहीं है। इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है।

मैं दूसरा प्रश्न करता हूँ। इस भूमिका के अन्दर और ऐसी आर्थिक विषमता के होते हुए भी ऐसे राजनीतिक तत्व वहाँ हैं जिन्होंने अब तक सत्ता में रह कर वहाँ पर एक प्रकार की राजनीतिकविषमता बना रखी है और लोगों में असन्तोष को जगाया है। वे तत्व जम्मू में तथा लद्दाख में भी अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति को उभाड़ रहे हैं, आटोमोमी की बात कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने अभी अभी अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज बिल के मातहत एक कानून की शक्ति अपने हाथ में ली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन तत्वों को किसी न किसी तरीके से दबा कर इस अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति को क्या सरकार बन्द करने की कोशिश करेगी? आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने और ऐसी राजनीतिक अलगाव की प्रवृत्तियों को दबाने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठायेगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would like to mention some of the developmental aspects which the hon. Member has just made a reference. It is true that the Government of India are taking very keen interest in the development schemes of Ladakh. If the hon. Member would see he would find that during the last eight or nine years, more funds were made available to the State Government for implementing those schemes, and there is increasing expenditure on them. In fields of

co-operation, education and communication, there is recognisable development in this area. Of course, I cannot say that I am very much satisfied or even the Jammu and Kashmir Government are very much satisfied about it. There are certainly some intrinsic handicaps in the area. Because of climatic reasons the period available for sustained developmental activities is only four or five months. That is one reason. Another reason was the lack of communications. Without communications, the other developmental activities could not pick up tempo as they would have done in other areas. The Government of India are taking very keen interest in the development of these areas and will continue to take interest in these matters.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मनुवृत्ति भी तीसरा कारण है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Which *manovritti*? The *manovritti* expressed here or the *manovritti* expressed there.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : आप ठीक जानते हैं।

श्री यशवन्तराय चव्हाण : मैं जानता हूँ इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ।

We are rather overplaying the attitude on the part of a few people who are anti-Indian there. There is no doubt that there are some anti-Indian elements which are interested in making pro-Pakistan propoganda in some parts.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : अलगाव पसन्द कहा है मैंने।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There may be some elements there, but those elements are very closely watched and I do not think that they are in a position to create any trouble as such.

SHRI JAI SINGH : One of the main grievances of the Ladakhis is that the funds allotted for developmental work in Ladakh, of which about 90 per cent is contributed by the Central Government, are not entirely utilised for the benefit of Ladakh, and Ladakhis and in the best manner. I feel that this is a reflection on the public servants of the Jammu and Kashmir Government in

that area. The best way to get over it would be for the hon. Minister to make available a sufficient number of suitable civil servants to work for the Jammu and Kashmir Government in Ladakh only. Would the hon. Minister consider this suggestion ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think even the Jammu and Kashmir Government are quite aware of this problem and they are making their best officers available for that work, but this is a matter which can be considered further.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या यह सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा काश्मीर को विकास के लिए जो धनराशि दी जाती है, उसका अधिकांश भाग काश्मीर वैली में खर्च कर दिया जाता है और लद्दाख वाले हिस्से में कम खर्च किया जाता है, जिससे लद्दाख की जनता में बहुत असंतोष है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि लद्दाख में सिंचाई और बिजली के लिए बहुत दिनों से मांग चली आ रही है, लेकिन वहाँ पर सिंचाई और बिजली के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जाते हैं और इस कारण जनता में बहुत असंतोष है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि लद्दाख में गैर-बौद्ध अधिकारी बड़ी संख्या में भेजे जाते हैं, जिनका व्यवहार बौद्धों के प्रति अच्छा नहीं है और जिनके द्वारा बौद्ध धर्मावलम्बियों को, जो नासमझ होते हैं, धर्म-परिवर्तन के लिए विवश किया जाता है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि लद्दाख के बहुत से हिस्सों पर चीनियों का कब्जा है और चीनियों ने लद्दाख के भीतरी हिस्सों में जाने के लिए इस ढंग से सड़कें बनाली हैं कि लद्दाख की जनता असुरक्षित महसूस करती है और इसलिए वह केन्द्र का संरक्षण चाहती है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन समस्याओं की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the intention of the hon. member is that we should pay more attention to problems of Ladakh, I agree with him.

SHRI RANGA : What about officers ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to make a reference to some of the points he has raised. We have certainly given enough attention, but if the intention is to ask us give more attention. I am prepared to accept the suggestion.

He made the point that most of the funds allotted to Kashmir to be spent in Ladakh are spent in non-Ladakh areas and that Ladakh is neglected. I do not think that is a correct statement to make because specific allotments for the problems of Ladakh exclusively are made and it is being watched as to how they are spent to solve these problems. It is a fact that there is a demand for more electrification of the area. But that work took some more time. Now the work has started because Leh and Kargil have been electrified and electrification of some other villages has been undertaken. But the progress is quite slow.

It is not true to say that deliberately non-Buddhist officers are sent there. I do not think an anti-Buddhist attitude can be attributed to anybody in the J & K Government.

SHRI RANGA : Are any positive steps being taken to see that more and more of Buddhist officers are appointed there ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Their most important point was that there should be somebody from the Ladakh area in the State Cabinet itself. That is being done. I am sure the Chief Minister himself is very much aware of this particular problem of introduction of Buddhists in the services.

SHRI MANUBHI PATEL : The problem of Ladakh is very complicated and delicate from the international point of view. So I would not like to go into that with certain facts. But in spite of that, they have genuine difficulties. This may be due to not only political reasons. They have a special culture, a very high cultural life. We have not been able to satisfy them on certain aspects. They have one complaint that they want to learn Hindi but Urdu is imposed on them. The Lamas want to learn Bodhi but Bodhi is not taught. There is a School of Buddhist Philosophy run by the Central Education Ministry assisted by cent per cent grant. The Vice-Principal, Shri Mattoo, who is supposed to be in

Ladakh, remains present just for a day in the School and tries to put all sorts of obstacles in running the school. The Principal, next only to the Dalai Lama in learning who was a Professor of Buddhist Philosophy in Calcutta, finds it very difficult to run the School. When I visited the School, I saw heaps of books there on Buddhist philosophy, but they are all packed in boxes with no library facilities provided. These are their main complaints.

Regarding development also, they have complained about the Development Commissioner. They have a complaint that even the Chief Minister, after becoming Chief Minister, has never visited Ladakh.

These are their complaints. We create distrust in them. There is the physical distance between us and they in Ladakh and there are the Himalayan ranges in between. I know these are all difficulties in the way of development. But more attention is required to create trust among these people. They are very good people: they have cent per cent loyalty to India. There is some difficulty in expressing their loyalty. They want to come to the other parts of India. They have no facilities; only by air they can come. They want that there should be some road transport. From Srinagar they cannot go on road and there is no easy accessibility between Leh and Srinagar. These are difficulties due to which they are experiencing distress. Will the Central Government try to satisfy their demands in collaboration with the State Government so that their distress is removed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I understand their interest in the welfare of Ladakh and I quite share their feelings but the manner in which it is being given expression to is not serving the cause of Ladakh. If we say that we are more anxious about the good administration of Ladakh and that the Jammu and Kashmir Government is not so anxious in the development of Ladakh, it would be a wrong thing to assume.

SHRI RANGA: Certainly we are anxious about the development of Ladakh.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You can certainly be more anxious; but you cannot say that others are not anxious. That is what I say. If we say so we shall be creat-

ing more problems than solving them. Personally I know that the Chief Minister Mr. Sadiq is very much interested in solving the problems of Ladakh.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: He has never visited that place.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That should not be the test and the hon. Members know for health reasons some persons cannot go there. It requires certain physical condition. I do not think we should introduce these arguments to say that somebody has no interest. As for Buddhist culture and educational problems, the Education Ministry is looking into that. As to communications is it not so easy as a road between Ahmedabad and Bombay. They know the problems of road development in that area. We are taking more and more interest in having communications developed and we are thinking about the road from Rohtang but even that is not very easy.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि बिजली का काम तेजी से हो रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कहां पर बिजली का काम तेजी से हो रहा है। वहां पर पन-बिजली की योजना अघूरी पड़ी हुई है। लेह और कारगिल में 90 किलावाट बिजली पैदा करने के लिए डीजल इंजिन लगा हुआ है। जब पिछले साल पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर वहां गये, तो लेह में बिजली खराब पड़ी हुई थी। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतायेंगे कि कहां पर बिजली का काम तेजी से हो रहा है? यह अच्छा है कि इस वक्त सब लोग लद्दाख के बारे में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक कोई डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड नहीं बनाया गया है। कल आकाशवाणी से कहा गया है कि लद्दाख में डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड पहले से है। लेकिन यह बात गलत है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1968 और 1969 में बोर्ड की कितनी मीटिंग्स हुईं और किस जगह हुईं।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय केवल श्री सादिक की रिपोर्ट पर ही विश्वास न कर लें। वह स्वयं वहां जा कर स्थिति को देखें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What Mr. Bakula has said is also a fact, because, I myself made the admission that development in Ladakh has not picked up that tempo that we really wanted it to pick up. I did not say that everything is being done. Naturally, he knows more about what is not done, because the expectations of the people are so much that things have not picked up the way they should have picked up. But I did say that I have got figures to show—*(Interruption)* Well, the hon. Member is entitled to hold his own opinion. But I have got these figures and I am prepared to give these figures. In 1961-62, Rs. 10 lakhs were provided for development. In 1962-63, Rs. 24 odd lakhs were provided; *(Interruption)*.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : खर्च कितना हुआ ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Just listen. You have got every right to form your own opinion and criticise the Government and criticise me, but I have also got the facts here. First of all, listen to the facts. In 1963-64, Rs. 32 lakhs were provided; 1964-65, Rs. 43 lakhs; 1966-67, Rs. 54 lakhs; 1967-68 Rs. 45 lakhs; 1968-69, Rs. 63 lakhs and 1969-70, Rs. 72 lakhs. It only shows that from year to year, the money that is provided is increasing *(Interruption)*. Please listen.

If you take the expenditure that actually took place, from 1961-62 to 1966-67,—five years—Rs. 143 lakhs were spent on development activities, and during 1968-1969, the actual expenditure for which figures have so far been received is Rs. 54 lakhs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is not even Rs. 1 crore. What is the expenditure in the valley? You tell us.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बड़ा स्पष्ट था कि वहां कोई विकास बोर्ड है या नहीं? मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर अगर गलत दिया गया तो आप मुझे संरक्षण अगर नहीं देंगे तो कौन देगा? बाकुला साहब ने कहा कि वहां कोई विकास बोर्ड नहीं था ...*(व्यवधान)*...यह शब्दों की जादूगरी यहां नहीं चलेगी। मैं विकास बोर्ड की बात कर रहा

हूँ कि विकास बोर्ड वहां है या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete the answer to the question put by Shri Bakula. *(Interruption)*. Shri Bakula has raised some questions giving the facts. Let the hon. Minister complete his reply to it. *(Interruption)*

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Why does the hon. Member think that I have given the feeling that everything is being done? I myself have said that the tempo was not picked up to the extent that one expected, but it is gradually picking up. This is information that I am giving. I am not holding any brief for anybody.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : हमारा एतराज यह है कि जो स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा कि बोर्ड है या नहीं, अगर है तो उसकी कितनी मीटिंग हुई, इसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसमें क्या होता है कि वहां 50 लाख खर्च हो गया, वैंली में 50 करोड़ खर्च हुआ तो उस हिली एरिया में 50 लाख से क्या होगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप खुद जाइए और जा कर देखिए। बार बार यह सवाल यहां पूछा गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The Board is there, but meetings are not held. That is a fact.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आया। मैं ने कभी नहीं पूछा कि कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ? इन्होंने फरमाया कि वहां बिजली की स्कीम पूरी करने का काम बड़ी तेजी से हो रहा है, कहां हो रहा है? अभी तक पांच जो बिजली की स्कीम्स थीं, वह वैसे ही अधूरी पड़ी हैं। किसी पर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है। इसीलिए मैंने सवाल पूछा कि कहां तेजी से हो रहा है? क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि आगे इस के लिए कोई कदम उठाया जायगा?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have asked for the details of the expenditure, wherever it is spent. I have not got the details about

these matters. I am prepared to look into the matter. If the hon. Member comes to me, I am prepared to sit with him and find out.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will you go personally there ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : खर्च कहाँ हुआ है ? किन चीजों में खर्च हुआ है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has given the assurance that he is prepared to sit with the hon. Member concerned to discuss this matter and find out the facts. This is the reply.

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय मानेंगे कि बौद्ध दर्शन दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया से भारत के साथ संबन्ध रखने के लिए बड़ी कड़ी है और वावजूद इसके की इस सदन में बार बार लद्दाख के समन्वित विकास के लिए मांग की गई है फिर भी सारा सदन गृह मंत्री के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाउस की फीलिंग को देखकर के क्या वह इस चीज को मानेंगे कि जल्द से जल्द पार्लियामेंट्री डेलीगेशन एक लद्दाख को भेजा जाय और वह वहाँ से आकर जो रपट दे उसके अनुसार काम हो ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना के बारे में हमने एक पार्लियामेंट्री डेलीगेशन की बात की वह उन्होंने नहीं मानी और वह हाथ से चला गया। तो मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या पार्लियामेंट्री डेलीगेशन आप लद्दाख को भेजेगे ताकि बाकुला जी को जो शिकायत है वह दूर हो जाय ; इस बारे में उनका क्या कहना है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, this matter has been mentioned on the floor of the House more than once. I have taken up this matter of sending a delegation with the Chief Minister of Kashmir. I have written to him twice about it. I am awaiting answer to this specific question. His first reaction has been that every Member is free to go to Ladakh.

श्री रवि राय : यह कोई जवाब हुआ ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In the case of many other States when the question of sending delegations came we had to depend on the cooperation of the State Government. I cannot make an exception in the case of Jammu and Kashmir.

श्री रवि राय : बाकुला साहब को आप संतुष्ट कर लीजिए। वह आपके दल के सदस्य हैं।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Sir, I am at one with the hon. Minister in his defence of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir over this delicate matter (*Interruption*). But, at the same time, while the Government of Jammu and Kashmir must be absolved from the charge that they have been in any way neglecting the development of Ladakh, the facts of geography and other facts are there which we must very carefully consider. That is what Shri Manibhai said and that is what I am also saying after a visit to Ladakh. What has happened there in last June ? The D. C.'s office was razed to the ground by a group of very peaceful people. They obviously put forward certain demands most of which are acceptable. They call it a "ten-point demand", I do not know how they got it. There are certain things like language in the Assam hill areas. We have not imposed our State language. They want that Urdu should not be imposed on them. That is cut off for six months by geography. How can you develop that particular area by administering it from over 300 or 400 miles away, from Zo-zila Pass which remains closed for six months in the year. That is the problem which Shri Manibhai and other people have raised. A man is kept there on Rs. 1100 per month doing nothing.

Therefore, what I would like to ask is, first of all, what the Government is doing about the ten-point demand. Are you leaving it to the Kashmir Government or is the Central government going to do something about it ? May I know whether there is going to be any development body representing the people which will look after the interests of the people there ? It is no good leaving it in the hands of a few officials with power to distribute money. I am not contesting that money is being spent, I am only contesting that money is being usefully spent.

Thirdly, may I know whether any autonomy within limits can be given to them as we have given to the hill areas ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will answer his last question first. The question of autonomy has a certain political bearing and I do not think I can make any statement on that matter. About this matter of giving some sort of opportunity to look after its own affairs in matters of development etc., that can be done by appointing Boards. A Board has been constituted and it is only a question of activating the Board. I must say that there are certain shortcomings about which I will have to take up the matter with the Kashmir Government. I assure the House that I will look into this matter myself.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Half an hour has been spent on this question. That is why many questions are lapsing... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a very important question and many hon. Members from both sides of the House are standing up. I have to give opportunity at least to some of them. Shri Madhok.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मधोक साहब इस विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं। वह प्रश्न करें, इस में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन आप एक परम्परा निर्धारित कीजिए। इस तारांकित प्रश्न को चलते हुए 11-30 मिनट हो गये हैं... (*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that Ladakh had always a distinct identity of its own, that Ladakh came into Jammu and Kashmir State long before the Kashmir valley came into the hands of the Maharaja of Kashmir and that in 1947 when the—Maharaja of Kashmir decided to hand over power to Shri Sheikh Abdullah the people of Ladakh made a representation to the Maharaja "we no longer want to remain with Kashmir; either make us a separate entity or link up with Jammu or Punjab." Later on, they sent a representation to the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in 1950 in which they said

that they had no faith in the Kashmir Government and, therefore, either they should be merged with Jammu or Punjab or they should be given separate identity. This has been the persistent demand of the people of Ladakh, not now but for the last 22 years, and the way the Jammu and Kashmir Government have behaved during the last 22 years has confirmed their worst fears. Even the Gajendragadkar Commission Report had stated that there should be a separate development board and separate recruitment board for Ladakh. Even that has not been implemented by the Kashmir Government. In view of these facts, I want to put two specific questions. In the first place, will the Government of India put pressure on the Kashmir Government to accept the Gajendragadkar Commission Report, whose two main recommendations are that a separate development board and separate recruitment board be constituted for Ladakh? Secondly, in view of the fact that Ladakh has a separate identity with its own culture, will they take cognisance of this long standing demand and take a decision before it becomes too late?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission are concerned, as I have mentioned earlier, they have decided on certain recommendations and the other recommendations are under consideration. The demand for a separate development board is one of the points which is still under consideration. I will certainly take up this matter with the Kashmir Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about the second part of my question. I do not want it to be done now. I only want to know whether you are conscious of this fact and whether you are thinking about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as a separate administration is concerned as I have already said, it is neither necessary nor desirable.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Next question.

SHRI SWELL : Sir, we the independents constitute about 50 members in this House and we have also the right to put questions like other members belonging to political parties. My only submission is that we cannot be ignored in this way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not ignoring anybody. It is not proper to make such remarks.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने हमें मौका नहीं दिया, हर वक्त आप ऐसा ही करते हैं, उस तरफ के लोगों को बुलाते रहते हैं, इस तरफ एक भी मेम्बर को सवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं दिया .. (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SWELL : Our good behaviour should not be misunderstood, should not be misinterpreted and should not be taken for granted for all times.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Keeping in view the importance of the subject, I wanted to give opportunities to as many members as possible.

SHRI SWELL : My only submission is that we should not be taken for granted for all times because we do not shout and we do not make noise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, under rule 41, sub-rule (2)(Interruption).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker.....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : During Question Hour no point of order is allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The question has been admitted outright against the rules(Interruption).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I am not raising a point of order, but I am sure you will allow me to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not at this stage.....(Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Your rules do not allow it to be admitted. How was it admitted ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat...(Interruption).

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने हमें मौका नहीं दिया, आप हर वक्त यही काम करते हैं, इस तरफ के एक भी मेम्बर को मौका नहीं दिया। जब तक यहाँ शोर नहीं होता है, तब तक आप नहीं मुनते हैं। जो यहाँ शोर करेगा, वही बोलेगा, जो शोर नहीं करेगा, उस को मौका नहीं मिलेगा।... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That question is now over. If hon. Members are not satisfied with the half an hour that we have spent over it, there are other methods to pursue this matter and I will give them an opportunity.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : When questions are framed.....(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I permit you to make a submission, there are other Members here whom I will have to hear. Please resume your seat.....(Interruption).

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : आपको मानूम होना चाहिये कि इसका ताल्लुक किसके साथ है...

श्री अहमद आगा : आप हमें मौका क्यों नहीं देते हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. Shri Aga also comes from Kashmir and I should have given him an opportunity. I am sorry I cannot take up a question which I have passed over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I want to point out that your Secretariat has violated your own rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am appealing to you not to disturb...(Interruption).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में रहकर बंगाल सरकार चीन की एजेंट बन रही है...

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: He is right. This is what has happened. They are playing in the hands of.....(Interruption).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: How can such things be allowed to go unchallenged? Please see part (c) of the question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बंगाल सरकार चीन की गुलाम हो गई है, उन्होंने वह चित्र क्यों बन्द किया है।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : How could the office allow this question ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your protest can be taken up later on, not now.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We register our protest against this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : A bad precedent has been set up.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is a very bad thing.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : They are consuming our time like this...(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is any complaint regarding the admission or improper admission of the question or a part of the question—once it is admitted it comes before the House—I will permit hon. Members to approach me on this point at a proper time and I will consider it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Already the damage has been done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is too late.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बंगाल सरकार चीन की गुलाम हो गई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने यह चित्र क्यों बन्द किया है ? बंगाल भारत का हिस्सा है, चीन का नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As soon as you got the Question List about four days back you should have written to me; then I would have taken care.....(Interruption). You should have brought it to my notice when the question was circulated. Now we

are on the question. Please resume your seat.

Agitation in West Bengal Over Showing of Film 'Shatranj'

+

- *272. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI RANJEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cinema owners in West Bengal have approached the Central Government for the safeguard of their cinema houses against the communist demonstrators irritated as a result of the film 'Shatranj'?

(b) whether Government have asked the Board of Film Censors about their approval for the release of the film;

(c) the steps which Government are taking for the immediate removal of fear from the minds of the general public of the Reds in the State of West Bengal and for easy showing of the film; and

(d) whether Government have asked the Board of Film Censors not to pass such films as are based on political activities in the country or abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No such representation from the cinema owners in West Bengal appears to have been received. However, the Central Government had received a representation from M/S N.N. Sippy Productions, the producers of the film "Shatranj", complaining about demonstrations in Calcutta against the screening of the film.

(b) The Central Board of Film Censors had granted a 'U' certificate in respect of the film on 28th February, 1969.

(c) According to information received from the State Government, two demonstra-

tions were held on 17th and 23rd May in front of one cinema hall screening this film and as a result of the second demonstration, the management stopped further exhibition of the film. The State Government have reported that the management did not seek any police protection. The State Government have also intimated that there was another demonstration on 28th May in front of another cinema hall leading to the discontinuance of exhibition of this film.

(d) No, Sir.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : इस देश में विरोधी तत्व जितनी जोरों से फँल रहा है उसको हमारी सरकार यह कहकर टाल देती है कि यह प्रान्त का मामला है। इसका प्रारंभ होता है नक्सलवाड़ी से और फँलता है दक्षिण तक।... (व्यवधान)... आज के अखबार से ही मालूम होता है कि कितनी अराजकता फँल रही है। 'शतरंज' फिल्म के बारे में मैंने जो प्रश्न किया है... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We cannot go on like this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I make a submission? Can the work of the House go on like this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want your cooperation and their cooperation. I again appeal to you. If you have something to say, you will get an opportunity.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या यह सच है कि 'शतरंज' फिल्म में सेक्स संबंधी ऐसा कोई भद्दा प्रदर्शन नहीं है जिस पर एतराज किया जा सके? क्या यह भी सच है कि इस 'शतरंज' फिल्म के प्रदर्शन का विरोध केवल चीन समर्थक साम्यवादी तत्वों ने किया है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In answer to the first question, I must say, as the Central Board has taken into consideration all the aspects before certifying the film, there must not be any objectionable part in this film. This is very obvious. The elements which organised some demonstrations against the film were pro-Chinese elements.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame! (Interruptions).

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनियों द्वारा भारतवासियों पर किये जाने वाले अत्याचार और धोखाधड़ी और एक भारतीय नौजवान द्वारा भारतीय महिलाओं की सुरक्षा का वीरतापूर्ण कार्य इसमें प्रदर्शित किया गया है? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि यह हिन्दी फिल्म है और राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी विरोधी तत्व इसके विरोध में हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not followed in what form or sense it has been asked...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There is a particular scene in which a young man is shown protecting the people who were being harassed and oppressed by Chinese invaders... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member cannot take procedure in his own hands. I will give him permission to repeat his question. Mr. Mahant Digvijai Nath may repeat his question.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनियों द्वारा भारतवासियों पर किये जाने वाले अत्याचार और धोखाधड़ी और एक भारतीय नौजवान द्वारा भारतीय महिलाओं की सुरक्षा का वीरतापूर्ण कार्य इसमें प्रदर्शित किया गया है? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि यह हिन्दी फिल्म है और राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी विरोधी तत्व इसके विरोध में हैं?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जो इन्होंने कहा, वह भी कारण हो सकता है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We are very much pained, and I am sure you will share our feelings, that a very dangerous trend is being started in this House. A certain section here whose loyalty is doubtful, has taken an attitude.....(Interruptions).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We object to this. He should withdraw that.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Casting aspersions on hon. Members' loyalty is not permitted on the floor of the House. He should, therefore, withdraw that.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I withdraw that.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has withdrawn.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am completely bound by your ruling, but I hope you will realise that I said 'a certain section'; I did not name anybody.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That portion, he has withdrawn.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I want to raise a point of order about the functioning of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There can be no point of order during Question Hour. Mr. Tapuriah.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am very sorry that some of our colleagues have taken an attitude that what is mine is mine and what is yours is negotiable. It is again a very sad thing that when such people connive at or organize or inspire any movement or demonstration which helps them...(*Interruption*) they call it an expression of people's will, but when some people demonstrate their genuine feelings and grievances which expose the communist designs, they call it a conspiracy...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I object to this.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. This is not proper.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शस्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो सदन है इसको 10-15 आदमियों की सम्पत्ति नहीं बनने दिया जा सकता है... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : May I ask (a) whether the decisions of the Central Board are applicable to all States or not.

(b) whether the film 'Shatranj' was more political in nature than another film made earlier this year 'Manushya Jayvathe';

(c) whether the Government considers such rates of cinema houses exhibiting 'Shatranj' unlawful? Have they also made enquiries? Will they make enquiries whether there was the hand of any political party in these demonstrations?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the first part is concerned, the answer is 'Yes', All these rules are applicable to all the States in India. As far as the comparison with another political film is concerned, I have no knowledge about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him reply. Don't disturb.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am not disturbing. I am pointing out.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally I have to depend upon the information I have received. The owners of the theatres did not ask for police protection.

SHRI HEM BARUA : With the formation of the Communist Party of Naxalites, the red triangle in India is complete now. Some picture houses in Murshidabad were screening this picture. Was it because of the fact that the picture is anti-China? Now the hon. Minister admitted that the protest was lodged by a pro-china agent operating in this country. If so, what steps have Government taken against the pro-Chinese agent operating in this country?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised a general question. From the description of the report I have come to the conclusion that these people went in a rather militant and organised manner and demonstrated before the film houses. From the slogans, etc., it was found that they were pro-Chinese elements and I think, Sir, such pro-Chinese elements are much to be found, seen and heard in Calcutta. There is no doubt about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I appeal to you to take stern action. There were protests from this side and that side. I must say that the Minister replies.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was answering a general question which Mr. Barua raised as to what action Government had taken about the general anti-India feeling or the pro-China feeling or about the political thought that is being propagated in the country. As I said in this House, whether any action to ban such activities should be taken or not is a matter under consideration of the Government and for that matter I tried to hold some discussions with certain political parties. Some political parties did discuss the matter with me. Others refused to discuss the matter with me. I am waiting for some Parties yet to come and discuss with me.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is not an answer. He does not take any action against the Chinese. The Home Minister is hounding 50 Tibetans. He is not taking action against the Chinese agents.

These Tibetans who were promised support by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and by this House, these Tibetans whose children were killed when the whole of Tibet was destroyed.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has rightly pointed out, if a Member without permission interferes in the debate and takes the time of the House, it is a serious matter, and we shall have to consider it to ether. I have already warned Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, and now I am warning another young friend. Let Shri M. L. Sondhi resume his seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are forcing us to interfere.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY; May I suggest that whenever any Member puts a question or says something, unless it is derogatory and defamatory, let him not be disturbed or interrupted at any stage? If we follow that procedure, it will help us all at least to put forward our point of view, whether one agrees with it or not, during the Question Hour or at any time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Members suggestion is good, but unfortunately, ideological susceptibilities enter into the debate and that disturbs the House.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I know whether the Central Government are keeping quiet because the Naxalites are against Mr. Jyoti Basu?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आइडियालाजिकल ससेटिबिलिटीज कहां हैं । इधर से हम बोलते हैं तो वह हमको उधर से इंटरप्ट करते हैं ।

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल की हालत इतनाई खराब है । कल बंगाल की असेम्बली में जो ड्रामा हुआ है वह सबको मालूम है । वहां मिलिटरी के सामान की माल गाड़ियां लूट ली जाती हैं, बाजारों और चौराहों में माओ के पोस्टर लगाये जाते हैं । इस शतरंज फिल्म में केवल यह है कि एक हिन्दुस्तानी लड़की को चीन के कुछ गुंडे उठा ले जाते हैं जिसको हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान जाकर वहां से छुड़ा लाते हैं । क्या यह जुर्म है । कुछ गुंडे हैं जो प्रो-चाइनीज हैं, उन्होंने वहां आतंक खड़ा किया हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी को सेव करने के लिये गृहमंत्रीजी क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the parties concerned ask for the protection of the State Government they will be entitled to such protection, and if such protection is not given to them, certainly the Central Government can ask the State Government about it and make a request to them about that matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It has to be under the rules.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: To make a request, no rules are required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Rules have to be observed. Let the hon. Minister try.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे गृह मंत्री के उत्तर को सुनकर आश्चर्य हो रहा है। क्या पुलिस तभी हस्तक्षेप करेगी जब हस्तक्षेप मांगा जायगा। किसी सिनेमा घर पर हमला किया जाय, उस सिनेमा घर के मँनेजर को धमकाया जाय, तोड़ फोड़ की जाय और पुलिस बाहर खड़ी देखती रहे। केवल बंगाल की बात नहीं है, बिहार में इस समय राष्ट्रपति राज लागू है, मुजफ्फरपुर में इसी शतरंज फिल्म के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन हुए और वहाँ फिल्म का दिखाना रोक दिया गया। उससे पहले वहाँ गांधीजी की मूर्ति को तोड़ा गया उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है तो क्या पुलिस को हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए था! पश्चिमी बंगाल में पुलिस निष्क्रिय बना दी गई है यह तो हम जानते हैं लेकिन केन्द्र के हाथ में सत्ता है और इस तरीके से देश में फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन रोका जाय और केन्द्र सरकार चुप बैठे रहे यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। गृह मंत्री महोदय ज़रा सदन को संतुष्ट करने वाला उत्तर दें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I entirely agree with the hon. Member. If such things have happened in Bihar, we shall take very serious action. But if suddenly without giving me notice, he has asked about Bihar, how could I answer? I was answering about West Bengal. My information in regard to West Bengal is that no police protection was asked for.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hotel Review and Survey Committee Report

*273. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:**
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9170 on the 9th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the report submitted by the Hotel Review and Survey Committee has since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations

made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Report of the Hotel Review & Survey Committee is being placed on the Table of the House today. Government have carefully analysed the report, and are taking necessary action in the matter.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नये राजपथों का निर्माण

*274 **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

श्री राम चरण :

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

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में नये राजपथ बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पुराने राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की मरम्मत भी उचित ढंग से नहीं हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन राष्ट्रीय राजपथों में सुधार करने के प्रस्ताव पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

संसद-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) संभवतया सदस्य चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में नये मार्गों के शामिल करने के प्रश्न का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। धन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) : उपलब्ध धन के अन्तर्गत समुचित मरम्मत यथासंभव सीमा तक किये जा रही हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में सुधार के लिये भी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Statement on Language Issue

*275. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the statement made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the State Legislative Assembly on the 20th March, 1969 that the Centre should deal with the language problem with caution and tact in order to prevent recurrence of anti-Hindi agitation which might lead to damage of public property ;

(b) whether, any representation has also been made to the Central Government by that State Government to go slow with Hindi policy ; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

इण्डियन नेशनल चर्च

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान ब्रिटिश सरकार ने "आर्डिनेशन फार कालोनीज एक्ट, 1819", कालोनियल विशिष्ट एक्ट, 1852 तथा 1853, "कालोनियल कलर्जी एक्ट, 1874" तथा "इण्डियन चर्च एक्ट एण्ड मैजर, 1927" जैसे कुछ ब्रिटिश चर्च सम्बन्धी कानून बनाये ताकि भारत के क्रिश्चियन चर्च को ब्रिटिश चर्च के अधीन रखा जा सके ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि "इण्डियन चर्च एक्ट एण्ड मैजर, 1927" की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत कलकत्ता के एंस्लीकन बिशप को भारतीय चर्च पर पूर्ण अधिकार प्राप्त है, और वह "ब्रिटिश कालोनियल विशिष्ट एक्ट, 1852-53"

"तथा कालोनियल कलर्जी एक्ट 1874" के अन्तर्गत अपना कार्य करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि "इण्डियन नेशनल चर्च" ने यह आवाज उठाई है कि उसे प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और उमे विदेशी प्रभुत्व तथा धन से स्वतन्त्र बनाया जाये ; और

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

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : इण्डियन चर्च एक्ट, 1927 को ब्रिटिश परिनियम (भारत में लागू) निरसन अधिनियम, 1960 द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया था ।

"आर्डिनेशन फार कालोनीज एक्ट, 1819" में इंग्लैंड के बिशपों द्वारा प्रीस्ट तथा डीकन के अभिषेक के लिए व्यवस्था थी ।

"कालोनियल विशिष्ट एक्ट्स, 1852-53" का उद्देश्य विशेषकर इंग्लैंड, आयर्लैंड इत्यादि के बिशपों की ओर से कुछ धर्माध्यक्षीय कार्य करने के लिए औपनिवेशिक तथा अन्य विषयों को अधिकार देने के लिए समर्थ करना था ।

"कालोनियल कलर्जी एक्ट, 1874" इंग्लैंड में धर्माध्यक्षीय कार्यों को करने के लिए औपनिवेशिक तथा कुछ अन्य पुरोहितवर्ग (कलर्जी) की की सक्षमता से संबंध रखता है ।

"इण्डियन चर्च मैजर, 1927" में यूनियन जो तब चर्च आफ इंग्लैंड और भारत में चर्च आफ इंग्लैंड के बीच कानूनी तौर पर विद्यमान थी, के पृथक्करण के लिए विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था थी ।

इन अधिनियमों में भारत के चर्च को इंग्लैंड के चर्च के नियंत्रण अधीन रखने का प्रभाव नहीं है और न इस देश में उनकी कानूनी मान्यता ही है ।

(ग) अपने को इण्डियन नेशनल चर्च के नाम से पुकारने वाली एक संस्था से समय-समय पर इस विषय में कुछ ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(घ) यह विषय चर्च संगठन के विषय से संबंधित है और इस पर उन्हीं को कार्यवाही करनी है।

Promotions to Staff on Transfer from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh.

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

(a) the number and names of Engineers in the Department of Irrigation and Power, Buildings and Roads and Health allocated from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh with their dates of appointment;

(b) whether the seniority of these Officers has been fixed *vis-a-vis* their counterparts in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and whether the decision is being deferred for the last two and a half years;

(d) whether it is a fact that their counterparts in Himachal Pradesh are junior to them and their ad hoc promotions to senior posts are being made by the Himachal Pradesh Administration to spoil the chances of promotion of the senior officer's allocated from Punjab; and

(e) the number of ad hoc promotions so far made in these departments till the end of June, 1969 and the basis on which they have been promoted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):(a) to (e). The Government of Himachal Pradesh have informed that they are collecting the relevant information. It will be laid on the table of the House when received.

China Preparing a Party of Indian People on Northern Borders of India

*278. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is preparing a party of Indian people on the Northern borders of India by influencing them in various ways;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this party is also secretly making preparations to equip its members with arms; and

(c) if so, the step proposed to be taken by Government to prevent it ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) (a) to (c) The Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam have no such information. Information from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir is awaited.

Amendment of Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952

*279. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: SHRI R. BARUA: SHRI N.R. LASKAR: SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Law Commission regarding the amendment of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952; and

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Law Commission in this regard and, if so, when the same will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The recommendations of the Law Commission regarding the amendment of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 are contained in their Twenty-Fourth Report. This Report was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 30th August, 1963.

(b) A statement indicating the recommendations accepted by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library see No. LT—1478/69*] Necessary legislation in this respect will be undertaken shortly.

भारत और जापान के बीच व्यापार की भाड़ा दर

*280. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या नौबहन तथा पविहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय भारत तथा जापान के बीच व्यापार की भाड़ा दरें समानता के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत से जापान को भेजे गए कुछ सामान पर भाड़ा व जापान से भारत को आ रहे सामान पर लगे भाड़ा-दर से अधिक है जिमसे भारत के निर्यात पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह):

(क) अनेमी व्यापार के लिए कोई नियत दर अनुसूची नहीं है और मांग और पूर्ति के नियम के अनुसार भाड़ा दरों में चढ़ाव-उतार आता है। लाइनर व्यापार में विभिन्न सम्मेलनों द्वारा भाड़े की दरें सकल सिंगस कारणों को दृष्टि में रख कर नियत की जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग). टैरिफ में भारत से जापान और जापान से भारत के व्यापार के लिए अनेक पदार्थों की दरें दी गयी हैं। कुछ मामलों में भारत से जापान दर ऊँचे हैं जबकि कुछ अन्य मामलों में जापान से भारत के दर ऊँचे हैं। चूँकि भाड़े की दरें सामान्यतः इस प्रकार निश्चित की जाती हैं कि व्यापार उन्हें वहन कर सके और वे उन कारणों में से एक है जो हमारे विदेशी व्यापार को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः केवल एक कारण से हमारे निर्यात पर होने वाले प्रभाव को अलग करना बहुत कठिन है। भारत-जापान व्यापार की भाड़े की दरों को निश्चित करने में भेदभाव बरतने के बारे में

सरकार को अभी तक कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। लेकिन यदि विशिष्ट मामलों का उल्लेख किया जाय तो सरकार अवश्य इस विषय में जांच करेगी।

Presence of Pak. Spies in Jammu and Kashmir

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last six months, there have been many incidents showing the presence of a large number of Pakistani spies in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been considerable Pakistani propaganda in Jammu and Kashmir through posters, pamphlets and slogans and the use of platforms in mosques;

(c) whether some prominent politicians are involved in the above activities;

(d) if so, the details of spy activities and the propaganda campaign;

(e) the action taken to curb these activities and against politicians involved; and

(f) the attitude of State Government thereto ?

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

(b) to (d). No posters or pamphlets containing pro-Pakistan propaganda specifically came to notice during the period. Certain political leaders have made some public speeches and statements praising Pakistan and decrying India. Some of these were delivered in mosques. No prominent politicians have however been found involved in espionage activities during this period in the State.

(e) and (f). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are vigilant in the matter and appropriate action will be taken when necessary.

**मध्यावधि चुनाव सम्बन्धी दौरों के समय
प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा पर खर्च**

*283. श्री ओंकार सिंह:
श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू:
श्री शारदा नन्द:

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

(क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने मध्यावधि चुनावों में प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव दौरों में उनकी सुरक्षा तथा अन्य कामों पर अलग अलग कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की थी;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी धन-राशि वसूल कर ली गई है और किन-किन लोगों से यह धन-राशि वसूल की गई है;

(ग) राज्य सरकारों ने वसूल न किये गये धन के लिये किन-किन लोगों को बिल भेजे हैं और उन्होंने उन धन-राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाही की है; और

(घ) प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के अतिरिक्त अन्य कामों पर किया गया खर्च जिन अधिकारियों के आदेश से किया गया था उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के लिये तथा किसी सार्वजनिक सभा में व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए प्रबन्ध राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों को पर्याप्त पुलिस, सुरक्षा तथा अन्य संबन्धित प्रबन्ध करने पड़ते हैं ताकि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा न हो और सभाएं इत्यादि शान्त वातावरण में की जा सकें।

चूँकि ये प्रबन्ध सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये राज्यों के व्यापक प्रबन्धों का भाग है, अतः प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के लिये

प्रबन्धों पर हुआ व्यय बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

**दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों और यात्रियों की
दयनीय स्थिति**

*284. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :
श्री हिम्मतरत्नसिंहका :
श्री तुलसीदास दासप्पा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 जनवरी, 1969 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में "भेजेरवल कंडीशन आफ दी दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट बसेज एण्ड दी पैसेंजर्स" (दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों और यात्रियों की दयनीय स्थिति) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने शिकायतों की सत्यता का पता लगाने के लिये कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या; और

(घ) दिल्ली परिवहन की सेवा में सुधार करने के लिये चालू वर्ष में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) 26 जनवरी, 1969 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सीटी संस्करण में ऐसा कोई समाचार नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अपने बेड़े में 200 नयी बसें बढ़ाने और उससे 134 पुरानी बसों को हटाने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनाया है। दिल्ली परिवहन समिति ने निजी चालकों की 200 और बसों की 750 रुपये प्रति बस प्रतिमास उपक्रम की भुगतान करने पर चलाने की अनुमति दे

का हाल ही में निश्चय किया है। इस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत अभी तक 46 बसों को चलाने की अनुमति दी गई है। इसके अलावा सड़कों पर अधिकतम बसें चलाने की दृष्टि से और अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए उपक्रम भंडारों और कारखानों को सुप्रवाही बना रहा है।

Gandhi Murder Inquiry Case

- *285. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proceedings into the Gandhi Murder Inquiry case have been concluded and the report finalised;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and if not, when it is likely to be presented to Government;

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The term of the Commission has been extended upto August 31, 1969.

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

Staff College for Training of Education Administrators

- *286. SHRI G. C. NAIK:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Staff College to train Education Administrators in the country;

(b) the time by which that college will be set up; and

(c) the location of the College to be set up and its functions?

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

(b) The College is likely to be established in 1972-73.

(c) The College is expected to be located in New Delhi. It will provide in-service training to senior officers of the Educational Services at the Centre and in the States and conduct research in educational administration and planning.

Central University in South India

*287. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken any decision to establish a Central University in South India;

(b) whether the site has been selected for the same;

(c) the time by which it will start functioning; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Activities of Naxalities

*288. SHRI R. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India had any top-level probe into the activities of

the Naxalities and other extremist organisations in the country; and

(b) whether State Governments have suggested immediate banning of extreme organisations like Naxalites and others?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Central Government have been watching carefully the activities of the extremists in the country.

(b) The State Governments have not been requested to give their views in this regard.

Alleged Misuse of Government Machinery for Holding Congress Session at Faridabad

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

(a) whether the Haryana Legislature Samyukta Vidhayak Dal urged the Centre on the 11th May, 1969 to set up a high-level Committee to inquire into the misuse of Government machinery for raising Nekiram Sharma Nagar at Faridabad to hold Indian National Congress session in the month of April, 1969; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

भारत में रूस के के० जी० बी० का समारोह

*290. **श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बम्बई से प्रणशील एक साप्ताहिक "मार्च ऑफ दि नेशन" में प्रकाशित हुए उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि सोवियत रूस के के० जी० बी० ने अपना वार्षिक समारोह भारत में सोवियत रूस के दूतावास में आयोजित किया था;

(ख) क्या के० जी० बी० ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ टिकट जारी किए थे, जिसकी फोटो भी उक्त समाचार-पत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच पड़ताल की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सरकार के ध्यान में "मार्च आफ दि नेशन" के 29 मार्च, 1969 के अंक में छपी खबर आई है।

(ख) से (घ). सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उम्र समाचार में जहाँ तक उम्रका सम्बन्ध भारत से है, कोई सच्चाई नहीं है।

Compulsory Education in the Fourth Plan

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

(a) whether the Constitutional Directive of free and compulsory education is to be judged by enrolment in schools or by literacy;

(b) if by literacy, how many of the 63 per cent of the age group of 6 to 14 enrolled become literate;

(c) to increase literacy and reduce wastage and stagnation, what is the objection to issue directive to State Governments that compulsion may be enforced at least in respect of the male students once enrolled; and

(d) to engage the interest in the teachers, the reasons why the Centre does not finance a selection grade, which can contribute towards reduction of wastage and stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The fulfilment of the

Directive contained in Article 45 of the Constitution will have to be judged, both quantitatively and qualitatively. From the quantitative point of view, every child in the age-group 6-14 will have to be enrolled in schools and from the qualitative point of view, we will have to ensure that every child, not only becomes literate, but also attains that minimum of good general education which a citizen of a democracy in the modern times should have.

(b) It has already been stated above that literacy is only one of the criteria to judge the effectiveness of primary education.

It is the accepted view that a child must remain at school for a period of four years at least to attain effective functional literacy. Out of every 100 children enrolled in Class I at present, only about 60 reach Class IV four years later and may be said to have become literate. The remaining 40 per cent who drop out, at some earlier stage or the other, either do not become literate or lapse into illiteracy at a later stage.

(c) There is no authority vested in the Government of India to give directives to State Governments in respect of school education which is exclusively a State subject.

It is doubtful whether compulsion of any type—whether partial or total—will succeed in the present social and economic conditions.

The proposal to introduce the system of 'partial compulsion' in respect of only male students who are voluntarily enrolled in schools does not work in practice and actually discourages enrolment itself.

(d) The selection grades for primary school teachers already exist in some States. The Education Commission has recommended their universal adoption. This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

The provision of selection grades, although a desirable measure of reform, can only have a marginal impact on the problem of wastage and stagnation.

On financial and other grounds, the Government of India has not been able to

give assistance to State Governments for improving the remuneration of teachers.

केरल में मालापुरम जिले का निर्माण

*292. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 14 फरवरी, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 44 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात की सम्भावना पर विचार किया गया है कि केरल में कथित मुस्लिम बहुमत वाले मालापुरम जिला के बनाए जाने से देश की कानून तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ख) क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया है कि इसका अन्य राज्यों पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उससे राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न हो जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने क्या निवारक उपाय किये हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में केरल तथा अन्य राज्यों को क्या सलाह दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उक्त जिला केवल प्रशासनिक आधार पर बनाया गया था। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि राज्य में विधि तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति संतोषजनक है। जिलों का निर्माण राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार में है।

Financing of Institutions and Organisations by Foreign Intelligence Agencies

*293. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that disclosures in the foreign Press as well as the inquiries made by this Ministry have shown that it has been possible for foreign intelligence agencies to finance activities of the institutions and organisations working in the academic and research field in India; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). I will invite a reference to the statement made by me in this House on May 14, 1969 in regard to the report of Intelligence Bureau on the use of foreign money in the last General Elections and for other purposes.

Retirement Age of Employees

*294. **SHRI NIHAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) in which of the State Governments, the age of retirement superannuation of employees has been reduced to 55 years;

(b) the year in which the age of superannuation was raised from 55 years to 58 years in the Central and State Government and the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for reducing the age of superannuation by State Governments referred to in part (a) above;

(d) whether for reasons similar to those referred to in part (c) above, the age of superannuation is also, proposed to be reduced, particularly in view of the growing unemployment and stagnation among the young employees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The age of superannuation of Class I, II and III of Central Government employees was raised from 55 to 58 years with effect from 30th November, 1962. after a thorough examination of all relevant factors and on the basis of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission. The age of superannuation of Class IV employees which was 60 remained unchanged. All the State Governments except the Government of Tamil Nadu (then Madras), Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir had also raised the age of retirement of their respective State Government employees from 55 to

58 subsequently. The Government of Kerala also raised the age of superannuation of their employees during 1966; but this was again reduced to 55 in 1967. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have since reduced the age of superannuation of their employees from 58 to 55.

(c) The State Government in question are competent to determine the age of retirement of their employees and as such the Government of India have no information regarding the reasons warranting the decision taken by them.

(d) and (e). As already stated the age of superannuation of Central Government employees was raised from 55 to 58 years only a few years ago after a thorough examination of all relevant factors and the circumstances have not changed to warrant reconsideration of this decision.

Grants to Institute of economic Growth New Delhi

*295. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi received any grants from the University Grants Commission in the last few years;

(b) if so, since when and the amount received;

(c) whether the Institute fulfils the criteria laid down in the regulations under the University Grants Commission Act for such grants;

(d) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission finally decided to discontinue payment of grant in August, 1966;

(e) whether it is also a fact that inspite of this decision, grants have been irregularly made to this Institute after August, 1966; and

(f) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for these irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). No direct grant has been received by the Institute from the University Grants Commission. However, the University Grants Commission sanctioned during the years 1963 to 1968 a sum of Rs. 4.12 lakhs to the Delhi University towards the Scheme for a Course in Research Methodology at the Institute.

(c) The Institute does not fulfil the criteria prescribed for direct grants from the University Grants Commission.

(d) to (f). No decision was taken by the University Grants Commission in August 1966 to discontinue the payment of grant to the Delhi University for the Course in Research Methodology. In February 1967, the University Grants Commission passed a resolution agreeing "that the Delhi University be assisted at the present level for the continuation of Research Methodology Course at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi till 31/5/1968".

Rise in Fares of Two-Seater Scooters in Delhi

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had agreed to allow rise in the fares of two-seater scooters in Delhi and New Delhi from the 1st June, 1969;

(b) if so, at what rate and the revised scooter's rates;

(c) the reasons for allowing this increase;

(d) whether despite this increase, the scooter drivers choose their own destinations to the detriment of the passengers and would not take short distance passengers and passenger to destinations not favoured by them; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the passengers are not harrassed and inconvenienced by them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to

(c). The State Transport Authority, Delhi, at its meeting held on 16. 5. 69. decided to increase the hire charges for two seater motor rickshaws from 20 paise to 25 paise for each kilometre, beyond the first 1½ kilometres (or part thereof), for which the prevailing rate of 40 paise would not be disturbed. The increase in the fares was allowed from 1.6.69, keeping in view the representations received from various auto-rickshaw Unions in this respect.

(d) Yes, Sir Complaints of refusal, overcharging and misbehaviour by drivers of two seater rickshaws are still being received by the Delhi Administration.

(e) A statement giving the information required is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1479/69]

विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा-शुल्क में वृद्धि

297. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा शुल्क में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों और विश्व-विद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के छात्रों ने इस वृद्धि के विरोध में अधिकारियों का घेराव करने और उनके विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन करने की योजना बनाई है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने शिक्षा शुल्क बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस समस्या पर विचार के लिए देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों की एक बैठक या सम्मेलन बुलाने का विचार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी०के० आर०वी० राव) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर विभिन्न राज्यों के विद्वविद्यालयों की फीस बढ़ाने के किसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। किन्तु, राज्य सरकार से की गई नवीनतम पूछ ताछ से पता चला है कि प्रस्ताव को अब समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(घ) इलाहाबाद विद्यार्थी संघ से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होने पर मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से अनुरोध किया था कि फीस में बढ़ोत्तरी के प्रस्ताव को त्याग दिया जाए।

(ङ) और (च). ऊपर बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए, इस मामले पर विचार करने के लिए कुलपतियों की बैठक बुलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

1971 Census

*298. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain new features are proposed to be introduced in the next Census to be held in 1971 regarding the eliciting of information relating to households, etc;

(b) if so, the details of the new features and the reasons for their inclusion;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the idea of getting information regarding the impact of family planning programme among other items has been dropped;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the approximate total expenditure on the Census Operations of 1971 as compared to that of 1961; and

(f) the reasons for increase or decrease in expenditure, as the case may be ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following new features are proposed to be introduced in the 1971 Census :

(i) *House-List* : The new columns have been added to collect information as to whether the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and whether the household cultivates land.

The information is being collected to locate house-holds belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe for facility of enumeration at the time of census and also to serve as a frame for future studies.

(ii) *Establishment Schedule* : In the 1961 Census, information relating to manufacturing establishments was collected through the houselist. In the 1971 Census, a separate Establishment Schedule will be canvassed and the scope of information to be collected has been considerably enlarged to cover all types of establishments. The scope of this Schedule has been enlarged to provide a frame for all types of establishments for future studies by various users of data.

(iii) *Individual Slip* : Four new questions have added to elicit information relating to (i) current fertility (ii) place of last residence (iii) main activity and (iv) secondary work. The economic questions at the 1961 census were based on work concept that is whether the individual was engaged in any type of economic activity even on part time basis. whereas at the 1971 Census the intention is to classify the individuals as workers and non-workers on the basis of the activity on which the individuals spend most of their time. The secondary work will reflect economic activity other than main activity even on part time basis. The additional information is being collected to make the study more meaningful.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A simple schedule to study the impact of Family Planning Programme was pretested during March-April, 69. The experience of the pre-test revealed that it was not feasible to collect the information as part of Census Operations for the following reasons :—

- (i) The respondents were reluctant to answer the questions.
- (ii) The process was time consuming;
- (iii) Lack of Investigators specially trained for such a survey.

(e) The expected approximate total expenditure on the census operations of 1971 is Rs. 17.63 crores, as compared to the expenditure of Rs. 12.13 crores of the 1961 census.

- (f) The reasons for the increase are:—
- (i) The projected increase in population in 1971 by 121 million;
- (ii) General increase in the pay structure of the staff;
- (iii) increase in the proposed payment of honorarium to the enumerators and personnel of the enumeration agency; and
- (iv) increase in the price of paper, furniture and other items of contingencies.

दिल्ली के स्थानीय निकायों के बारे में मुरारका आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

*299. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली के स्थानीय निकायों की आर्थिक स्थिति की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त मुरारका आयोग का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं;

(ग) सरकार ने उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशों को अब तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशें अब तक सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली नगर निगम और संसद् के स्थानीय सदस्यों से विचार विमर्श किया; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (च). मोरारका आयोग ने अपनी अंतरिम रिपोर्ट सरकार को सितम्बर, 1968 में प्रस्तुत की। रिपोर्ट 22-11-68 को सभा-पटल पर रखी गई थी। इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए अनेक बैठकें हुईं और दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्रतिनिधियों ने इस विचार-विमर्श में भाग लिया। आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर संसद सदस्यों से कोई विचार-विमर्श नहीं हुआ। आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सरकार ने निगम से अपने साधनों को बढ़ाने तथा व्यय में मितव्ययिता करने का अनुरोध किया है ताकि वे आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई पद्धति के अनुसार सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने के योग्य हो सकें। नगर निगम ने अभी-अभी अपने विचार भेजे हैं और मामले के ऊपर जांच की जा रही है।

Introduction of National Service Corps Scheme

*300. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Cadet Corps has been made optional with effect from this academic year and National Service Corps Scheme has been introduced in its place;

(b) whether outlines of the National Service Corps Scheme have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). Excepting nine universities all others had made N.C.C. optional

from last academic year. The final decision of the nine universities in respect of the current academic year is awaited. The present proposal relating to National Service Scheme envisages that this scheme will also be optional. The outline of the scheme and further details are being worked out and are expected to be finalised within the next few days.

Replacement of DC 9-40 by Boeing Aircraft

1724. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the decision of the Board of Directors of Indian Airlines to purchase DC-9-40, various efforts were made and are still being made by Government to bring in the Boeing aircraft;

(b) whether it is also a fact that firstly it was tried with Boeing 727-200 failing which now by appointing a Two-Man Committee consisting of Shri A. Mitra of Civil Aviation Department and Shri H. N. Ray, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, efforts are being made to push Boeing 737-300; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The recommendation of the Board of Indian Airlines for the purchase of 5 DC-9-40 aircraft is still under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken soon. Government have not appointed any such Committee.

Formation of Two-Man Committee on Aircraft Evaluation

1725. SHRI C. C. DESAI. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state on what expert advice or representation, the Two-Man Committee of Shri A. Mitra of Civil Aviation Department and Shri H. N. Ray, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, was formed for further evaluation of aircrafts by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): No such Committee was appointed by Government.

Committee on suitability of new aircraft

1726. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the qualifications, knowledge and experience which the members of the Two-Man Committee consisting of (Shri A. Mitra of Civil Aviation Department and Shri H. N. Ray, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance) have of aviation, technically or otherwise, to advise on the suitability of the aircrafts in question for operation on route pattern of Indian Airlines by comparative studies from various angles and to judge the safety factors which are most important, from representations made and data given, correct or incorrect, by the makers, by the experts or by the vested interests or by others ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Government have not appointed any such Committee.

Purchase of Aircraft

1727. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation has been consulted by the Two-Man Committee consisting of Shri A. Mitra of the Civil Aviation Department and Shri H. N. Ray, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on the preference of the aircrafts to be purchased (which was DC 9-40 in July 1968 and which the Board had agreed to purchase);

(b) if so, what is the opinion of the D. G. C. A. now and what was the opinion passed on by him to the Two-Man Committee;

(c) on what other expert advice and information, barring the makers' representations, the Two-Man Committee has passed their evaluations; and

(d) the independent inquiries the Two-Man Committee have made to substantiate all the representations and data put before them by makers, by experts or by vested interests ?

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

(a) Government have not appointed any such Committee.

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

Committee on suitability of new aircraft

1728. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Two-Man Committee of Shri A. Mitra of the Civil Aviation Department and Shri H. N. Ray, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance know about the Article "Trouble with the City Jets" appearing in Flug Revue March, 1969 in German issue (City jets German Airlines Terminology for Boeing 737-300); and

(b) whether they have taken into consideration the reasons why 737-200 is a highly controversial aircraft now in service with the German Airlines ?

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

(a) Government have not appointed any such Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrangements at Houssainiwala Border

1729. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no proper arrangements exist for the personnel posted at our border at Hussainiwala regarding office accommodation, sitting arrangements, electric fans and lights, furniture and for their protection from hot wave and cold wave;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the other side has made comfortable arrangements for their border police and tourists from all over the world; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs on our borders ?

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

(a) to (c). The arrangements for our personnel of different departments posted at the border post of Hussainiwala, regarding office accommodation, sitting arrangements etc. require improvements. Construction of a conference room, sentry posts and barracks for the Border Security personnel are already in progress. Plans for providing adequate office accommodation for the personnel of all the departments and also improved amenities for tourists and other travellers who come into India across the border have already been taken in hand.

Delay in purchase of aircraft by I. A. C.

1730. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the technical committee of the Indian Airlines which met in May, 1968 preferred the U. S. DC-9 Aircraft to Russian TU-134 Aircraft for adding to the Indian Airlines fleet, because it offered more accommodation and was more economical to operate;

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay by Indian Airlines in finalizing purchase of five new aircraft;

(c) whether this postponing will not affect the Indian Aircraft business, considering the fact the delivery of aircraft is made two years after placing the orders; and

(d) the date when Indian Airlines will finally place the order, type of aircraft it will select and cost of each aircraft and date of delivery ?

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

(a) The Board of Indian Airlines in July, 1968 unanimously recommended to Government the purchase of 5 DC-9-40 aircraft.

(b) to (d). The recommendation of the Board is under careful consideration and a decision is likely to be taken soon.

Nepalese Naxalites

1731. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Nepalese Naxalites with arms and ammunition have recently infiltrated into the districts of Bahraich, Lakhimpur Kheri and Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh and committed acts of decoity, loot and arson;

(b) the number of Nepalese Naxalites caught so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the local Communists have been sheltering these Naxalites and if so, their names;

(d) the steps taken to check infiltration of Nepalese Naxalites into India; and

(e) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) and (e) Constant Vigilance is being maintained on our borders.

Disrespect to National Flag

1732. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the instances where open disrespect was shown to the Indian National Flag, State-wise, by whom and the dates on which these incidents occurred from January, 1966 to June, 1969; and

(b) the nature of action taken against the offenders in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. It is

being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up of Forensic Science Laboratory

1733. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3917 on the 21st March, 1969 and state the likely date by which the Forensic Science Laboratory at New Delhi under the control of Central Bureau of Investigation will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The Central forensic Science Laboratory under the Central Bureau of Investigation has since been set up in New Delhi.

The 'Documents Division' and the photo section of the Laboratory have started functioning fully.

Major items of indigenous scientific-equipment, apparatus, etc. for various divisions have been obtained. Precision equipment not indigenously available are being imported and as soon as they arrive the other Divisions will also start functioning fully.

Drawal of House Rent Allowance by Director, Zoological Survey of India

1734. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Director, Zoological Survey of India, had drawn full House Rent Allowance when in fact he was sharing the house with his other relations employed elsewhere and who too were drawing House Rent Allowance;

(b) if so, whether he was made to refund part of house rent allowance and the amount which was asked to be refunded and when; and

(c) the details of any other action beside the refund taken against him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) The Director Zoological Survey of India, continued to draw House Rent Allowance at full rates after his unmarried dependent daughter living with him got employment on 26.5.1966 in a private firm on a salary of more than Rs. 100 per month. She did not draw any house rent allowance from her employer.

(b) Yes, Sir; the Director was asked in March 1969 to refund an amount of Rs. 846.75 overdrawn by him as house rent for the period 26.5.66 to 31.12.67. This amount was reunded by him in two instalments from his pay bills for the months of March and April 1969.

(c) Since the amount of house rent was overdrawn by the Director due to a technically inaccurate interpretation of the rule, no further action was considered necessary.

Supply of Meat to 7th and 21st Battalions of Assam Rifles

1735. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received against awarding of tenders for the supply of meat at Jairampur to 7th and 21st Battalion Assam Rifles to a higher tenders; and

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A complaint has been received by the local authorities from a contractor alleging that the lowest rates tendered by him for supply of meat for the personnel of the Assam Rifles at Jairampur were not accepted and that supplies were being procured at higher rates. The North East Frontier Agency Administration are looking into the complaint.

Grant of 40 per cent by Central Government for Rural Roads

1736. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the Central

Government propose to provide a grant of 40 per cent for the development and maintenance of rural roads as committed by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): No Sir. The Fourth Five-Year Plan does not provide for any "earmarked" Central financial assistance for Rural Roads.

Enquiry against Gonda Police Officials

1737. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI RANJEET SINGH:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 882 on the 15th November, 1968 regarding complaint against Gonda police Inspector and state:

(a) whether the report of enquiry against the police officials has since been received;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that regard and the result thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the inquiry report would be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the State Government the State C.I.D. have since submitted their report to the State Government. The allegation that Shrimati Ram Murti Devi was raped has not been found to be correct. However, it has been established that she was brought to the police station in the evening of May 5, 1968 and released on the morning of May 6, 1968. Information is being collected regarding the action taken by the State Government against the police officials concerned.

(c) Since the report of the C.I.D. is of a secret nature, it would not be possible to lay it on the table of the House.

Human Sacrifices

1740. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of human sacrifices have been detected in village Samari of the Tribal District of Sarguja in the Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information received from the state government no case of human sacrifice has occurred in village Samari in district Sarguja during the past three years.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में कालेज

1741. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

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

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने कालेज हैं जिनकी अपनी इमारतें हैं और ऐसे कितने कालेज हैं जिनकी अपनी इमारतें नहीं हैं ;

(ख) जिन कालेजों की अपनी इमारतें नहीं हैं उनके लिये सरकार कब तक इमारतें बनवा देगी ;

(ग) इस वर्ष दिल्ली में कितने नये कालेज खोले जा रहे हैं और उन में कितने विद्यार्थी प्रवेश पायेंगे ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय में दाखिले के नियम अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों के नियमों से भिन्न हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय से सम्बन्ध 43 कालेजों में से 25 कालेजों की अपनी इमारतें हैं ।

(ख) निश्चित रूप से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कालेज अपनी निजी इमारतें कब तक बनवा सकेंगे किन्तु दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धित कालेजों पर जोर दे रहा है कि वे शीघ्र से शीघ्र अपनी निजी इमारतें बनवा लें और वहां चले जायं ।

(ग) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने इस वर्ष से 120 विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले करने की क्षमता के साथ बी० एम० सी० (गृह विज्ञान) पाठ्यक्रम में प्रथम वर्ष प्रारम्भ करने के लिए गृह अर्थ-शास्त्र संस्थान साउथ एक्सटेन्शन, नई देहली को संबन्धन प्रदान कर दिया है । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने भी 500 विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश के साथ एक महिला कालेज टैगोर गार्डन में प्रारम्भ किया है ।

(घ) इस मामले में ऐसा कोई तुलनात्मक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है ।

Allocation to Himachal Pradesh for Development of Tourism during Fourth Plan

1742. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh is an important Hill area in respect of Tourist centres and that it is a backward area;

(b) if so, the reasons why only Rs. 25 lakhs have been allotted to Himachal Pradesh for the development of tourism as against Rs. 320 lakhs allotted to Jammu and Kashmir in the Fourth Five Year Plan whereas the allotment for Gujarat and Haryana is Rs. 50 lakhs each;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to pay less attention to the development of Union Territories as compared to States; and

(d) if not, the justification of the differential treatment?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The allocations approved by the Planning Commission for various programmes, including Tourism, were decided upon after discussion with the State Governments concerned and keeping in view the overall availability of resources for the State Plans, the requirements of other competing sectors of the economy and the relative priority which the State Governments attached to the programmes. It is certainly not the policy of the Government to pay less attention to the development of Union Territories as compared to the States.

राष्ट्रीय शोक दिवस 5 मई, 1969 को गोरखपुर में फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन

1743. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 मई, 1969 को जब समूचा राष्ट्र राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन की दुःखद और अकस्मात् मृत्यु के कारण शोकातुर था, गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सभी सिनेमाओं में फिल्में दिखायी जा रही थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Communal Incidents

1744. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI D.C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communal incidents are on the increase in States like West Bengal, Bihar, U.P. and Orissa;

(b) the comparative figures of such incidents when the National Integration Council met in May, 1969 at New Delhi to discuss this subject; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to information received from Bihar Government the number of communal incidents in the State from 1st January to 22nd May, 1969 was 39. The monthly average of communal incidents during this period was more than that during the six months preceding 1st January, 1969. Information from the remaining States is awaited.

(c) The Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council on Communalism, which met in New Delhi on 22nd May, 1969, recommended *inter alia* the setting up of citizens' committees at various levels to deal with group tensions, to prevent occurrence of incidents and to ensure communal harmony in pockets where communal riots leading to loot and arson are chronic. The Home Minister has written to all Chief Ministers on 7th July, 1969 to take immediate action on this recommendation of the Sub-Committee.

International Youth Festival in India

1745. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Youth Festival is going to be held in India sometime in September this year;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent on it giving the foreign exchange component, separately; and

(c) the names of the countries which are likely to participate with the number of participants of each country and other salient features of the Festival ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The Comex India, a non-Government body, propose to organise a Commonwealth Youth Festival at New Delhi in September, 1969.

(b) Approximately, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the festival by the organisers. The Festival will not involve any expenditure in terms of Foreign exchange, in so far as India is concerned.

(c) About 500 students from the Commonwealth countries of Australia, Ceylon, Canada, U.K., Kenya, Malaysia Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Ghana, Singapore, Tanzania and Uganda, studying in 20 British Universities, are expected to participate besides the Indian students. In addition, the neighbouring countries particularly Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Nepal, Thailand and U.A.R. have also been invited by the organisers to send participants to the Festival. The salient features of the Youth Festival would be dramas, folk dances, folk songs, discussions etc.

Air Trips undertaken by Chairman I.A.C.

1746. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:**
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

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

(a) whether the trips undertaken by the Chairman Indian Airlines Corporation have been on the complimentary tickets given to him by the other foreign airlines or at the invitations of some organisation;

(b) if there were no account of complimentary tickets, the number of such complimentary tickets issued by the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India to their counterparts or other persons or bodies during the last three years separately; and

(c) if these were on the basis of invitations, the names of the organisations who had extended him the invitations, the purpose of his visits and the break-up of the expenditure incurred in terms of foreign exchange on this trips?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available, and is being collected.

Thefts of Paintings from Jaipur Museum

1747. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:**
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) the progress made in the investigation being carried on in respect of thefts of paintings belonging to Jaipur Museum which were smuggled out to USA; and

(b) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The theft of about 1700 paintings placed in 46 albums, from a store room in the City Palace, Jaipur was detected on 11.1.69. Jaipur police have succeeded in recovering 452 paintings from different places. 440 among them have been identified as the property of the City Palace. These include 55 paintings recovered from the house of Shri Sangram Singh, Director, City Palace Museum, Jaipur. It is reported that Shri Sangram Singh has sold 37 paintings to a foreigner. These paintings were recovered on 23.4.69, from an airlines office when they were about to be transferred to U.S.A. Shri Sangram Singh and his associate Shri Madan Singh Nimbi were arrested and later released on bail. On the 24th July, 1969 searches were conducted at Delhi, Bikaner and Calcutta and 156 paintings, 3 photographs and 1 manuscript were seized from

Delhi and Bikaner. These are suspected to pertain to the Jaipur theft case. The result of the searches in Calcutta is still awaited. Further investigation is in progress.

Charges Alleged Budget Tampering and Misconduct against N.D.M.C. President

1748. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Member of Parliament has addressed to him a letter detailing charges of budget tampering and misconduct against the President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee sometime in the last week of May, 1969;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry into the matter has been conducted by Government; and

(d) if so with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A letter was received from Dr. Bhai Mahavir, containing certain allegations against the President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, relating to tampering with the minutes of meetings discourteous behaviour towards fellow members etc. The matter was looked into carefully. The President, NDMC, has been advised that whatever the provocation one should remain cool and courteous under all circumstances. There was no evidence to support the charge of tampering with the minutes.

Republic Day Awards (1969)

1749. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1753 on the 16th May, 1969 regarding the Republic Day awards and state:

(a) the names of persons, who were recommended by the Lt. Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi, for being given the Republic Day awards and the names of persons which were approved for the award by the Central Government and names of those persons who were dropped and in their place other names were included;

(b) the reasons why Government had to change the names suggested by the Lt. Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor; and

(c) the names of other Union Territories and States where similar changes in the names suggested by the respective Union Territories or states had been made giving details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration is not the only authority to make recommendations for Padma Awards in respect of the persons residing in Delhi but a number of other authorities can and do make such recommendations. Hence, persons resident in Delhi who were awarded Padma decorations on the Republic day 1969 included certain persons recommended by the Lt. Governor/Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi and other persons recommended by other authorities. Grant of award to resident of Delhi not recommended by the Administration cannot, therefore, be construed as substitution of names recommended by Delhi Administration.

A large number of persons are recommended every year by various sponsoring authorities but in the very nature of things, it is not possible to accept all the recommendations. The procedure, manner of selection and the principles followed in awarding Padma Awards are of secret nature and it will not be in public interest to disclose the names of persons recommended or considered for the awards or the names of persons or authorities who sponsored the names of particular individuals.

(c) There is no question of making changes in the names suggested by any authority including Union Territories or

States. The selection is made after going through all the recommendations made by various authorities.

Malapuram District

1750. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI N.R. LASKAR:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI D.C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the reported decision of the Kerala Government to form a new district of Malapuram as the tenth district of Kerala having Muslim majority population;

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

(c) whether the Central Government had been consulted before taking this decision; and

(d) if not; the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Attention is invited to the answer to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.833 dated the 25th July, 1969.

(b) and (d). The formation of districts is within the competence of the state Governments.

(c) No, Sir.

पैशन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की पुनः नियुक्ति

1751. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार से पैशन पाने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में प्रथम द्वितीय तथा तीसरी श्रेणी के पदों पर पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ख) पैशन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों के सरकारी सेवा में पुनः नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मैट्रिक/हायर सेकेण्डरी के प्रमाणपत्रों को मान्यता

1752. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दसवीं कक्षा पास करने के पश्चात् जो विद्यार्थी स्कूल छोड़ देते हैं अथवा जो उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण हो जाते हैं उनको दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध कालेजों में मैट्रिक पास के समान नही समझा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश बोर्ड से सम्बन्ध कालेजों से ग्यारहवीं कक्षा पास करने वाले अथवा इण्टरमीडिएट में अनुत्तीर्ण रहने वाले विद्यार्थियों को हायर सेकेण्डरी के समान नहीं समझा जाता है ;

(ग) यदि भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो दोनों राज्यों में इस भेदभाव के कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय ने उन विद्यार्थियों के बीच कोई समता निश्चित नहीं की है, जो दसवीं कक्षा पास करने के पश्चात् स्कूल छोड़ देते हैं अथवा जो उच्चतर माध्यमिक तथा मैट्रिकुलेट परीक्षाओं में अनुत्तीर्ण हो जाते हैं, चूंकि इन योग्यताओं में से एक भी विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिला ग्रहण करने की दृष्टि से मान्य नहीं है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश बोर्ड से सम्बन्ध कालेजों से ग्याह्रवीं कक्षा पास करने वाले अथवा इण्टर-मीडिएट परीक्षाओं में अनुत्तीर्ण होने विद्यार्थियों को उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा में पास करने के समान नहीं समझा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Refusal to Implement Central Government Directives

1753. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have defied or refused to implement Central Government, on directives during the last one year;

(b) the number of cases in which there was disagreement on policy matters as a result of which there was deadlock;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from Industrial and Commercial organisations that they are faced with difficulties because of State Policies in West Bengal and Kerala; and

(d) if so, the machinery which is proposed to be created to resolve the issues and when it would start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There has been no occasion for the Central Government to issue any directions either under article 256 or article 257 of the Constitution.

(b) According to information furnished by the State Governments, there has been no such case.

(c) No such general representations have been received. Whenever representations on any specific issue are received, the matter is taken up with the State Government concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

Bungalows/Houses Under India Tourism Development Corporation

1754. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows/houses in India under the India Tourism Development Corporation and total accommodation available there;

(b) whether there are arrangements to provide food at all these places; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to increase the sphere of work of the Corporation?

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

(a) There are twenty traveller's lodges and one hotel under the India Tourism Development Corporation, providing a total bed capacity of 213. The India Tourism Development Corporation also runs six traveller's restaurants.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Proposals of renovation and expansion of a few traveller's lodges are under consideration, and a provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been included for this purpose in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Transfer of Rest Houses to India Tourism Development Corporation

1755. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to the State Governments to transfer all the PWD and other Rest Houses to the India Tourism Development Corporation; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Investment set aside for India Tourism
Development Corporation during
Fourth Plan**

1756. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been set aside during the Fourth Five Year Plan for investment in the India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) the heads under which the amount would be spent?

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

(a) Rs. 10.77 crores.

(b) The amount is proposed to be spent on the following schemes:—

(i) <i>Continuing Schemes from the Previous Plan—</i>		(Rupees in lakhs)
Construction of hotels in the Public Sector.	100.00	
(ii) <i>New Schemes—</i>		
(1) Construction of hotels in the Public Sector.	525.00	
(2) Construction of Motels.	150.00	
(3) Renovation and expansion of tourist bungalows and restaurants.	100.00	
(4) Setting up of transport units.	150.00	
(5) Construction of Tourist Cottages.	50.00	
(6) Construction and improvement of duty Free Shops.	2.00	

1077.00

तटदूर क्षेत्रों में तेल निकालने के लिये जहाज

1757. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हालैण्ड की एक जहाज निर्माण कम्पनी एक जहाज बना रही है जिसकी न केवल लागत कम होगी अपितु वह तटदूर क्षेत्रों में तेल निकालने में अधिक कारगर होगा और यह हालैण्ड के समुद्रों में प्रयोग में लाया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खम्बात की खाड़ी में ऐसे जहाजों के प्रयोग की व्यावहारिकता को देखते हुए देश में ऐसे जहाजों का निर्माण करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :

(क) चलते-फिरते वेधन प्लेटफार्मों को नौदरलैंड की कुछ फर्मों ने बनाये हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में ये चलते फिरते प्लेटफार्म बनाए गये हैं या वेधन के लिये प्रयुक्त किये जायेंगे उनकी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसी प्रकार यह सूचना कि ऐसे प्लेटफार्मों की लागत तथा कार्य कुशलता अन्य स्थानों पर निर्मित किये गये प्लेटफार्मों की तुलना में कैसे है, उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के चलते फिरते तटदूर वेधन प्लेटफार्मों जिनमें वे भी शामिल हैं जिनके नौदरलैंड में बनाये जाने का पता है, में से कम्बे की खाड़ी और अरब सागर में संलग्न क्षेत्र में बंधन के लिये कौन सा किस्म अधिक उपयुक्त रहेगा इसका निर्णय लेने के लिये अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद ही भारत में चलते फिरते प्लेटफार्म बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

सम्पूर्ण विद्वे में विमान द्वारा यात्रा का प्रबन्ध

1758. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री गार्डिलगन गौड :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री

21 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3918 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने सम्पूर्ण विश्व में विमान द्वारा यात्रा व्यवस्था आरम्भ करने के बारे में, जिसके लिए एक गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी को टोकियो से संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका तक यातायात सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण करने तथा वित्तीय पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया था, क्या निर्णय किया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : परामर्शदाताओं (कन्सल्टेंट्स) की फर्म द्वारा दी गयी रिपोर्ट की एयर इण्डिया ने जांच की है, और उनका विचार है कि प्रशान्त महासागर के आरपार परिचालन अभी इस समय कई एक कारणों से लाभप्रद नहीं होंगे।

Maoists' Revolt

1759. SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI KANWAL LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in 'Indian Express' dated the 22nd March, 1969 regarding Chinese Embassy's assistance for Maoists' revolt;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Kerala has claimed to have unearthed this link and conspiracy during investigation into Maoist attacks on police stations in November, 1968;

(c) the details of the letters seized by the Government and written by Chinese Embassy officials to some of the accused;

(d) whether Central Government have made further enquiries into the news-item as mentioned above; and

(e) if so, the result of the enquiry and the action taken by Government to check anti-India activities of Chinese Embassy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen the press report.

(b) and (c). According to information received from the State Government, a charge-sheet was filed on March 19, 1969 in the court of the District Magistrate (Judicial) Kozhikode against 149 persons in connection with the attacks by extremists on Pulpally police outpost and Tellicherry police station in November, 1968. The case is sub judice. In the course of investigation some documents were seized from some of the accused persons and these documents indicated that the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi had been in correspondence with them in connection with the publication of Maoist literature in Malayalam.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Chinese Embassy has been firmly cautioned to warn all its members to refrain from interfering in our internal affairs.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में हिन्दी के माध्यम द्वारा विज्ञान तथा गणित पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था

1760. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री प० मु० सईद :

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

(क) क्या यह है कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों में आगामी शिक्षा वर्ष से हिन्दी के माध्यम से विज्ञान तथा गणित आदि विषय पढ़ाने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हिन्दी माध्यम वाले स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाली शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश नहीं दिया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार हिन्दी भाषाभाषी क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए हिन्दी को शिक्षा और भारतीय टेक्नोलौजी संस्था तथा मेडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम बनाने की व्यवहार्यता पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां। किन्तु ऐसे स्कूलों को छूट देने की व्यवस्था है, जहां इस निर्णय की कार्यान्वित में विशेष कठिनाइयां हों।

(ख) ऐसी कोई कठिनाई उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय टेक्नोलौजी संस्थानों में दाखिले के लिए हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के माध्यम से समान प्रवेश परीक्षा लेने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है, जहां तक मेडिकल कालेजों में शिक्षा के माध्यम का प्रश्न है, संबन्धित प्राधिकारियों से यह मालूम कर लिया गया है कि भारतीय मेडिकल परिषद ने इस आशय का एक संकल्प पारित किया है, जिसके अनुसार सभी मेडिकल कालेजों में मेडिकल शिक्षा के लिये अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में जारी रहेगी।

दिल्ली नगर निगम को वेय बकाया राशि

1761. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री भ्ना० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री प० मु० सईद :

श्री वि० नरसिम्हा राव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 7 मार्च, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 335 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा उन मंत्रालयों की

बकाया राशि लेने के दावे पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) उक्त दावे में उल्लिखित राशि में निगम को कितनी राशि का भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस मामले पर निर्णय करने में बहुत विलम्ब हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दावे को शीघ्रता से निपटाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष, अर्थात् 1968-69 के दौरान मोटर वाहन कर से बकाया से संबन्धित दिल्ली नगर निगम के दावे का भुगतान कर दिया था। निगम को शिक्षा संबन्धी अनुदान के बकाया का भुगतान प्राधिकृत करते हुए सरकारी आदेशों की शीघ्र जारी होने की आशा है। मनोरंजन कर से संबन्धित 21.72 लाख रुपयों के बकाया पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है और इसके भी चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भुगतान किये जाने की आशा है। संपति कर/सर्विस व्यय-भार से संबन्धित नगर निगम के कुछ दावों पर सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा समझौता कर लिया गया है। विवाद-ग्रस्त दावों और उन दावों के विषय में, जिनमें विवरणों का अभाव है, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय नगर निगम से सलाह-मशविरा कर रहे हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान्।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत की यात्रा करने विदेश पर्यटक

1762. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्द्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने विदेशी

पर्यटकों ने भारत की यात्रा की ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में पर्यटक व्यापार से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए तथा भविष्य में पर्यटक व्यापार से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या	अर्जित की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा
		(करोड़ रु० में)
1966	1,59,603	22.61
1967	1,79,565	25.23
1968	1,88,820	26.54

(ग) सरकार ने समस्त पर्यटन-तंत्र (इरिस्ट प्लांट) और उसके आधारभूत उपादानों के विकास की एक बृहद् योजना बनाई है। इसमें वर्तमान सुविधाओं का सुधार, आवास और परिवहन में और अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था छुट्टियों के लिये सैर-गाहों की स्थापना, चार्टर और वीसा विनियमों का उदारीकरण तथा विदेशों में बेहतर एवं अधिक व्यापक प्रचार कार्य भी शामिल है।

आर्यों का उद्भव

1763. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विश्व के इतिहासकारों में इस बात पर मतभेद है कि क्या आर्य लोग भारत में बाहर से आये थे अथवा यहां के मूल निवासी थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में अनुसंधान कराने का है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार स्कूलों तथा कालेजों को अनुदेश जारी करेगी कि जब तक ठीक स्थिति का पता नहीं लग जाता है वे दोनों ही दृष्टिकोण विद्यार्थियों के सामने रखें ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। आर्यों के उद्भव के सम्बन्ध में इतिहासकारों के बीच विवाद की सरकार को जानकारी है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं।

(घ) स्कूलों और पाठ्यक्रमों में पाठ्यपुस्तकों (इतिहास समेत पुस्तकें) निर्धारित करने और उनके प्रकाशन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों की है; और "अनुदेश" जारी करने का प्रश्न तब तक नहीं उठता जब तक कि उनमें राष्ट्रीय एकता अथवा सुरक्षा के लिए कोई हानिकारण सामग्री न हो अथवा कानून व व्यवस्था तोड़ने के लिए हिंसा को भड़काने अथवा सार्वजनिक हित को नुकसान पहुंचाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न दिया गया हो।

शिक्षा तथा परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार

1764. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 21 वर्षों के अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार शिक्षा तथा परीक्षा की वर्तमान प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सुधार किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). जी हां। शिक्षा प्रणाली ऐसी बनाई जानी है जिसमें केवल कम समय ही नहीं लगेगा बल्कि विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक दोनों के लिए यह अधिक सचिकर तथा प्रेरक भी होगी। इसमें पाठ्यचर्या, शिक्षापद्धति और मूल्यांकन प्रणाली की जरूरत होगी। आवश्यक ज्ञान तथा अनिवार्य दक्षताओं को प्राप्त करने के अतिरिक्त, इस पाठ्यचर्या में वर्तमान भारतीय स्थिति, अर्थात् प्रजातंत्र, राष्ट्रीय एकता धर्मनिरपेक्षता तथा सामाजिक जागृति के संदर्भ में नागरिकता के प्रशिक्षण पर बल दिया जाएगा। शिक्षा-पद्धति ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो जिज्ञासा जागृत करने तथा शिक्षा-प्रेम को बढ़ाने, स्वकीर अध्ययन की आदतों, स्वयं सोचने-विचारने व न्याय करने की क्षमता तथा समस्या हल करने की योग्यता रखती हो। परीक्षा-पद्धति में बाह्य परीक्षाओं के प्रभुत्व को कम करके, अच्छी अन्तर्मूल्यांकन प्रणाली को शुरू करके तथा उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में नम्बर देने की वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों को अपना कर तदनु रूप सुधार किया जायेगा।

गालिब शताब्दी समारोह की भांति राष्ट्रीय कवियों के शताब्दी समारोह

1765. श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल :
 श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
 श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
 श्री प० मु० सईद :
 श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

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

(क) सरकार ने गालिब शताब्दी समारोह पर कुल कितना व्यय किया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कालीदास, तुलसी, कबीर, रहीम आदि अन्य महान कवियों की स्मृति में समारोह आयोजित करने के लिए

सहयोग देने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन प्राचीन राष्ट्र कवियों की सूची तैयार की है; और

(घ) उस सूची में किन-किन कवियों के नाम हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) अखिल भारतीय गालिब शताब्दी समिति को सहायता अनुदान के रूप में भारत सरकार कुल 20.00 लाख रुपए की रकम देने के लिए राजी हुई थी जिसमें से 15 लाख रुपये 1968-69 के वर्ष में दे दिए गए थे और बाकी के 5 लाख रुपए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में दे दिए जायेंगे।

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव पर उसके महत्व को ध्यान में रखकर विचार किया जायेगा;

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विद्रोही मिजो लोगों की समस्या

1766. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) विद्रोही मिजो लोगों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है;

(ख) इन दिनों मिजो विद्रोहियों की किन गतिविधियों का पता लगा है; इस अवधि में चीन तथा पाकिस्तान से हथियार लेकर लौटने वाले कितने विद्रोहियों ने आत्मसमर्पण किया है, सरकार को किस किस्म के हथियार उनके द्वारा समर्पित किये गये हैं, कितने मिजो विद्रोहियों ने अभी तक आत्मसमर्पण नहीं किया है और इस

सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) मिजो पहाड़ी जिलों में सामान्य स्थिति स्थापित करने हेतु क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) मे (ग). सुरक्षा दलों ने असम के मिजो पहाड़ी जिले में उपद्रवों के फैलने के बाद कड़ी कार्रवाइयां की थीं और हाल में कोई बड़ी मुठभेड़ें उस जिलों में नहीं हुई हैं। 15 जून, 1969 तक 3732 मिजो विद्रोहियों ने सुरक्षा दलों को आत्मसमर्पण किया है तथा 3070 हथियार विद्रोहियों से बरामद किये गये हैं। एकत्रीकरण परियोजना के लागू करने और इसके विस्तार से विद्रोहीगण दूर हो गए हैं और सन्देश दिया जाता है कि उनमें से कुछ ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में शरण ली है। जिले में विकासशील कार्यवाहियों को गतिशील करने के लिए और शासन व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए प्रयास जारी हैं।

Engineering Institute at Faridabad (Haryana)

1767. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI HIMAT SINGKA:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up an Engineering Institute in Faridabad during 1969;

(b) if so, the financial implications thereof;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is being obtained for the project; if so, from whom and on what basis; and

(d) whether the control over the Institute will be of the Centre or the Haryana Government ?

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

being established under the State Plan of Haryana.

(b) The total cost of the project is Rs. 132.03 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 8.02 lakhs for recurring expenditure per annum.

(c) The National Council of YMCA's of India which is collaborating with the Government of Haryana in this project has been promised assistance equivalent to Rs. 47.50 lakhs in German currency from its counterpart in West Germany. Out of this, a sum of about Rs. 35.20 lakhs will be utilized for importing scientific and technical equipment from West Germany and the balance will be utilized for expenditure for the services of German experts for the Institute and also for the training of India teachers in West Germany.

(d) The Institute is being set up under the State Plan, but is an autonomous body registered under the Societies' Registration Act. The Board of Management of the Institute includes representatives of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government is giving assistance to the State Government for setting up the Institute.

Development of Airports

1768. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the development of airports in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of such airports together with the details and the expenditure likely to be incurred during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is a provision of Rs. 55.45 crores in the Fourth Plan for the development of the four international airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The works include improvement of runways, aprons and taxi tracks; constru-

ction of new terminal complexes and provision of communication and navigational facilities. The amount provided in the Plan for works at other aerodromes for improvement of runways and terminal facilities is Rs. 2.07 crore.

Pakistani Infiltrators in J. & K.

1769. SHRI YASPAL SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltrators from Pakistan have been frequently coming into Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether some infiltrators have also been arrested during the months of May and June, 1969; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, some Pakistan nationals had entered the State, mostly for smuggling purposes. According to information available, six persons were apprehended during May and June, 1969, against four of whom cases have been registered, and in respect of two investigations are in progress.

Unemployed Primary Teachers

1770. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHRAN :
DR. SHUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 26th May, 1969 wherein it has been stated that the number of unemployed primary teachers has been increasing in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to give some alternative jobs to unemployed primary teachers and if not, the reasons

therefor?

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

(b) The facilities for the training of primary teachers were increased, between 1959 and 1963, on the basis of anticipated annual employment of additional teachers which was, in its turn, based upon the target of fulfilling the Constitutional directive with regard to primary education by 1980-81. (These anticipations have gone wrong.)

In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the funds available for primary education have been cut down drastically—from the anticipated Rs. 330 crores to only Rs. 200 crores. On the other hand, the average annual salary of a teacher has increased from about Rs. 1,100 in 1965-66 to about Rs. 2,100 in 1968-69. Consequently, the number of additional teachers, which can be appointed per year in the Fourth Five Year Plan, has been reduced to about 30,000, as against the anticipated employment of 90,000 which is the annual output of training institutions at present. Consequently, there is severe unemployment amongst trained primary teachers in some States.

The State Governments have tried to meet this situation in the following ways :—

(i) In some States, such as Madhya Pradesh, the number of training institutions has been drastically reduced and the output of trained teachers has been curtailed;

(ii) In some States, as in Maharashtra, the duration of training courses has been increased from 1 to 2 years—a long-desired reform—so as to half the output of trained primary teachers; and

(iii) In some States, as in Rajasthan, a number of training institutions have been converted into institutions, which provide short in service training programmes to primary teachers.

Various combinations of the above have already been adopted in other States.

(c) There is no proposal, before any State Government to provide alternative jobs to unemployed primary teachers. This is also not easily possible. However, the Government of India is trying to persuade the State Governments to provide larger allocations for primary education, so as to reduce this unemployment and also to accelerate the pace of the expansion of primary education. The constraint of resources is the main difficulty.

Plan Expenditure Incurred in Himachal Pradesh

1771. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of plan expenditure incurred in Himachal Pradesh during the years 1966, 1967, 1968 and to be incurred in 1969; and

(b) how much of it was contributed by the Central Government and the portion that was met by them from its own revenues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government accounts are maintained financial yearwise and the information is as under :—

Year	Expenditure (Figures in lakhs of Rs.)
1966-67 (Actuals)	946.05
1967-68 (Actuals)	1451.20
1968-69 (Unreconciled Actuals)	1531.77
1969-70 (Outlay)	1550.00

(b) The entire net plan expenditure (both revenue and capital) in Himachal Pradesh is met by the Central Government, by giving to the Territory Government grants-in-aid (for net revenue expenditure) and loans (for net capital expenditure). The entire domestic revenue of the Territory is adjusted in computing the gap in the non-plan reve-

nue budget which is also met by grants-in-aid from the Central Government.

Expenditure and Revenue Income of Himachal Pradesh

1772. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the establishment expenditure and the revenue income of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 so far; and

(d) the amount that was contributed by the Central Government and the amount that was raised by Himachal Pradesh from its own revenue resources during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government accounts are maintained financial yearwise and the establishment expenditure of Himachal Pradesh i.e. their non-Plan revenue expenditure and their revenue income year-wise are given as under :—

Year	Establishment expenditure	Domestic revenue
1967-68 (Actuals)	2893.77	1424.15
1968-69 (R.E.)	3258.25	1549.03
1969-70 (B.E.)	3526.59	1834.34

(b) The entire gap between the Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure and the Domestic Revenue of Himachal Pradesh is met by giving grant-in-aid by the Central Government. The amount contributed by the Central Government and the amount raised by Himachal Pradesh are as under :—

Year	Amount contributed by Central Govt.	Domestic revenue of Himachal Pradesh
1967-68 (Actuals)	1469.62	1424.15
1968-69 (R.E.)	1709.22	1549.03
1969-70 (B.E.)	1692.25	1834.34

Non-Development Expenditure of Himachal Pradesh

1773. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of non-development expenditure that was incurred in Himachal Pradesh during the years 1966, 1967, 1968 and to be incurred in 1969; and

(b) how much of it was contributed by the Central Government and how much of it was met by the Himachal Pradesh administration from its own revenues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The entire expenditure both Plan and Non-Plan of the Government of Himachal Pradesh is met by the Central Government by giving them grants-in-aid for net capital expenditure. The domestic revenue of the Territory is, however, adjusted in computing the gap in their Non-Plan revenue budget. The Government accounts are maintained financial year-wise. The non-developmental expenditure as reported by the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the years concerned is as under:

Year	Revenue	(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)	
		Capital	Total
1966-67 (Actuals)	482.35	100.26	582.61
1967-68 (Actuals)	753.87	744.37	1498.24
1968-69 (Unreconciled actuals)	829.85	21.72	851.57
1969-70 (B.E.)	834.82	100.25	935.07

सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समितियों में दलों का प्रतिनिधित्व

1774. श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री शारदानन्द :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कई समितियां बनाई हैं जिनमें कुछ दलों को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है जबकि कुछ अन्य दलों को बहुत अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि प्रत्येक दल को सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई

समितियों में संसद् में उनकी संख्या के अनुसार प्रतिनिधित्व मिले, सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे दलों के, जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समितियों में अभी तक कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है, सदस्यों को उन समितियों में नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमंग्या): (क) से (घ). अनुमान किया जाता है कि सदस्य विभिन्न मंत्रालय की हाल में गठित की गयी सलाहकार समितियों का जिक्र कर रहे हैं; इन समितियों में संसद् में उनकी संख्या के आधार पर सभी दलों का प्रतिनिधित्व है।

Introduction of Home Science for Girls

1775. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has investigated the measures with the object of increasing in attraction to girl students with regard to introduction of some kind of Home Science from the lowest classes ;

(b) whether any research has been made in playway teaching, particularly dancing and singing for girls and games for boys ;

(c) the reason why the National Council of Educational Research and Training has not investigated the efficiency of different media of instruction and their attraction to continued courses of study ; and

(d) what, if any, is the evaluation of the Programme of Farmer Education and Functional Literacy ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The National Council of Educational Research and Training is considering the desirability and feasibility of undertaking research studies in these subjects. No research has been conducted by them in these fields so far.

(d) An Evaluation Committee was set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and its report is expected to be published soon.

दल-बदल सम्बन्धी समिति

1776. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
 श्री सूरज भान :
 श्री बे० कृ० दास चौधरी :
 श्री क० लक्ष्मण :
 श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने दल-बदल सम्बन्धी समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिये अखिल भारतीय राजनीतिक दलों की एक बैठक बुलाई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो राजनीतिक दलों की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). दल-बदल सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन सदन के पटल पर रखा जा चुका है। चूंकि समिति की नियुक्ति लोक सभा द्वारा पारित संकल्प के अनुसरण में की गई थी अतः सरकार प्रतिवेदन पर संसद के विचार जानना चाहेगी। तथापि दल-बदल सम्बन्धी समिति को सिफारिशों के अनुसार विधान का प्रारूप बनाने की प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रोजगार प्रधान शिक्षा प्रणाली

1777. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
 श्री सूरज भान :
 श्री न० कु० सांघी :
 श्री भगवान दास :
 श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन :
 श्री चक्रपाणि :
 श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :
 श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
 श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
 डा० कर्णो सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दिल्ली में बुलाये गये छात्र सम्मेलन में यह सुभाव दिया था कि शिक्षा प्रणाली नियोजन के अवसरों को ध्यान में रख कर बनाई जानी चाहिए और स्नातक स्तर पर व्यावसायिक तथा तकनीकी विषयों पर अधिक बल दिया जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी हां। सम्मेलन की सम्बन्धित सिफारिश इस प्रकार है :

“शिक्षा प्रणाली रोजगारोन्मुख होनी चाहिये और रोजगार की आवश्यकताओं के साथ जुड़ी होनी चाहिए। सचिवालय व्यवहार, अशुल्लिपि, प्रबन्ध आदि जैसे डिग्री पाठ्य-क्रमों में व्यावसायिक विषय प्रारम्भ करने पर अधिक बल दिया जाना चाहिए।”

(ख) सम्मेलन की कार्यवाही विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा सभी विश्व-विद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों के पास उनके विचार जानने के लिए भेज दी गई है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने वर्तमान शिक्षा सत्र से बी० काम० (पास) पाठ्य-क्रम पहले ही प्रारम्भ कर दिया है, जो एक रोजगारोन्मुख पाठ्यक्रम है।

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में मूर्तियों का लगाना

1778. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रा० कु० बिड़ला :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में महान पुरुषों की प्रतिमाओं को लगाने के प्रस्ताव किन्-किन दलों की ओर से आये हैं; और उन महा-पुरुषों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) स्वीकृत और अस्वीकृत प्रस्तावों के व्यौर पृथकतः क्या हैं और केवल कुछ प्रस्तावों को ही स्वीकार किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). जब कि विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की प्रतिमाओं को लगाने के बारे में समय-समय पर सुभाव प्राप्त हुए हैं, निम्नलिखित नेताओं की प्रतिमाएं

मगाने के लिए धनराशि देने के समर्थन

के साथ निश्चित प्रस्ताव आए हैं :—

नेता के नाम	उन संस्था या व्यक्ति के नाम जिसने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया
(1) लाला लाजपत राय	लाला लाजपत राय शताब्दी समारोह समिति ।
(2) स्वामी विवेकानन्द	स्वामी विवेकानन्द शताब्दी समारोह समिति ।
(3) पण्डित मदन मोहन मालवीय श्री एन० एच० भगवती, उपकुलपति, बनारस विश्व-विद्यालय ।	
(4) स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द	सार्वदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा ।
(5) कवि तिरुवल्लुवर	वल्लुवर कलाए मनरम ।

उक्त प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ।

मूर्तियों, चित्रों तथा सिक्कों आदि की चोरियां

1779. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भान :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक-सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐतिहासिक महत्व की मूर्तियों, चित्रों, सिक्कों आदि की महत्वपूर्ण चोरियों का वार्षिक व्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक वर्ष से कुल कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं की चोरी की गई ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जहाननारा जयपाल सिंह) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT---1480/69]

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में एक इसरायली शिक्षाविद् पर हमला

1780. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में इसरायल का शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ श्री अब्दुल करीम की कुछ महीने पूर्व बेइज्जती की गई थी और उसे छुरा भोंका गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इस घटना के पीछे कोई विदेशी तत्व था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4696 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

(ख) सर्वश्री ए० एच० गोहारे तथा खलीद दाऊद नामक दो व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के

अनुसार इस घटना के पीछे किसी विदेशी तत्व का होना नहीं बताया जाता है।

जालकंडेश्वर मन्दिर में मूर्ति की स्थापना

1781. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सुरज भान :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 28 मार्च, 1969 के आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4575 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तमिलनाडू सरकार के इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है कि वेल्लोर के ऐतिहासिक किले में जहां एक ओर एक मस्जिद तथा एक गिरजाघर है, हिन्दुओं को भी पुराने जालकंडेश्वर में एक मूर्ति लगाने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय अपनाये गये हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वेल्लोर फोर्ट के जलकन्डेश्वर मंदिर में धार्मिक रीति-रवाजों को पुनः प्रारम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में तमिलनाडू सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

ग्रामीण सड़क समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें

1782. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सुरज भान :

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

(क) ग्रामीण सड़क समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं,

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और आगामी वर्ष कितनी प्रगति होने की आशा है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :
(क) ग्रामीण सड़क समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों का सूचित करने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1481/69]

(ख) तथा (ग) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

विधायकों के विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करना

1783. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सुरज भान :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

डा० रानेन सेन :

श्री समर गुह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हाल ही में उटकमण्ड में विधायकों की गोष्ठी में व्यक्त किये गये इन विचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विधायकों के विशेषाधिकार आदि संहिताबद्ध

किये जाने चाहिए; और

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

संसद्-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमंग्या) : (क) और (ख). संविधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान से, जिसने इस गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया था, उसकी कार्यवाही को, तैयार होने पर, देने का निवेदन किया गया है।

दिल्ली के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशें

1784. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज सूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भानु :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

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

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की दिल्ली के बारे में सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है और उमके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस असाधारण विलम्ब का क्या कारण है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पूर्व राजनीतिक दलों एवं दिल्ली से निर्वाचित संसद् सदस्यों से विचार-विमर्श करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि सरकार को इन सिफारिशों पर

कुछ प्रतिक्रियाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं तो प्रस्तुतकर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन प्रतिक्रियाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों पर, दिल्ली प्रशासन से परामर्श करते हुए, जांच की जा रही है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हमें सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् ने इन सिफारिशों की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है और समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। सरकार ने उचित स्तर पर दिल्ली का प्रति-निधित्व करने वाले संसद् सदस्यों तथा जन-मत जानने के लिए अन्य नेताओं से परामर्श करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

(ङ) निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों ने मौखिक या लिखित रूप में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों के विषय में सरकार को अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है :—

(1) श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त, संसद् सदस्य

(2) श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, संसद् सदस्य

(3) श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी, संसद् सदस्य

(4) श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा, मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद

(5) श्री जग प्रवेश चन्द्र

इन सभी व्यक्तियों ने कुछ इस प्रकार की धारणा व्यक्त की है कि दिल्ली में प्राधिकरणों की बाहुल्यता है और एक अधिक अच्छे ढांचे की आवश्यकता है।

Statehood for Himachal Pradesh

1785. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Hima-

chal Pradesh has informed the Central Government that the question of consideration of the Administrative Reforms Commission's report and the report of the Morarka Study Team as far as they related to Himachal Pradesh as a Union Territory has become outdated in the context of the latest development regarding the grant of Statehood to Himachal Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) The Chief Minister was informed that the fact that the Central Government had agreed to discuss separately the question of financial viability of Himachal Pradesh, should be no bar to discussing other important recommendations made by the Commission on Union Territories, including Himachal Pradesh.

Constables Held in Delhi

1786. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two police constables were taken into custody on the 13th May, 1969 by the Kotwali (Delhi). Police on the charge of cheating a bullion broker, Shri Lakshpat Rai of Gandhi Nagar;

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted into the matter; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A case u/s 420/170/506/34 I.P.C. was registered against the constables and was investigated. The case against them has now been put up to court.

Parliamentary Delegation to Ladakh

1787. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government has not favoured the suggestion that a Parliamentary delegation should visit Ladakh to study the situation there; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The matter is still under correspondence with the State Government.

Collision Between an Indian and Soviet Freighter in Dardanelles

1788. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDY:

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

(a) whether a Soviet and an Indian freighter collided in the Dardanelles just off the town of Galibolu while heading for the Mediterranean; and

(b) if so, the extent of damage suffered by the Indian freighter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. S. S. 'Indian Trader' of the India Steamship Company Limited, Calcutta, collided with a Russian Vessel "SEVERNY DONETS" at about mid-night on the 19th April, 1969 at Dardanelles off Galibolu whilst the vessel was under the charge of a pilot.

(b) Both ships suffered material damage. Temporary repairs at Istanbul were carried out to 'Indian Trader' and she arrived safe.

at Calcutta on 18th June, 1969. The Vessel is now undergoing permanent repairs namely renewal of steam and bow plating. The estimated cost of repairs is Rs. 1,00,000/-. There was no loss of life.

Payment by Punjab Government to Unemployed Engineers

1789. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI M. S. OBEROI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab has decided to pay to unemployed Engineers in the State Rs. 250 per month;

(b) whether any other State Government has taken such a decision; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to pay a certain amount to all the unemployed engineers and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAY): (a) No, Sir. The Government of Punjab are however considering a scheme for subsidising the employment of qualified engineering personnel by local industry.

(b) According to information available with the Central Government no State Government has taken such a decision.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Meeting of the National Shipping Board

1790. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the National Shipping Board was held during the month of April, 1969;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that during the meeting the Board suggested setting up of a high-powered Maritime Commission to inquire into the working conditions of the shipping industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The matter is under examination by Government.

Use of Foreign Money in Bye-Elections to Lok Sabha

1791. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some reports that foreign money and hands were involved in the recent bye-elections to Lok Sabha i. e. Banaskantha and Midnapur;

(b) if so, whether Government will hold an inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Regional Languages in UPSC Examination

1792. SHRI G.C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI J.K. CHOUDHURY:
SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI J.M. BISWAS:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has taken any decision regarding the introduction of regional languages as media for UPSC Examinations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). So far, it has been decided to give an option to the candidates appearing at the combined competitive Examination for recruitment to the IAS etc. to be held this year to write their answers in two of the compulsory subjects viz. Essay and General Knowledge, in any one of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, besides English.

Flight Kitchen by Air India at Santa Cruz, Bombay

1793. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has decided to set up its own flight kitchen at Santa Cruz, Bombay to enable it to enforce quality control and last minute uplift of additional meals;

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

(c) the financial implications involved therein ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages the setting up of an upto-date, self-sufficient flight kitchen which would be able to cater to Air-India's present and future requirements as well as the requirements of Indian Airlines. It might

also be possible to meet the requirements of some foreign carriers operating through Bombay.

(c) The flight kitchen and its ancillary services will be housed in certain existing buildings at Santa Cruz. The estimated additional expenditure on the scheme is Rs.31.50 lakh. The flight kitchen is expected to be an economically viable unit.

हड़ताल करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को फिर से नौकरी पर रखना

1794. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
श्री वि० नरसिम्हा राव :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रति उदार व्यवहार बरतने की उद्घोषणा के बावजूद अभी बहुत से कर्मचारी सेवा से बर्खास्त और निलम्बित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उन्हें उनके मूल पदों पर वापस न लेने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनके मामले में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). अब तक की उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण 33 कर्मचारियों के बर्खास्त किए जाने की सूचना है। उपलब्ध सामग्री के आधार पर, कर्मचारियों की संख्या, जिन्हें निलंबित किया गया किन्तु अभी तक सेवा में बहाल नहीं किया गया, 1173 है।

(ग) और (घ). निलंबित कर्मचारियों की बहाली के बारे में सरकार की नीति गृह मंत्रालय में मंत्री द्वारा 13 मार्च, 1969 और 30 अप्रैल, 1969 को सभा में दिये गए वक्तव्यों में बताई गई है। इस नीति के अनुसार, उन मामलों को छोड़कर जिनमें हिंसा, डराने, धमकाने या सक्रिय रूप से उकसाने की शिकायतें हैं, कर्मचारियों को सेवा में बहाल कर दिया जायेगा। जो कर्मचारी इन शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करते हैं वे सेवा में बहाली के पात्र नहीं हैं।

Decline in the Number of Ships Coming to Calcutta Port

1795. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of ships coming to Calcutta port has declined considerably; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that the number of ships visiting Calcutta Port has declined over the past few years. This is due to the fall in the traffic handled at the port. The contributory factors are the

recession in trade owing to the slowing down of the economy, fall in the import of food-grains and project materials and decline in the export of coal and iron ore.

Sending of Scientists from National Laboratories to Work in Industries

1796- **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHKI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

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

(a) whether Government are thinking of sending scientists from National Laboratories to 'live with industry' in order to know the problems of the industries ;

(b) whether there is a proposal that the study of productive science should be pursued instead of curiosity-based science; and

(c) if so, what steps Government intend to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). In order to bring the National Laboratories/Institutes and the Industry into closer contact, steps are being taken to identify 50 or 60 important industries and to associate each one of the National Laboratories/Institutes with one or more of these industries. A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry) of the Planning Commission and consisting of representatives of Chemical Industry, Instrument Industry, Engineering Industry, Directorate General of Technical Development, Planning Commission and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under :

(i) To provide guidelines to the National Laboratories/Institutes in planning their programmes; and

- (ii) To identify major areas of importance; and
- (iii) To coordinate activities of the National Laboratories/Institutes with the public and private sector industries.

Grades of Laboratory Assistants in Delhi Schools

1797. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the grades of the laboratory assistants in the secondary schools in Delhi were revised two years back;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that though a period of more than two years has lapsed, these persons have not been given the revised scale of pay;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the new appointments to the post of Laboratory Assistants in Delhi are being made in the revised scale of pay;

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving the revised scale of pay to the already working Laboratory Assistants in Delhi;

(e) the action being taken against the persons responsible for such an inordinate delay; and

(f) the time by which the arrears of pay will be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The pay scales of Delhi School Teachers, including those Laboratory Assistants who are Matriculates with Science, were revised on 16th January, 1968. The revision was made effective from 21.12.67.

(b) No, Sir; the laboratory assistants, who fulfill the prescribed qualifications and opted for the new scales, have been sanctioned the same.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The revised pay scale is admissible only to those Laboratory Assistants who are Matriculates with Science. The question of its admissibility to such Lab. Asstts., as are Matriculates without Science or non-Matriculates, is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Delhi Administration has reported that there may be some cases, in which arrears may not have been paid due to the fact that A.G.C.R., New Delhi had to check the exact fixation of pay. These arrears will be paid as soon as the approval of the A.G.C.R. is received.

Proposal to Operate Aircrafts from Defence Airport of Gorakhpur

1798. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of government for permitting the civil aircrafts to operate from the Defence Airport of Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, whether Government are considering construction of a separate airstrip for the civil aircrafts to operate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Indian Airlines have no plans at present under consideration to airlink Gorakhpur.

Postponement of Decision to Purchase Aircrafts for I.A.C.

1799. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have postponed their decision to buy five new aircrafts for Indian Airlines;

(b) whether an offer has been received from the U.S.A. for the supply of aircrafts;

(c) whether such an offer has also been received from the U.S.S.R.; if so, the types of the aircrafts offered for sale by both the countries with their speed, passenger and load capacity;

(d) the terms offered by them; and

(e) the name of the country from which Government are considering to buy the aircrafts; and the time by which the aircrafts are expected to be purchased ?

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

(a) to (e). The proposal of the Indian Airlines to purchase new aircraft is still under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

Issue of Instructions to Officers to stick to their Oath of Office

1800. SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA:
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the recent controversy over the advice tendered by the Law Secretary to the Minister concerned; whether any suitable instructions have been issued by his Ministry to the concerned Officers to stick to their oath of office for discharging their duties without fear or favour; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken to protect the civil servants from such embarrassment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In this connection attention is invited to the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, reproduced below:—

"No Government servant shall, in the performance of his official duties or in the exercise of powers conferred on him, act otherwise than in his best judgement except when he is acting under the direction of his official superior and shall, where he is acting under such direction, obtain the direction in writing; wherever

practicable, and where it is not practicable to obtain the direction in writing, he shall obtain written confirmation of the direction as soon there after as possible.

Explanation.—Nothing in clause (ii) of sub-rule (2) shall be construed as empowering a Government servant to evade his responsibility by seeking instructions from, or approval of, a superior officer or authority when such instructions are not necessary under the scheme of distribution of powers and responsibilities.

केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा आचरण नियम

1801. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा [आचरण] नियम, 1964 की एक प्रति, जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आचरण संहिता निर्धारित की गई हो, सभा-पटल पर रखेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 31 मई, 1967 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 961 के उत्तर में केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा [आचरण] नियम, 1964 की एक प्रति सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखी गयी थी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजभाषा अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति

1802. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 21 मार्च, 1969 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 657 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 7 को लागू करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हो गये हैं;

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

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). विवरण जिसमें सूचना दी गई है, सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० —1482/69]

(ग) यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है और राज्य सरकारें सम्बन्धित उच्च न्यायालयों के परामर्श से इस प्रस्ताव के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच कर रही हैं।

Representations for Construction of East Coast Road

1803. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Government of Tamil Nadu and Members of Parliament for early construction of the East Coast Road;

(b) whether the preliminary investigations are over; and

(c) when Government expect to start this Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. These references have however been for the development of the East Coast Road as a National Highway. This request has been examined but it has not been found possible to accept it so far. It is an existing State road and there exists a road throughout its entire length except for a missing link between Mahabalipuram and Markanam. The construction of this missing link is already in progress with Central financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs

sanctioned to meet 50 percent of the cost of the work.

Theft in Court Room of Special Judge, Chandigarh

1804. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 7th May, 1969 in Chandigarh, there was a theft of a sealed box containing certain documents from the court room of the Special Judge, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether the police have arrested the culprits in the matter; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against those culprits by Government?

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

(b) and (c). One person was arrested in this connection. In addition, two persons who are alleged to be accomplices in the theft, surrendered in court. A case registered by local police in connection with the reported theft is under investigation.

Robbery at Imphal College

1805. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any robbery at the Imphal College in the month of May, 1969 in which the Principal was robbed of Rs. 10,000; and

(b) whether any arrests were made in this respect and the culprits punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Government of Manipur that on 15.5.1969 when the cashier of the Imphal College was entering the College office inside the college compound he was robbed of Rs. 10,000.

A case u/s 392/397 IPC and u/s 25 Indian Arms Act has been registered in this connection by the local police. The case is under investigation. 18 persons have been arrested so far during the investigation.

Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities

1806. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem arising from a large increase in the number of students thronging the universities was discussed at a recent meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Conference discussed 'Enrolment in relation to manpower needs' and recommended:

- (i) The courses should be diversified at various levels of higher education to meet the developmental needs in professional subjects and provision made for vocational training leading to a degree;
- (ii) The recruitment of personnel should be at different stages and levels of qualifications instead of after obtaining a University degree and provision made for on-the-job training after selection; and
- (iii) There should be provision for short-term employment oriented courses for producing middle level technicians.

Assessment of Standard of Teaching and Research in Universities

1807. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission appointed in 1959 a Reviewing Committee for Mathematics

and Statistics to broadly survey and assess the standard of teaching and research in the universities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee recommended model syllabi for undergraduate and postgraduate courses, stressing the need for review and revision every five years;

(c) whether the Committee recommended the setting up of the centres of research in mathematics at the Punjab, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad Universities and there were other recommendations also made;

(d) whether all the recommendations have been implemented fully and if so, where these have been implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.R.K.V. RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The recommendations made by the Review Committee have been brought to the notice of the Universities for implementation to the extent possible. The University Grants Commission has established centres of Advanced Study in Mathematics in the Universities of Punjab, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

Recruitment of Scheduled Tribes to Indian Forests Service

1808. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1968, all candidates recruited against the reserved quota of Scheduled Tribes to Indian Forest Service, belonged to Assam State; and

(b) if so, the names of such persons and the districts to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE Sir.
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI (b) A list giving the information is
 VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	District/State to which the candidate belongs
1.	Shri Thepfulhouvi Angami	Nagaland
2.	Shri Frankinsence Suchieng	Assam
3.	Shri Kaikhogin Vaiphei	Manipur

Recruitment of Scheduled Tribes to IAS/IPS and other Central Services

1809. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of the candidates recruited to IAS/IPS and Class I Central Services in 1969 against the quota reserved for the Scheduled Tribes

belonged to Assam; and

(b) if so, the names thereof indicating the districts to which they belong?

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

(b) A Statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the candidate	District & State to which the candidate belongs
I. Indian Administrative Service		
1.	Shri Charan Dass Parsheera	Lahoul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.
2.	Shri Rinsanga	Mizo, Assam.
3.	Shri S.S. Pangtey	Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh.
4.	Kumari Bindu Tsering	Darjeeling, West Bengal.
II. Indian Police Service		
5.	Tashi Dawa	Lahoul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.
6.	M. Tumsanga	Mizo, Assam.
7.	T.W. Pakyntein	U.K. & J. Hills, Assam.
8.	Namo Narain Meena	Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan.
III. Central Services, Class I		
9.	Shekholen Kipgen	Manipur.
10.	D. Lakra	Champaran, Bihar.
11.	Kegwalo Thong	Kohima, Nagaland.
12.	Oris Lyngdoh	Khasi Hills, Assam.
13.	K.L. Negi	Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh.
14.	T.R. Thakur	Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh.
15.	Indibar Dewri	Lakhimpur, Assam.
16.	H.T. Sangliana	Churachandpur, Manipur.
17.	Sunila Dayal (Kumari)	Ranchi, Bihar.

Changes in Script of Sindhi Language

1810. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Sindhi Literary, Educational and Cultural Conference held in New Delhi recently has expressed concern over the Government's action in arbitrarily changing the script of Sindhi language from Sindhi to Devanagari script;

(b) whether the Conference has demanded that currency notes should have the Sindhi language as well printed on them; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The All India Sindhi Literary, Educational and Cultural Conference was reported in the press; but the Ministry of Education & Youth Services have not received any communication from the Conference.

Some time back a communication was received by the Ministry of Finance from the Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli & Sahitya Sabha, Bombay that on currency notes value rendering should also be printed in original Sindhi script. That matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

Collaboration in Applied Sciences and Technology with USSR

1811. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union are exploring the possibility of collaboration in applied science and technology between scientists of the two countries; and

(b) the outcome of the talks with the Soviet Delegation in this connection ?

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

(b) The delegation which was exploratory in nature, felt that there is considerable scope for collaboration in applied and technological research between the two countries. Some of the areas of research in which the delegation evinced interest related to textile and textile machinery, industry, chemical industry, high polymer industry, petro-chemicals, dye-stuffs, glass and ceramics, leather technology, ore-beneficiation, ferro-manganese technology and jute technology.

Museum in Memory of Late Dr. Zakir Hussain

1812. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Museum in memory of the late President, Dr. Zakir Hussain;

(b) if so, the place where it is going to be built;

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) what will be the set-up of the museum ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (d). Government is examining various suggestions which have been made to perpetuate the memory of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain.

हड़ताल करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनिर्णीत पड़े मामले

1813. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण मामले विभिन्न न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मामलों पर निर्णय करने में अत्याधिक देरी हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन मामलों पर शीघ्र निर्णय करने तथा उन्हें वापिस लेने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) उन मुकदमों को छोड़कर जिनमें पर्याप्त साक्ष्य नहीं है, कोई भी मुकदमा वापस लेने का इरादा नहीं है। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनिर्णीत मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए कार्यवाई करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Enlarging Jurisdiction of Punjabi University

1814. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:**
SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI HEM RAJ:

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

(a) whether the Punjabi University, Patiala has decided to enlarge its jurisdiction and included and affiliated the Colleges of Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda and Rupar in its jurisdiction;

(b) whether it is a fact that neither the Punjab Government has been consulted in the matter nor approval of the Governor or the Central Government obtained before taking such a step;

(c) whether the above action is contrary to the provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the parent University of Punjab in whose jurisdiction

the above Districts fall has not even been consulted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab has issued a notification to this effect. The Central Government was not consulted before the issue of the notification.

(c) and (d). There is a difference of opinion between the Central Government and the Government of Punjab about the legality of the Notification issued by the State Government *vis-a-vis* the provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act.

(e) The Punjab Government does not appear to have consulted the Punjab University in the matter.

Approach Roads to Villages of Union Territory of Chandigarh

1815. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to provide approach roads to the villages of the Union Territory of Chandigarh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

College for Leather Technology and Hide Industry in Orissa

1816. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the setting up of a college for Leather Technology and Development of Hide Industry in Orissa;

(b) whether any similar industry and technology already exist in the country; and

(c) whether any foreign exchange is being earned by this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The State Fourth Plan has made no provision for setting up a College of Leather Technology in Orissa.

(b) Two institutions, one in Calcutta and another in Madras are conducting degree courses in leather technology. Leather industry is widely spread throughout the country.

(c) The foreign exchange earned by our leather and hide industry is about Rs. 77.35 crores in 1968-69.

Refreshment Facilities Lacking at Bhubaneswar Airport

1817. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhubaneswar Airport is without any facilities for snacks and refreshments; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to provide these basic amenities at the Airport ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Repeated attempts to find a party to provide catering facilities at Bhubaneswar aerodrome have not succeeded so far. The State Government has been requested to help in the matter.

Development of Minor Ports of Chandbali and Gopalpur

1818. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested for the development of minor ports of Chandbali and Gopalpur;

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

(c) the names of other minor ports proposed to be developed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

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

(b) A committee under the chairmanship of the Development Adviser in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and with Shri B. R. Patel, Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Industries and Commerce Department and Shri M. C. Daviah, Assistant Director (Fishing Harbours), Department of Agriculture, Government of India, as members, has been set up on the 1st May, 1969 to examine the possibilities of developing one of the two ports, namely Chandbali and Gopalpur in Orissa as Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Fourth Plan period. The Committee is expected to finalise its report shortly.

(c) The executive responsibility for the development of minor ports vests in the State Governments concerned. The Government of India, however render technical assistance, wherever asked for or considered necessary and also gives financial assistance in the form of long term loans for the execution of specified schemes (known as Centrally Sponsored Schemes) relating to the development of minor ports.

It has been decided in consultation with the State Governments that one port in each State will be taken up as Centrally Sponsored Schemes consistent with its traffic potential during the Fourth Plan period. The ports envisaged for development under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are Gopalpur, Chandbali in Orissa, Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh, Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu, Beypore in Kerala, Karwar in Mysore Mirya Bay (Ratnagiri) in Maharashtra and Porbandar in Gujrat.

Development of Seismology in India

1819. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of development of seismo-

logy in India;

(b) whether any attempts have been made for active international collaboration and co-ordination for conducting research and for proper utilisation of the efforts in this field for the welfare of the society;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) India's contribution to seismology?

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

(a) Since 1947, the science of seismology has steadily developed. The number of regular seismological observatories in India has risen from 5 in 1947 to 17 in 1969. The equipment at all the observatories has been modernised and considerable progress has been made in the research and development activities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Seismological Division of the India Meteorological Department has been actively collaborating with other national and international organisations by way of exchange of data and research publication. Special data sheets are sent regularly to a number of organisations in other countries like the U. S. A., U. K. and U. S. S. R.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey supplied to the Department four sets of seismographs, which are working at New Delhi, Shillong, Poona and Kodaikanal. They also supply from time to time a large amount of processed data regarding earthquake information all over the world.

(d) Besides the India Meteorological Department, which has been doing seismological work for the past 75 years, other institutions, such as the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, the School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee, and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, are also engaged in work relating to seismology.

During the last few decades, significant contributions have been made by Indian

Scientists in the following fields :—

(i) Earthquake statistics, their recurrence laws and estimation of earthquake risk in seismic zones.

(ii) Seismicity and seismic zoning of India.

(iii) Structure of the Crust and Upper Mantle in the Indian region.

(iv) Calibration and standardisation of sensitive electromagnetic seismographs.

(v) Microseisms, their origin and structure and their use for possible tracking of storms at sea.

(vi) Theoretical studies on mechanism of earthquakes, propagation of elastic surface waves in a layered structure, change of pulse shape etc.

विश्वविद्यालयों में नियुक्तियां

1820. श्री विमूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में तृतीय श्रेणी की स्नातकोत्तर डिग्रीधारियों को प्राध्यापकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया तथा किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना तैयार करेगी, जिनके अधीन केवल उन्हीं विश्वविद्यालयों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी जहाँ कम-से-कम द्वितीय श्रेणी की स्नातकोत्तर डिग्रीधारी व्यक्तियों को ही नियुक्त किया जायेगा।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) सरकार को कोई जान नहीं है कि ऐसे भी कोई विश्वविद्यालय हैं जहाँ की तृतीय श्रेणी प्राप्त स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों की प्रवृत्ता के रूप में नियुक्ति की गई तथा की जा रही हो।

(ख) माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को विचारार्थ भेज दिये जायेंगे, क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालयों को आयोग द्वारा अनुदान दिया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण परिषद्

1821. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण परिषद् की उप समिति की दिल्ली में मई के तीसरे सप्ताह में एक बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या-क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये; और

(ग) उन्हें लागू करने के लिये कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान । साम्प्रदायिकता पर राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की उप समिति की दूसरी बैठक नई दिल्ली में 22 मई, 1969 को हुई थी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). निम्नलिखित निर्णय किये गये :—

(i) साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना बनाये रखने के लिये राज्य, जिला तथा तहसील स्तरों पर स्थायी समितियां स्थापित की जायं ।

(ii) प्रथकतावादी तथा धर्मनिषेध विरोधी भावनायें प्रदर्शित करने वाले हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों के कुछ वर्गों के भाषणों और लेखों को एकत्र किया जाय और उनका विश्लेषण व अध्ययन किया जाय ।

जहां तक (i) का सम्बन्ध है राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से विभिन्न स्तरों पर इन्ट्रेशन कमेटियां या "एकता समितियां" स्थापित करने के

लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि इन समितियों को हर सम्भव तरीके से साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना की उन्नति के लिये उनके प्रयत्न में सहयोग दिया जाता है, सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों को अनुदेश जारी करने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है । इन समितियों के गठन के लिये निर्देशन की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

जहां तक (ii) का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे भाषणों व लेखों के समय-समय पर विश्लेषण तथा अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं ।

Extension of Service to Employees who Participated in 19th September, 1968 Strike

1822. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued not to deny extension of service beyond 55 years of age to those employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike ;

(b) if so, whether these orders have been communicated to all the Ministries ; and

(c) whether a copy of the said order will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

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

Recruitment and Promotion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Class I Officers

1823. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to promote and recruit some of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Class I Officers under the various Ministries of the Government of India ;

(b) if so, whether any percentage has been fixed ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Reservation has already been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all services and posts under the Government of India ; including Class I services and posts, recruitment to which is made direct. Only Scientific and technical posts for conducting research, or for organizing, guiding and directing research satisfying the conditions for exemption laid down for this purpose are exempted from the purview of the orders of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The reservations prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are as follows :—

Direct recruitment:

- (i) *Scheduled Castes* : $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the vacancies filled by direct recruitment in the case of recruitment to posts and services on an all India basis by open competition, i. e. through the Union Public Service Commission or by means of open competitive tests held by any other authority. Where recruitment is made otherwise than by open competition, the reservation is $16\frac{2}{3}\%$.
- (ii) *Scheduled Tribes* : Both in recruitment by open competition and in recruitment made otherwise than by open competition there is a reservation 5%.

The appointing authorities in the Ministries etc. are required to make reservation according to these percentages while making direct recruitment to Class I services/posts under them unless specifically exempted.

As regards promotion to Class I posts, orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotion have been issued in O. M. No. 1/12/67—Ests. (C), dated 11th July, 1968 a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1483/69*].

Certain concessions have been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of promotion by selection from Class II to the lowest rung or category in Class I. There is however no reservation in promotions by selection within Class I. In promotions on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, while there is no reservation, cases of supersession of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in Class I appointments are required to be submitted for prior approval to the Minister or Deputy Minister concerned.

Absorption of Instructors of National Fitness Corps

1824. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to absorb the Instructors working under the National Fitness Corps ;

(b) whether it is a fact that practically all the State Governments have refused to accept these Instructors ; and

(c) if so, what is going to be the future of the National Fitness Corps ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (c). The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

Ban on Political Parties

1825. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the political parties have expressed their opinion against imposition of any ban on any political party and giving more powers to Government to curb the working of any political party;

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

(c) whether the opposition parties will again be consulted before taking any final action in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Home Minister had invited leaders of Swatantra party, BJS, DMK, CPI, CPM, SSP, PSP and some independent Members of Parliament to discuss with him the question of enacting suitable legislation to deal with the activities of the extremists. The leaders of CPI, CPM and SSP have in their communications to the Home Minister, expressed their opposition to such legislation. The leaders of PSP have stated that they do not feel inclined to share their views on this political issue with the Government at the present moment. The Swatantra party have supported the proposal to enact such a legislation. The Jana Sangh have sought more time to consider the matter. Discussions with leaders of Jana Sangh and DMK are yet to take place.

(c) The leaders of CPI, CPM, SSP and PSP have expressed their inability to participate in the discussions. The Government would welcome their participation in sub-discussion.

Agreement between India and Ceylon for Shipping

1826. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between the Governments of India and Ceylon has been signed for shipping between the two countries;

(b) if so, the main features of this agreement; and

(c) the nature of assistance being given to Ceylon Government under this agree-

ment ?

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

(a) An Agreement was signed between the Shipping Corporation of India and the Ceylon Shipping Corporation Limited at Colombo on 19th May, 1965 under which the Shipping Corporation would act as Consultants and Collaborators of the Ceylon Shipping Corporation. This Agreement recognises and embodies the desires of the Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd. and the most friendly response of the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. to ensure that the efforts of the Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd. in the international maritime field are successful.

(b) and (c). The main features of the agreement are the following :

- (i) The Agreement records that the objective of the Ceylon Shipping Corporation is to secure a rightful share for Ceylon in its international seaborne trade. To start with the Ceylon Shipping Corporation would commence a monthly cargo liner service in the Ceylon/U. K. and the Ceylon/Continent Trade routes.
- (ii) The Ceylon Shipping Corporation would purchase two suitable second-hand vessels and also charter a few vessels for operating the above service.
- (iii) The Shipping Corporation of India will render administrative, commercial and technical advice to the Ceylon Shipping Corporation and also depute a few officers to work with the Ceylon Shipping Corporation for limited periods.
- (iv) The Shipping Corporation of India would not receive any fees or remuneration for its consultancy and collaboration, but the Ceylon Shipping Corporation would pay the salaries and allowances etc. of the officers deputed by the former.

तेलंगाना आन्दोलन में नक्सलवादियों का हाथ

1827. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई ऐसे संकेत मिले हैं कि तेलंगाना आन्दोलन में नक्सलवादियों का हाथ है;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार तेलंगाना आन्दोलन में उग्रवादियों का सीधा हाथ होने का कोई स्पष्ट संकेत नहीं है ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में धन का गबन

1828. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

श्री क० लक्ष्मणा :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की वर्ष 1967-68 की लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन में विश्व-विद्यालय में लाखों रुपये की धन राशि का गबन होना बताया गया है;

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

(ग) इसके लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। किन्तु प्रैस के खातों के संबंध में, विशेष

रूप से उन बकाया फीसों के संबंध में जो वसूल की जा सकती है, कुछ अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख किया गया है। इन अनियमितताओं की जांच करने तथा उनके लिए जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद द्वारा एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की गई है। जांच समिति ने अभी अपने निष्कर्षों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

Air India to extend its Services on New Routes

1829. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India proposes to extend its activities over new routes ;

(b) if so, what are the scheduled routes;

(c) the estimated increase in cost on this account ; and

(d) the estimated revenue and profit or loss on such new routes ?

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

(a) No, Sir, Air-India has no plans in the immediate future to operate its services on any new routes.

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

Harijans Officers above the Rank of Under Secretary in Central Government.

1830. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers above the rank of Under Secretary in all the offices of the Government of India in New Delhi ; and

(b) the total number of Harijans among them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). In-

formation, so far available, is given in the Statement attached. The remaining information will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Annexure

Total No. of Officers	Scheduled Castes Officers
891	6

Note : Information is awaited from 10 Ministries/Departments.

**Public Transport facilities for
Government Employees**

1831. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

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

(a) the number of Central Government employees in New Delhi who use public transport for the daily journey to and from their offices;

(b) the precise steps taken to ensure that adequate facilities are available from home to office and back to these Central Government employees in the interest of their efficiency;

(c) the extent of existing difficulty faced by Central Government employees in obtaining transport;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to provide special transport twice a day to these Central Government employees for the journey from residence to office and back to fulfil the obligations of efficiency in Central Government offices; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):**

(a) In addition to city bus services operated by the Delhi Transport Undertaking there are various other forms of public transport, which are used by Central Government employees for their daily journey to and from their offices. The offices of the Central

Government are situated at different places in Delhi. No statistics are maintained about the number of Central Govt. employees who use public transport for their journey.

(b) The Delhi Transport Undertaking operates 62 main and 60 subsidiary routes in Delhi. The total number of buses on the road at present is 1180. In addition to the net work of regular services, the Undertaking operates special trips from different colonies in Delhi to Central Secretariat and other places where the Central Govt. offices are situated. Besides the D.T.U. buses, other forms of road transport like taxis, autorickshaws and scooters are also used by Central Govt. employees for their journey to office and back.

(c) The Govt. are not aware of any particular difficulty being experienced by the Central Govt. employees in obtaining transport. Most of the colonies where Govt. servants reside have welfare association which take up with the management of the D.T.U. the difficulties, if any, experienced by their members regarding transport. All such requests are promptly attended to and suitable action taken to provide relief where it is found necessary.

(d) In addition to its scheduled services the Delhi Transport Undertaking operates special trips from various colonies to Central Secretariat and other places where Govt. offices are located, both in the morning and evening.

(e) Does not arise.

Delhi Police Commission Report

1832. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the conditions of service work and living of non-gazetted members of the police Force in the Union Territory of Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the Report of the Delhi Police Commission has been considered by Government;

(c) whether any recommendations have been implemented so far; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Report of the Delhi police Commission has been received by Government and its recommendations have also been examined.

(c) and (d). Action on the various decision has been completed in a large number of cases and in some cases where implementation will have to be on a phased basis, action has been initiated.

The various schemes introduced are already producing their effect in terms of greater discipline, all-round better performance and a greater sense of satisfaction among the force and the full effect will be felt in due course.

**Central Secretariat Stenographers
Service**

1833. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved in principle that the existing set-up of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service should be revised and a new grade called III be introduced; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the orders regarding the revised scheme have not yet been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The orders about the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, including introduction of a new Grade III, have been issued on the 24th July, 1969.

Increase in Accident by D. T. U. Buses

1834. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the number of accidents involving Delhi Transport Undertaking buses has been increasing;

(b) the number of accidents involving DTU buses during the last year and the previous two years, including buses run on contract for D.T.U. ;

(c) the steps taken to reduce the accident rate ; and

(d) departmental action taken to punish the drivers prone to accidents and to reward the careful drivers with accident-free records ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) No.

(b) The required information is as under :—

Year	Total number of accidents involving D.T.U. buses.
1968	1291
1967	1426
1966	1336

No separate figures of accidents involving private buses under D.T.U. operation are kept.

(c) A statement giving the information required is attached.

(d) All the accidents are reported to the Police who carry out investigations. Action is taken against the drivers on the basis of the findings of the court. The Undertaking operates an incentive scheme with a view to encourage safe driving habits.

Statement

The Delhi Transport Undertaking is operating an incentive scheme to encourage safe driving habits in its drivers. A driver with an accident free record of service is given a reward which can be earned quarterly. Among other measures the following steps have been or are being taken by the Delhi Administration to prevent road accidents and to ensure road safety :

I. Education of the public.

(i) Road safety education, including lectures on road safety and observance of traffic rules, is imparted in educational institutions. This is followed by a practical demonstration.

(ii) Television shows are being arranged for children.

(iii) Pamphlets and comics on road safety are distributed among children.

(iv) Films on road safety are shown in various schools.

(v) Cautionary 'School' sign boards have been fixed near almost all schools falling on road side for guidance of the motorists.

(vi) Pedestrian crossings have been marked and speed restrictions imposed on all important roads.

(vii) A Traffic Training School at Irwin Road is functioning in full swing.

(viii) Pamphlets on road safety have also been distributed in the surrounding villages.

(ix) Cinema slides on traffic safety are being shown regularly in about 25 cinemas of Delhi with burlesque figures.

(x) A mobile traffic education van functions daily for six hours during peak hours to educate road users on the spot by pinpointing their mistakes.

II. Engineering Improvements.

(xi) On the advice of the Traffic Police, roundabouts are being removed, road crossings are being widened, channelisers, footpaths

and cycle tracks are provided, road markings are made and bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, etc. removed from congested areas, as far as possible. A number of D.T.U. bus stops have been resisted.

III. Enforcement Measures.

(xii) Movements of heavy transport vehicles have been stopped altogether on busy and congested areas to avert bottle-necks and, on a few other roads, their movement have been suspended during peak hours to avoid traffic congestion.

(xiii) Busy roads of Delhi and New Delhi have been closed for slow moving vehicles during the Peak hours.

(xiv) Congested roads have been declared as 'One way' and thronged roads as 'No Parking' Zones.

(xv) Selective enforcement drives are conducted.

(xvi) The traffic police has been strengthened by sanctioning additional staff and transport. There are three Accident Squads, with Photographic Units attached to them, which investigate fatal accidents and grievous injury accident cases.

(xvii) A separate Traffic Inspector has been detailed for enforcement of traffic rules and regulations, 6 static enforcement squads with mobile magistrates, work under him, in close liaison for on-the-spot prosecutions and trial. This is in addition to 8 traffic Magistrates (one of whom is stipendiary).

(xviii) There are also 4 Mobile Enforcement Squads who patrol on jeeps at different hours and on different routes, both during peak and idle hours, to detect violations by motorists.

(xix) One break-down van has been provided for the removal of abandoned vehicles which hinder free flow of traffic.

(xx) Education is imparted to Police Staff in road rules and regulations, in new ideas and innovations in traffic and other allied matters. For this purpose, a staff of 2 Sub-Inspectors and 1 Head Constable has been kept.

(xxi) Since August, 1968, a new system of 'School Safety Patrol' has been introduced. Under this system, about 800 boys and girls have been trained upto now to control and direct traffic outside their schools before and after the schools hours. The purpose of this training is that the school children receiving training would further disseminate road safety education to their school mates as a regular feature and also assist them in crossing the road at the time of their entry and exit from the school.

(xxii) During 1968, three important events concerning traffic took place. Firstly, a National Crime Prevention Week held in April, secondly an Exhibition of Home Guard and Civil Defence was held in November, in which traffic police had put up two stalls and traffic children park. Lastly, a Road Safety Week was organised by traffic police with the help of other organisations in December.

Length of Proposed Coastal Highways in States

1835. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of coastal Highways proposed in each State;

(b) the length completed upto March, 1969 in each State; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken for completion of the remaining lengths?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The lengths of Coastal Highways in each State, with the financing of which Government of India are connected to a limited extent from any source and the lengths, completed so far, are indicated below :

State	In miles	
	Total length	Length completed so far
Maharashtra	301	273
Goa	17	87
Mysore	175	140
Kerala	198	194
Gujarat	22	In progress
Tamil Nadu	25	

(c) The roads concerned are within the sphere of responsibility of State Governments. However, subject to the availability of resources, the balance of the works mentioned at (a) and (b) above are expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Silting in Kandla Port

1836. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kandla Port is limping due to heavy silting; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take for de-silting the port area in order to maintain the port in good condition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No. There has however been comparatively heavy accretion of silt over the bar near the entrance of Kandla creek. This resulted in the reduction of permissible draft of ships by 1.2 ft. In spite of this ships with drafts of about 27 to 31 ft. can be brought into the harbour depending on the state of the tide.

(b) The port's dredger is being put to maximum use for dredging purposes, but its capacity is not adequate to cope with the siltation in the entrance channel. One of the dredgers belonging to the Government of India was used for dredging from November, 1968 to March, 1969 in the entrance channel. A proposal for procuring an additional dredger to cope with the siltation, is under examination by the Kandla Port, Trust.

Purchase of a Dredger 'S. D. K. Kandla' from Holland

1837. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the dredger 'S. D. Kandla' purchased from Holland at a cost of about Rs. 90 lakhs is lying idle and it has never given satisfactory service;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the alleged malpractices done in purchasing this dredger; and

(d) if so, details of the enquiry and the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No. The dredger 'Kandla' has been put to maximum use in the approach channel. However some defects had arisen in the working of the dredger. These were attended to as and when necessary. The question of improving the working of the dredger is under examination by the Kandla Port Trust.

(c) No malpractice has come to the notice of the Government in the purchase of this dredger.

(d) Does not arise.

Negotiation Regarding Production of Propellers

1838. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations between the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi for the production of propellers have started; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., are in touch with the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, to ascertain when the latter would be able to start the manufacture of propellers. It is understood that the Corporation are at present not fully geared to take up independently manufacture shafting involving heavy non-ferrous castings and specialised fittings.

हज यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

1839. श्री राम चरण: क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हज यात्रियों की संख्या में प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यात्रियों को मैसर्स मुगल लाइन्स लिमिटेड के जहाजों में स्थान नहीं मिलते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की?

संसद्-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघु रमैया): (क) से (ग). सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार लगभग 15,000 यात्री प्रत्येक वर्ष हज के लिये जदोह भेजे जाते हैं। परन्तु आवेदकों की संख्या इससे अधिक है। यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ाने पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है। परन्तु कठिन विदेशी मुद्रा स्थिति बनी रहने के कारण ऐसा करना संभव नहीं हो पाया है।

Danish Oil Tanker

1840. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Danish Oil Tanker "Stolt Progress" was boycotted on the 20 May, 1969 when it arrived in Port and was unloading at the Butcher Island Marine oil Terminal;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demands of the Pilots?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Danish Oil Tanker "Stolt Progress" arrived in Bombay on 18-5-69. This vessel had a length of 560 feet and the draft on arrival

was 26 feet. The agents had booked the vessel to go to Pir Pau but owing to deeper draft she was taken to Ballard Pier to lighten. After lightening up, the vessel was booked to dock at Pir Pau on 20-5-69. The Pilots, however, refused to handle the vessel even with the lightened draft as a measure of protest against the Port Trust not granting some of their demands. The vessel was therefore, piloted to Pir Pau by the Harbour Master of the Port Trust.

(c) A Committee of Trustees of the Bombooy Port Trust is at present conducting negotiations with the Pilotage Services Association.

लद्दाख के सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा बौद्धों को मारा पीटा जाना

1841. श्री रामचरण: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख में सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने बौद्धों को मारा पीटा है और उन्हें अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करने के लिये भी विवश किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है या किये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई दृष्टांत नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Practical Training Stipends Scheme

1842. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Trainee-Engineers who were called for undergoing Practical

Training under the Practical Training Stipends Scheme during the year 1968-69;

(b) whether some engineers were sent for training to the Technical Training Centre, Kota;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether they have been provided with jobs after the training ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) 10,167 engineering graduates and diploma-holders were provided with practical training places during 1968-69.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 9 engineering graduates and 41 diploma-holders were trained at the Kota Centre in the operation and maintenance of heavy earth moving machinery. The graduates were also given training on irrigation and power projects.

(d) The object of the scheme is only to equip them with practical experience for gainful employment. Efforts, however, are being made continually through various authorities for finding them employment. 10 trainees are reported to have secured employment.

विमान चालकों के लिए केन्द्रीय उड्डयन प्रशिक्षण स्कूल

1843. श्री रामावतार शर्मा:
श्री सीताराम केसरी:

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 18 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6869 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जी० सी० आर्य समिति के प्रतिवेदन के बारे में, जिसमें वाणिज्यिक विमान चालकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये शीघ्र ही एक केन्द्रीय उड्डयन प्रशिक्षण संस्था स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की गई है, अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है और उपर्युक्त स्कूल के लिये कौन-सा स्थान चुना गया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। रिपोर्ट पर अभी सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों का विकास

1844. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौब-हन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहां तक परिवहन सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, जम्मू और काश्मीर के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर मध्य प्रदेश सब से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां पर प्रति 100 वर्ग मील के केवल 18 मील लम्बी पक्की और 8½ मील लम्बी एस्फाल्ट की सड़कें हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में केवल भोपाल ही हवाईमार्ग पर है और कुछ क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले बहुत से व्यक्तियों ने गाड़ियां तक नहीं देखी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विन्ध्य और छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेशों के बड़े-बड़े जिले रेलवे स्टेशन से सैकड़ों मील की दूरी पर स्थित है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को परिवहन की सुविधायें देने के लिये निर्धारित धनराशि पर्याप्त है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश को उक्त सुविधा के विस्तार के लिये अतिरिक्त धनराशि निर्धारित करने का है ?

संसद-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) जी, नहीं। 1967 के मूल सड़क आंकड़ों के अनुसार प्रति 100 वर्ग

किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र की सड़कों की लम्बाई के विचार से मध्य प्रदेश के मुकाबले जम्मू और काश्मीर और राजस्थान तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं। प्रति लाख की आबादी के क्षेत्र की सड़क लम्बाई की दृष्टि से बिहार, गुजरात, तामिलनाडू, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्य अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं। भोपाल के अतिरिक्त इन्दौर और खजुराहो भी मध्य प्रदेश के साथ हवाई मार्ग से जुड़े हुए हैं। रेलवे लाइन के आंकड़ों को राज्यवार एकत्रित नहीं किया जाता है। फिर भी प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति लाख आबादी के (1961 जन गणना) रेलवे लाइनों की किलोमीटर की तुलना यह बताती है कि मध्य प्रदेश में 16.3 किलोमीटर मार्ग हैं जो आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, केरल, तामिलनाडू, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों के सहित बहुमत में हैं। यद्यपि रेलवे विकास को राज्यवार या क्षेत्रवार विचार धारा के आधार पर अनुमानित नहीं किया गया है अपितु राष्ट्रीय हित के समस्त विकास के विचारों को ध्यान में रखा गया है। मध्य प्रदेश की हालत कदापि बुरी नहीं है। पिछली तीन योजनाओं के दौरान औद्योगीकरण द्वारा उत्पादित यातायात की पूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में गुजरने वाले 1200 किलो मीटर के मुख्य रेल मार्गों को दुगुना कर दिया गया है। राऊरकेला से दुम तक विद्युतीयकरण का कार्य भी प्रगति पर है। बेसादिल्ला कोटावलसा रेलवे लाइनों पर जो हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश में कच्चे लोहे के भंडार को निर्यात करने के लिए बनाई गई हैं—56 करोड़ रुपया व्यय किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय निम्न नई रेलवे लाइने बनाई जा रही हैं :—

(1) सिगरीली — कटनी (बी० जी० 254.26 किलोमीटर लागत 24.37 करोड़ रुपये)

(2) गुना—माक्सी (बी० जी० 192.22 कि०मी० लागत 9.60 करोड़ रुपये)

(घ) राज्य में तीसरी योजना में 14.70 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय और 1966-67 के तीन वर्षों के सम्भावित व्यय के मुकाबले मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी योजना में सड़क विकास के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसा अनुभव किया गया है कि इस व्यवस्था से कुछ हद तक राज्य की अतिअनिवार्य जरूरतों की पूर्ति में सहायता मिलनी चाहिए।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अतिरिक्त अन्य सड़कों की प्रारम्भिक जुम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की है। अतएव इसे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को विचारना है कि वह राज्य की चौथी योजना के लिये प्राप्य समस्त साधनों के अंतर्गत चौथी योजना में सड़कों के विकास के लिए और अधिक साधनों के बंटवारे का सुझाव दे सकती है।

सैंक्टर-II रामकृष्णापुरम् की वेल्फेयर एसोसिएशन की कार्यकारिणी समिति के चुनाव

1845. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

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

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने, सैंक्टर-II रामकृष्णापुरम्, नई दिल्ली की वेल्फेयर एसोसिएशन की कार्यकारिणी समिति के लिये दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 1969 को हुए चुनावों को रोकने के आदेश जारी किये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या ये आदेश चुनावों के पहले अथवा बाद में जारी किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सैंक्टर-II रामकृष्णापुरम् के निवासियों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल उनके मंत्रालय के प्रमुख कल्याण अधिकारी के पास गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रमुख कल्याण अधिकारी ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(क) 18 अप्रैल, 1969 को एसोसिएशन के कुछ सदस्यों से मतदाताओं की सूची इत्यादि में अनियमितता की शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर 19-4-69 को एसोसिएशन को उसके 20-4-69 को होने वाले चुनावों को स्थागित करने की सलाह दी गई थी ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । इस तरह का कोई औपचारिक शिष्टमंडल नहीं था अपितु एसोसिएशन के कुछ सदस्य जो एक वर्ग के थे 20-4-69 के कुछ दिन बाद प्रातः ही मुलाकात का समय बिना निर्धारित किये हुए प्रमुख कल्याण अधिकारी के निवास को गए थे । प्रमुख कल्याण अधिकारी ने उनसे कहा था कि 19-4-69 को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चुनाव स्थगित किये जाने के लिए जारी किये गये अनुदेशों को उल्लंघन करके 20 अप्रैल को चुनाव करना उनके लिए उचित नहीं था क्योंकि मतदाताओं की सूचियों इत्यादि की जांच करवानी थी जिसके बारे में उन्होंने (सदस्यों ने) स्वयं 18-4-69 को शिकायत की थी । प्रमुख कल्याण अधिकारी ने उनसे यह भी कहा था कि मतदाता-सूचियों इत्यादि के सत्यापित हो जाने के बाद नये चुनाव करने पड़ेंगे ।

Shipping route from India to Trinidad

1846. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have a direct shipping route from India to Trinidad; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Employees of Cambatta Aviation

1847. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 employees of Cambatta Aviation at Santa Cruz airport went on a day's token strike on the 20th May, 1969;

(b) if so, whether there was any change in the schedule of the International Airlines—T.W.A., BOAC and Iran Air; and

(c) the reasons for their token strike ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The services handled by Cambata Aviation were not affected on account of the strike, as the work was carried out by the supervisory staff with the help of casual labour.

(c) It is understood that the strike was the result of rough handling of a subordinate by the station manager of Cambata Aviation.

केरल में मल्लापुरम जिले का निर्माण

1848. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री शारदानन्द :
 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री शिव चरण लाल :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :
 श्री एम० एस० ओबराय :
 डा० कर्ण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या एक नये मुस्लिम-बहुल-जिले के

निर्माण के बारे में केरल सरकार से कोई पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है ;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि एक समुदाय विशेष के आधार पर राज्यों में ऐसे जिलों की स्थापना करने की प्रतिक्रिया अन्य राज्यों में भी होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) एक नये जिले के निर्माण के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार केरल सरकार के निर्णय से किस सीमा तक सहमत है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने बतलाया है कि मल्लापुरम जिला केवल प्रशासनिक आधार पर बनाया गया था और अन्य किन्हीं बातों जैसे साम्प्रदायिक प्रतिनिधित्व इत्यादि पर विचार नहीं किया गया ।

(घ) जिलों को बनाना राज्य सरकारों के साधिकार में है ।

साहित्य अकादमी के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

1849. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रामचरण :
 श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को साहित्य अकादमी के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायतें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक अपने स्तर पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (श्री बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली गाजियाबाद सड़कें

1850. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामचरण :

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

(क) दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद जाने वाली दो अतिरिक्त सड़कों के निर्माण में कितनी प्रगति हुई है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में सैन्ट्रल रैवेन्यू बिल्डिंग के निकट यमुना नदी पर काफी समय से पुल बना हुआ है परन्तु सड़क बनाने का कार्य रुका हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है तथा यह सड़क कब तक बन कर पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संसद-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) दो अतिरिक्त सड़कों में से "सी" पावर स्टेशन के निकट रिंग रोड से शाहदरा के पश्चिमी किनारे तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 24 पर रिंग सड़क की प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :—

पश्चिम की ओर से पुल से लेकर रिंग रोड तक पहुँच मार्ग पूरा तैयार कर लिया गया है और यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। पुल भी तैयार हो गया है। पूर्व की ओर अर्थात् पुल और शाहदरा के बीच सड़क पूरी लम्बाई तक नहीं बनाई जा सकी और यातायात के लिए नहीं खोली गई क्योंकि थोड़ी सी दूरी की लम्बाई के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के बारे में न्यायालय द्वारा स्थगन आदेश जारी किया गया

है। किन्तु वर्तमान तटीय बंध के ऊपर पुल और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 24 को जुड़ाने के लिए एक वैकल्पिक सड़क बनाई गई है और उस पर यातायात जारी है।

हुमायूँ टोम्ब के पास रिंग रोड से गाजियाबाद के पास पहुँच मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 24 के साथ के चौराहे तक दूसरी सड़क की प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :—

हुमायूँ टोम्ब के पास रिंग रोड से पुल तक पश्चिमी सिरे का सम्बन्ध, पुल और पूर्वी पहुँच मार्ग पटपड़गंज सड़क तक शीघ्र ही पूरे होने की आशा है। जब यह पूरा तैयार हो जायेगा तब हुमायूँ टोम्ब के पास रिंग रोड और जी० टी० गाजियाबाद सड़क होकर जाने का सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा। सीधे स्थायी सम्बन्ध के बारे में इसमें दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के भूभाग शामिल हैं। दिल्ली के भूभाग के शीघ्र ही स्वीकृत होने का प्रस्ताव है। उत्तर प्रदेश का भूखंड जो 5 मील लम्बा है उसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने खर्च से सुधारा जा रहा है। इस भूभाग की लम्बाई में अभी एक मील टुकड़े को प्राप्त करना है। बाकी भागों में मिट्टी उठाने के काम से लेकर कोलतार बिछाने तक का काम प्रगति पर है।

(ख) और (ग). जैसा ऊपर बताया गया है सड़क के छोटे से भाग का काम जो तटीय बंध और पटपड़गंज सड़क को मिलाता है उसे न्यायालय की निषेध आज्ञा के कारण रुका हुआ है किन्तु इससे पुल को इस्तेमाल करने का काम रुका नहीं है। जिसमें वैकल्पिक मार्ग से होकर जाते हैं जो पूरा तैयार कर लिया गया है। पूर्वी तटीय बंध और पटपड़गंज की सड़क के बीच काम, न्यायालय से आदेश की छूट मिलने और भूमि को केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग को सौंपने के 15 महीने बाद पूरा हो जायेगा।

विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम

1851. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में निर्धारित नीति के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं हो रही है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में घीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1465/69]

**Committee to probe into the ills of
Kandla Port**

1852. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Committee to probe into the ills of the Port of Kandla;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) by what time the report of the Committee will be available to Government for initiating action thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) A Committee has already been set up to examine the various problems relating to Kandla Port and to suggest remedies.

(b) The composition and the terms of reference of the committee are indicated below :—

Composition :

1. Secretary, Ministry of Shipping & Transport.	Chairman
2. Chairman, Kandla Port Trust.	Member
3. A representative of the Government of Gujarat.	Member
4. A representative of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	Member
5. A representative of the Gandhidham Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	Member
6. A representative of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.	Member
7. A representative of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade.	Member
8. A representative of the Department of Food.	Member
9. A representative of the Department of Agriculture.	Member
10. A representative of the Railway Board.	Member
11. A representative of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.	Member
12. A representative of the State Trading Corporation.	Member

Terms of reference :

The Committee will examine the following matters and make recommendations thereon :—

- (i) Technical problems relating to the Port of Kandla such as dredging, navigation, shipping facilities etc;
- (ii) Decline in the traffic passing through Kandla Port and measures to be taken to remedy the situation with a view to ensuring the optimum use of the facilities provided at the port; and
- (iii) Steps necessary to ensure speedy industrialisation of Kandla-Gandhidham area.

(c) The Committee is likely to submit its report to Government by the end of August 1969.

**Investment on Teaching of Science
and its Development**

1853. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 20 years the country has spent more than Rs. 500 crores on teaching of Science and its development;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made in order to find out the extent the investment has directly helped the country to reduce dependence on imports in the field of industry through scientific innovations in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) According to the information available, a sum of about Rs. 237 crores is estimated to have been spent by the Central Government during the first three Five-Year Plans and in 1965-69 on science education in schools and universities, and on scientific research and development in National Laboratories and other scientific organisa-

tions under the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

(b) and (c). No precise quantitative estimate of how far this investment has directly helped the country to reduce imports is practicable. It is however, estimated that foreign exchange equal to about Rs. 16.5 crores has been saved as a result of the exploitation of the results of research carried out by National Laboratories and other research organisations.

**Extension of Tenure of Administrative Reforms
Commission**

1854. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has not been able to complete its work and is likely to ask for a few more extensions for the completion of its work;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has indicated to the Government any definite date for completion of its work;

(c) the total amount so far spent on the Commission, including salaries of the staff, payments to Members, travelling allowances etc. so far;

(d) the number of reports which the Commission has presented and the total number of recommendations made therein; and

(e) the number of recommendations which have been accepted so far by the Government and the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission has yet to report on certain areas of administration. The resolution setting up the Commission requires it to make its report to the Government as soon as practicable. The Commission has stated that it is not possible to indicate the exact date by which its work is likely to be completed, it as early as possible.

(c) Rs. 57,21,013 (upto May 1969)

(d) The Commission has so far submitted thirteen reports containing 362 recommendations.

(e) Decisions on most of the recommendations contained in the following six reports have been taken :

(1) Problems of redress of citizens' grievances.

(2) Machinery for planning (interim report)

(3) Machinery for planning (final report)

(4) Public Sector undertakings.

(5) Finance, accounts and audit

(6) Economic administration.

A statement giving details of the recommendations in the first four of these reports that had been accepted (with or without modifications) or rejected or were still under consideration was laid on the Table of the House in reply to starred question No. 97 on 21-2-1969. Statements showing Government decisions on the fifth report were laid on the Table of the House on 21-3-1969, 16-5-1969 and 22-7-1969. A similar statement on the sixth report viz., that on Economic Administration will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Removal of stagnation among Assistants in Central Sectt.

1855. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been drawn up by Government to remove stagnation among more than 900 Assistants who have put in more than 20 years service as Assistants;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and whether the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations in regard to the pay scale of Assistants have been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) : The Coordinating Committee set up to look into the grievances of the members of the Central Secretariat services and suggest remedial measures, recommended fixation of a quota of promotion posts in the Section Officer's Grade, to be filled by Assistants with longest years of service in the grade, for a specified number of years. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration. The Administrative Reforms Commission, in their Report on Personnel Administration have not made any specific recommendation in regard to the pay scale of Assistants.

(c) Does not arise.

Confederation of West Bengal and East Bengal

1856. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made by some political parties to create a confederation of West Bengal and East Bengal under the hegemony of China and that negotiations are being carried out across the borders; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Outer Harbour at Visakhapatnam

1857. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the project report for the construction of a outer harbour at Visakhapatnam has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost thereof;

(d) whether Government have approved the project report; and

(e) when the work on the project is likely to commence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (e). The construction of an Outer Harbour at Visakhapatnam Port equipped with facilities capable of handling iron ore carriers of 100,000 DWT initially and 150,000 DWT ultimately with modern mechanical handling arrangements, has been approved by Government in principle. In order to take a final investment decision, a Detailed Project Report has been prepared by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust's Consulting Engineers. According to this Report, the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 34.89 crores. A time-schedule for the execution of the project will be drawn up after the Detailed Project Report has been examined and the final investment decision is taken by Government.

Check on the Activities of Reactionary Forces

1858. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite repeated warnings

given by the Central Government, State Governments have failed in their duty to ban the activities of the various reactionary forces organised in their respective areas, to disband them and to mobilise public opinion against them and whether these States have defied the instructions of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of suggestions made by the Central Government to the State Governments in this context and the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Under the law the State Governments do not have any powers to ban any organisation. Therefore question of giving any such advice to the State Government does not arise.

युवक नेताओं का सम्मेलन

1859. श्री क०मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1969 में दिल्ली में उनके संरक्षण में दिल्ली के युवक नेताओं का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में युवक संगठनों के कितने प्रतिनिधियों ने सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था, उन्होंने किस आधार पर भाग लिया था और उन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त युवक सम्मेलन सभी प्रकार से कांग्रेस दल के युवक संगठन का सम्मेलन था और क्या कांग्रेस युवक संगठन के विस्तार के लिये सरकारी धन खर्च करने की कोई योजना है; और

(घ) क्या विभिन्न युवक संगठनों के सह-योग से देश के युवकों में राष्ट्रीय एकता, धर्म-निरपेक्षता और समाजवाद की भावनाएं पैदा करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी०के० आर०बी० राव) : (क) से (घ). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—1485/69]

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को मान्यता तथा सुविधाएं

1860. श्री क०मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ठोस मुद्दा की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को इस प्रकार की मान्यता तथा सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए जिससे उनकी सेवाएं देश को उपलब्ध हो सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अब कोई कार्यवाही करने की स्थिति में है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने में असफल रहने के कारण सरकार ने यह तर्क दिया है कि यदि कुछ भारतीय बाहर रहें तो उससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या नहीं बढ़ेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के विदेशों में रहने से देश को क्या अधिक लाभ हो रहा है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी०के० आर०बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). विदेश में रहने वाले भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को सरकार यथा-सम्भव सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ताकि उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जा सके। किए गए कुछ उपाय निम्नांकित हैं :—

(i) भारत के जो वैज्ञानिक/प्रख्यात विद्वान फिलहाल विदेश में कार्य कर रहे हैं या बसे हुए हैं उन्हें आमंत्रित करने के उद्देश्य से विजिटिंग/फैलोशिप, विजिटिंग प्रोफेसरशिप

की एक योजना विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

(ii) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिपद ने विदेशों में प्रमुख भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के पास यह जानने के लिए एक परिप्रश्न (जांच-पत्र) भेजा है कि उन्हें किस प्रकार की सहायता सुविधा की आवश्यकता होगी।

(iii) विदेशों से भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों तथा इंजीनियरों के लौटने को सुविधाजनक बनाने तथा उन्हें देश में कार्य करने तथा रुकने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से जो कार्रवाई की है उसका दिग्दर्शन कराने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) और (ङ). उपर्युक्त भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के भारत लौटने को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) विदेश से लौटने वाले सुयोग भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों और टेक्नोलोजीविदों को अस्थाई रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए वैज्ञानिकपूल का निर्माण।

(ii) स्वीकृत वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं में अधिसंख्य पदों का निर्माण, जिन पर विदेश में कार्य-अध्ययन कर रहे वैज्ञानिकों को तत्काल अस्थाई नियुक्ति प्रदान की जा सकती है।

(iii) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग तथा अधिकतर राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग उन सभी भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों और टेक्नोलोजीविदों को, जिनके ब्यौरे राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर में दिए गए हैं, उनके द्वारा विज्ञापित सभी पदों के लिए "व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क" उम्मीदवार के रूप में मानने के लिए सहमत हो गए हैं। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने भारत में पदों के लिए भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों और

टेक्नोलोजीविदों के विदेशों में साक्षात्कार करने के भी प्रवन्ध किए हैं।

(iv) विदेश स्थित भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों और टेक्नोलोजीविदों के नाम दर्ज करने के लिए तथा उनके नाम सभी मंत्रालयों, भारत सरकार के विभागों, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय (संघ) तथा राज्य लोक सेवा आयोगों, विश्वविद्यालयों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्योगों और बड़े निजी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों को भेजने के लिए वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर का एक विशेष खण्ड रखना। ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम मासिक तकनीकी जनशक्ति बुलैटिन (वै०भौ०अ०प०) में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं जिन्हें समस्त भारत के लगभग 3,000 संगठनों को निःशुल्क वितरित किया जाता है।

(v) उन वैज्ञानिकों को यात्रा अनुदान की अदायगी की व्यवस्था जो भारत में अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं में नियुक्त किए गए चुने जाने पर उन संस्थाओं में कम-से-कम तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सेवा करने का वचन दें।

Requirement of open Space and Play Grounds for Children and Youth in cities

1861. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the availability and requirements of open space and play grounds for children and youth in cities;

(b) whether they have laid down any norms for fixing minimum play ground area per 1,000 population; and

(c) whether Government proposes to convene a meeting of Mayors/Chairmen of Corporations/Municipalities to devise these norms and pass suitable laws to ensure availability of play grounds in developing townships/areas/localities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT

DARSHAN): (a) Town Planning and preparation of Master Plans and detailed layout plans of cities and towns is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is understood that the 7th Conference of Municipal Corporations, convened by the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development, is scheduled to be held at Madras towards the end of this year. Attention of that Ministry is being invited to examine the possibility of considering this matter at the forthcoming Conference of Municipal Corporations.

Meeting with Delhi School Teachers' Association

1862. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Delhi School Teachers' Association met him regarding non-implementation of some assurances to them by his predecessor; and

(b) if so, what further assurances he has given to them in that context ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) A deputation of Delhi Administration Government School Teachers' Association met the Education Minister on 17.5.69, but since no assurance had been given by his predecessor, they discussed some other matters.

(b) No such assurance was given.

I. G. Ps. of Committee on Students' Agitation

1863. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 481 on the 14th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the comments of the State Governments, Union Territories' Administrations and University Grants Commission on the recommendations of Committee of Ins-

pectors General of Police on Students' Agitation have been received ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Central Government have considered the comments received from the State Governments ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The comments from the University Grants Commission and some State Governments are still awaited. The Central Government carefully examine the comments received from them for such action as may be found necessary. However, public order being a subject in the State List, it would be for State Governments to take suitable action on these recommendations.

Proposal to Set up an Indo-Ceylon Tourist Centre

1864. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private organisation has submitted a scheme for setting up an Indo-Ceylon Tourist Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered the scheme prepared by the organisation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No Sir, not to the knowledge of Government.

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

Jurisdiction of Chandigarh-based Punjab University

1865. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought the advice of the Law Ministry on the dispute over the territorial jurisdiction of the Chandigarh-based Punjab University ; and

(b) if so, what is the advice given by the Law Ministry on the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The advice of the Law Ministry was sought on the Notification issued by the Government of Punjab extending the jurisdiction of the Punjabi University to certain districts in Punjab. The opinion of that Ministry is that any change in the territorial jurisdiction of the Punjab University and Chandigarh can only be made either under a Central enactment or by directions issued by the Central Government under the Punjab Reorganisation Act. The Law Department of the Government of Punjab however holds the view that the notification issued by that Government under the Punjabi University Act is sufficient for the purpose of extending its jurisdiction.

राज्य-लाटरियां—जाली टिकटों की छपाई

1866. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लाटरी के टिकट जारी किये जाने के बाद अनेक जाली टिकट छापे जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने मामलों का पता चला है और उनमें क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). केरल, तमिलनाडू, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि लाटरी के जाली टिकटों का कोई मामला उनके ध्यान में नहीं आया है। शेष उन राज्यों से जो लाटरियां चला रहे हैं, सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है

तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश सड़क परिवहन निगम

1867. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सड़क परिवहन निगम केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी की प्रतिशतता अन्य राज्यों के सड़क निगमों द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी की तुलना में कम है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सड़क परिवहन निगम की पूंजी बहुत कम होने के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में परिवहन सेवा अन्य राज्यों की परिवहन सेवा से खराब है;

(ग) इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम की पूंजी में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी का प्रतिशत कुछ अन्य राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों में दिये गये अंशदान से इस समय कम है।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भाग लेने की हद उस निगम की भाग लेते समय की नीति के अनुसार और सामान्य तौर पर उस राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम में लगाने के लिए उपलब्ध धन राशि को दृष्टि में रखते हुए निश्चित की गयी थी।

(घ) राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों की

पूंजी में प्रत्यक्ष मामले में कुल पूंजी के 33½ प्रतिशत की एक समान स्तर पर अंशदान देने के लिए, भावी अंशदानों के बारे में जो 1969-70 से प्रारम्भ होंगे। रेलवे की चौथी योजना के मसौदे में 10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल की गयी है।

पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में बुरहानपुर

1868. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेंनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुरहानपुर (मध्य-प्रदेश) एक प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक तथा औद्योगिक नगर है और वहां पर पर्यटकों के अनेक स्थान हैं, जैसे आवूखाना, महल गुराडा, खूनी भण्डारा, असीर और राजा जयसिंह की छतरी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पर्यटन तथा पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा वहां उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किये गये हैं, उदाहरण के लिये महल गुराडा के लिए पत्रकी सड़क नहीं बनाई गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पर्यटक वर्षा ऋतु में, जब यहां पर्यटकों के लिये अधिक आकर्षक होता है, वहां पर नहीं जा सकते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार पुरातत्ववीय तथा ऐतिहासिक आकर्षण के इन केन्द्रों के सुधार के लिए योजना बना रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेंनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) खूनी भण्डारे के सिवाय इन सब स्थानों की भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा देख रेख की जाती है। मरम्मत का कार्य फंड की उपलब्धि के अनुसार किया जाता है। खूनी भण्डारे की देख रेख बुरहानपुर की नगरपालिका द्वारा की जाती है। सड़कों के अनुरक्षण का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार पर है। महल गुराडा और खूनी भण्डारे अच्छे मौसम की सड़कों द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं, तथा राज्य सरकार की इन सड़कों

को पक्का बनाने की कोई योजनायें नहीं हैं। आबूखाना और राजा जयसिंह की छतरी के लिये पहुँच मार्ग नहीं बनाए जा सकते, क्योंकि वे ऐसी कृषि भूमि से घिरे हुए हैं जहाँ नियमित रूप से खेती का कार्य हो रहा है। परन्तु असरगढ़ के किले तक जाने के लिये एक जीप के चलने योग्य पक्की सड़क है।

(ग) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा किये जा रहे सामान्य मरम्मत कार्य के अलावा इन स्मारकों का सुधार करने के लिये कोई विशिष्ट योजनाएं नहीं हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्यार्थियों के लिये अनुदान

1869. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों को दिये गये अनुदान 100 रुपये प्रति विद्यार्थी होता है जबकि अन्य राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालयों के मामले में यह 35.00 रुपये प्रति विद्यार्थी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति विद्यार्थी अनुदान की अधिकतम सीमा नियत नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख) कुछ एक योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा जो अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया, वह नामांकन से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। इनका निश्चय तथ्यों, जैसे विश्वविद्यालय के विकास का स्तर, उसकी आवश्यकतायें और उसके द्वारा आरम्भ किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम के आधार पर किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में समान नीति

1870. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार प्राथ-

मिक शिक्षा के बारे में समान नीति अपनाने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रार्थना पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई खास अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा के अनुसार देश के सभी भागों में मोटे तौर पर शिक्षा के ढाँचे में एकरूपता होना सुविधाजनक होगा। अन्ततः उद्देश्य 10+2+3 पद्धति को अपनाना होना चाहिये क्योंकि दो वर्षीय उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर, स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार स्कूलों, कालेजों अथवा दोनों में लागू किया जा सकता है। इसलिये, प्राथमिक स्तर पर शैक्षिक ढाँचे में कोई भी परिवर्तन अपेक्षित नहीं है। प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं में नियमनिष्ठ एकरूपता न तो व्यवहारिक है और न वांछनीय।

Damage to Central Government Property during Telengana Agitation

1871. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage and destruction caused to the Central Government's property in Andhra Pradesh during the period from the 15th May, 1969 up to-date due to the disturbances connected with the agitation for a separate Telengana State;

(b) the number of occasions on which it was brought to the State Government's notice or issued directives to the State Government under the Constitution to ensure protection of the Central property; and

(c) the State Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to the information furnished by the State Government, the extent of damage caused to Central Government property during the Telengana agitation from 15th May, 1969 upto 15th July, 1969 is Rs. 74,000/-.

(b) On November 8, 1967 the attention of all State Governments was drawn to the Constitutional provisions under which it is the obligation of the State Government to ensure proper functioning of Central Government agencies and Offices and security of Central Government properties, installation and institutions in different States. There has been no occasion for the issue of any directions either under article 256 or article 257 of the Constitution.

(c) The State Government have been making arrangements for the protection of Central Government property.

Census Operations

1872. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the preliminary arrangements made so far for the Census operation of 1971;

(b) whether large statistical details of the population will be collected this time; and

(c) whether any special study of the effect of the family planning programme will be undertaken in the process of the census operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) A notification in pursuance of section 3 of the Census Act, 1948 declaring the intention of the Government to take census of the population of India, with reference date as sunrise of 1st March, 1971, has issued. Superintendents of Census Operations in most of the States and

Union territories have been appointed and the field establishments are being strengthened. The Schedules proposed to be canvassed at the 1971 Census have been finalised after a series of conferences with census data users, etc., and their pre-tests in the field. Steps have also been taken to print necessary forms and questionnaires.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. It has not been found feasible to undertake such study as part of the census operations.

Proposal to set up 5-Star Hotels with Foreign Collaboration in Private Sector

1873. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 5-star hotels proposed to be set up in Bombay and in other major towns of India with foreign collaboration in the private sector under the Fourth Plan;

(b) the details of the applications under Government's consideration and the decision taken thereon indicating the sites of hotels;

(c) the names of the foreign collaborators as also prospective collaborators and the proposed terms of collaboration;

(d) what will be the additional bed capacity to be created through these hotels under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the extent to which the increased capacity would be sufficient to cope with the expanding tourist traffic in the country?

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

(a) On the basis of the foreign collaboration agreements so far approved, three luxury hotels will be set up in Bombay in the private sector during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) No applications for the setting up of hotels with foreign collaboration are pending with the Government at present.

(c) The details of the 3 foreign collaboration hotel projects in Bombay are given below:

	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. (Tata) with Intercontinental Hotels Corp. USA	East India Hotels Limited (Oberoi) with Sheraton International Inc. USA	Metropolitan Hotels Ltd. (Shivsagar Estates) with Hilton Hotels International, USA
1. Estimated cost of the project	Rs. 190,00 lakhs	Rs. 625.50 lakhs	Rs. 325.00 lakhs
2. Size of the hotel	450 rooms	400 rooms	400 rooms.
3. Foreign party's investment	Rs. 16,00,000 (in rupees)	Rs. 52,50,000 (\$ 700,000) in foreign exchange	Rs. 30,00,000 (\$ 400,000) in foreign exchange.
4. Technical Assistance fee	\$ 1,70,000 plus \$ 20,000 for preliminary survey	\$ 90,000 in preference shares	\$ 50,000 per annum.
5. Reimbursable cost	Not specified	\$ 50,000	**
6. Membership fee for publicity & reservations	3% of gross revenue i.e. approximately \$ 1,10,000 per year subject to tax	\$ 150 per room per year i.e. \$ 60,000 per year	{ Actuals on prorata applicable to India plus 25% of the gross operating profits as long as such profits does not exceed 8% of invested capital, 50% of such profit between 8-12% of invested capital and 33 1/3% on profits exceeding 12% of invested capital subject to a minimum of 5% of gross revenue which is not to exceed 10% of the foreign exchange earnings.
7. Period of agreement	10 years renewable up to a total of 20 years	10 years renewable for another 10 years	

**Gross operating profit will be arrived at after making deductions for depreciation, lease rent, municipal taxes, insurance and interest.

Amounts payable to foreign parties will be subject to Indian taxation laws

(d) Approximately 22,000 beds.

in both public and private sectors in various parts of the country are expected to meet

(e) The setting up of these luxury hotels, together with other hotel projects

substantially the growing requirements of hotel accommodation.

Adoption of Essential Services Maintenance Act by States

1874. SHRI R.K. AMIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission report on personnel management has urged for the adoption of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 by the State Governments; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The matter is primarily for the State Governments to consider and taken a decision.

Five-Day Week in Punjab

1875. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab has adopted a 5-day working week;

(b) if so, whether such a move is advisable for the Central Government, State Governments and other Industries; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is for the State Governments and industries concerned to regulate the working hours of their employees, subject to any law as may be in force in the particular area. The Central Government offices observe a six-day working week with a holiday on second Saturday of each month. However, the average number of

working hours per week in their case is the same as in the case of the Punjab Government offices, who observe a five-day working week. No change is contemplated in the present arrangements.

पर्यटकों के आकर्षण स्थानों का वर्गीकरण

1876. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के स्थानों की जांच तथा वर्गीकरण करने तथा एक पर्यटक गाइड प्रकाशित करने के लिए पर्यटन सम्बन्धी एक आयोग स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि पर्यटक अपनी पसन्द के अनुसार सुविधापूर्वक इन स्थानों की यात्रा कर सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Linking of River Ganga with Arabian Sea and Rivers in Deccan

1877. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any thought is being given to the linking of the river Ganga with the Arabian sea and linking of rivers in the Deccan to develop inland shipping and irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Some prelimi-

nary studies were initiated to explore the possibilities of linking the Ganga with the Narmada via the Sone, the Narmada with the Godavari via the Wainganga (a tributary of the Godavari) and the Tapti with the Godavari. These preliminary studies were examined by the Gokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport (1959) who recommended that the question of the linking of rivers might be examined after implementation of the various multipurpose projects during the next 30 years, which would make the rivers navigable to a greater extent than at present. No detailed scheme based on these studies has yet been prepared.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास

1879. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री भगवान. दास :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्डियन रोड कांग्रेस ने अपनी इकहतरवीं बैठक में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के विकास के लिए एक छः सूत्री कार्यक्रम की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस ने व्यय का कोई अनुमान नहीं दिया है क्योंकि उसकी सिफारिशें प्राथमिकताओं, संगठन, इत्यादि, जैसी अनेक बातों के बारे में हैं ।

(घ) ग्रामीण सड़कें मुख्यतः राज्य-कार्य

कलापों के क्षेत्र में आती है । नियोजन, प्राथमिकताएँ, संगठन, इत्यादि के बारे में की गयी भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस की सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाना है, और इस सड़कों के विकास पर होने वाला खर्च अपनी योजनाओं के अंग के रूप में उन्हें ही पूरा करना है । ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सहायता अलग से नहीं रखी गयी है ।

विवरण

भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस द्वारा भुवनेश्वर में हुए उसकी परिषद् के ७१वें अधिवेशन में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सड़कों के विकास के बारे में की गयी सिफारिशें :—

(1) राज्य सरकारों को राज्य योजना सड़क नियतनों में से कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए विशिष्ट तौर पर अलग रखना चाहिए । इस 25 प्रतिशत में से 40 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार पूरा कर सकती है ।

(2) खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया जाना चाहिए कि वह अपने नियतन का कुछ भाग उन ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए अलग रख दे जो ग्रामों को बाजारों से मिलती है ।

(3) ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए अलग रखी गई राशियों को किसी भी दशा में अन्य परि-योजनाओं पर नहीं लगाना चाहिए ।

(4) ग्रामों को बाजारों से मिलाने वाली सड़कों को पूरा करने पर विशेष बल दिया जाना चाहिए ।

(5) किसी एक राज्य के तमाम ग्रामीण सड़क निर्माण कार्यों के लिए कम से कम एक पृथक इंजीनियरी संगठन होना चाहिए और जहां पर्याप्त काम ही वहां इंजीनियरी विभाग होना चाहिए, जिसका अध्यक्ष अधिमान्यतः मुख्य इंजीनियर हो और निर्माण कार्यों के

कार्यान्वयन से सम्बद्ध मामलों में सामान्यतः तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की सलाह स्वीकार की जानी चाहिए।

(6) नियोजन के मोटे पहलुओं की जांच करने प्राथमिकताओं का निश्चय करने और धन के नियतम तथा प्रगति के मूल्यांकन के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में उच्च स्तरीय मंडलों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए।

Translation of Kannada Books

1880. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Kannada books decided to be translated in to other Indian regional languages are lying pending since last several years with the Sahitya Akademi, if so their number ;

(b) like-wise how many books of other Indian regional languages meant to be translated into Kannada are also lying pending since last several years ;

(c) whether any measures to expedite the same have been taken ;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the regional Universities are consulted while entrusting the translation works; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. RAO : (a) Yes, Sir; translation work of four Kannada books is at the moment pending in various languages.

(b) Translation work of four Indian classics into Kannada is pending at the moment.

(c) and (d). Periodic reminders are issued to the concerned translators and the position is reported to the Advisory Board for the language concerned at the appropriate time.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Akademi has its own body of literary advisers in each of the languages for the purpose. These Advisory Boards are manned by distinguished scholars, writers and critics, and translation assignments are made on their recommendation.

स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को प्रमाणपत्र

1881. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को प्रमाणपत्र देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) समूचे देश में देशभक्तों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता या पेंशन की दर में समानता लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय अपनाये हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार ने संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

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

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को राहत तथा उनके पुनर्वास कार्य मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का उत्तरदायित्व है। किसी व्यक्ति को स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानी मानने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुकरण की जाने वाली शर्तें उनको बता दी गई हैं।

(ग) शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई योजना के अधीन स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के बच्चों के लिये शैक्षिक रियायतें प्रदान करने के अलावा, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को अनुदान देने के लिये निम्नलिखित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के चालू वर्ष के बजट में प्रावधान किये गये हैं :—

दिल्ली.....	19,000 रु०
हिमाचल प्रदेश	40,000 रु०
गोवा, दमन तथा दीव...	50,000 रु०

पाण्डीचेरी तथा त्रिपुरा के प्रशासकों और मुख्य मंत्रियों के स्वेच्छानुदानों को भी ऐसे अनुदान देने के लिये प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, गृह मंत्री के स्वेच्छानुदान से भी समस्त संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जरूरतमन्द स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को अनुदान दिये जाते हैं।

Development of Indian Languages

1883. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even subsequent to the adoption of three language formula by Government, Centre has not made adequate efforts financially or otherwise for helping the development of Indian languages other than Hindi and English ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some State Governments have asked for such a help for the advancement of languages prevalent in the States ; and

(c) if so, the steps suggested to eradicate the deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

No proposals have been received from the State Governments asking for help for the advancement of languages prevalent in the State. Government of India have, on their own, initiated a number of schemes to help development of Indian languages.

2. Among them, the most important step taken by the Government of India is the assistance to be given upto Rs. one crore to each of the State Governments having State Universities in their jurisdiction over a period of six years, beginning from 1968-69. The State Governments have undertaken this programme in collaboration with their Universities and a sum of Rs. 34,47,828/- was paid to the various State Governments during 1968-69 and a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has already been placed at the disposal of each of the

State Governments during the current year. They have been told that in case more funds are required, the same could be released on request.

3. Since Urdu is an important non-State language, Government of India have themselves set up a Tariqqi-e-Urdu Board to guide the production of educational literature in Urdu.

4. Another effort to promote the teaching of languages other than the language of the region is the Ministry's scheme to give voluntary agencies upto 75% of the expenses for teaching of non-regional language in any region to people, who wish to opt for such a language voluntarily. This applies to Hindi in non-Hindi States and non-Hindi languages in Hindi States.

5. With a view to promote writing in Hindi by non-Hindi writers and regional language by non-regional language writers, the Ministry has sponsored a scheme for the award of prizes every year to selected publications both in Hindi and in the other Indian languages.

6. In view of paucity of men and material in the area of language teaching, Ministry of Education and Youth Services had decided to set up four Regional Centres in the four regions of the country. These will offer short and intensive as well as full time courses in the various Indian languages in accordance with the best available method. These will be confined in the first instance to the training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi language of their choice, but provision will also be made for non-Hindi language teachers to learn non-Hindi language other than their mother tongue.

7. Government has recently established a Central Institute of Indian Languages and the major task of this Institute will be to identify the bonds of unity among different Indian languages in terms of history, vocabulary, cross fertilisation, grammar, linguistic structure and literary and cultural themes and subject content. It will also concern itself with the study of tribal languages and teaching their language to others, who come either in administrative or cultural contact with them. Urdu and Sindhi, which are non-State language, will also receive special

attention of the Central Institute of Languages.

Grievances of I.A.C. Employees at Bombay

1884. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious grievances exist among the I.A.C. employees stationed in Bombay in regard to the question of supply of uniform by the authorities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that employees have other important demands also which have not so far been met by the authorities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to remove their grievances ?

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

(a) to (c). In the course of joint conciliation meeting held before, the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay on 30th May, 1969 the Air Corporations Employees Union raised the following issues :

1. Recovery of travelling allowance of Rs. 137/- in respect of Shri Misra, Cleaner.
2. Vacancy for the post of mechanics in Grade 3/6.
3. Correction of seniority list.
4. Termination of service of Shri Miranda Casual Cleaner.
5. Delay in supply of uniforms.
6. Duty Allowance to Progress Cleaners.
7. Refund of deductions.
8. Issue of passes for the union officials to enter the new terminal building.

The demands listed at Nos. 1, 4 & 8 were accepted by the Management of Indian Airlines in the course of the conciliation proceedings. There has been some delay in the supply of summer uniforms to a few

categories of employees, due to non-receipt of material from the suppliers for which the Management has expressed regret to the Union. The remaining four demands are under negotiation with the Union.

Subsequently the Union submitted to the Corporation 49 items containing 64 demands including 8 demand mentioned above and the position as reported by the corporation is as follows :

Under consideration	21
Not accepted and the Union informed	18
Demands accepted	10
New demands to be examined	15
Total	64

आवेदकों को उनके आवेदनपत्रों के बारे में सूचित करना

1885. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा उनसे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में रिक्त होने वाले विभिन्न पदों को समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापित किया जाता है तथा प्रत्येक आवेदन पत्र के साथ 2 रुपये, 5 रुपये अथवा 10 रुपये का पोस्टल आर्डर मांगे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आवेदनपत्र के बारे में सभी उम्मीदवारों को सूचना नहीं दी जाती जबकि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग सभी प्रकार की सूचना देता है तथा जिन अभ्यर्थियों के आवेदन-पत्र अस्वीकार किये जाते हैं उन्हें आवेदन-पत्र के साथ भेजे गये धन में से कुछ प्रतिशत धन भी वापिस लौटाया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अपनाया गया तरीका अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा न अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस प्रकार की विषमता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). आमतौर पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के पदों में भत्ता या तो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग अथवा नियोजन कार्यालय/नियोजन तथा प्रशिक्षण के महानिदेशालय के जरिये किया जाता है। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिये भर्ती किये जाने पर चयन द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र देने वाले उम्मीदवारों द्वारा दिया जाने वाला आवेदन शुल्क अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए 2 रु० और अन्य उम्मीदवारों के लिये 8 रु० नियत है। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली विभिन्न परीक्षाओं के लिए उम्मीदवारों द्वारा दिया जानेवाला शुल्क (जिसमें आवेदन शुल्क तथा परीक्षा शुल्क सम्मिलित है) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए 3 रु० से लेकर 20 रु० तक तथा अन्य उम्मीदवारों के लिए 12 रु० से लेकर 80 रु० तक है।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग केवल निम्नलिखित मामलों में ही शुल्क वापस करता है :—

(क) चयन की अवस्था में प्रार्थना-पत्र का पूरा शुल्क तथा परीक्षा की अवस्था में पूरा शुल्क (प्रार्थना-पत्र शुल्क समेत) उम्मीदवारों को वापस किया जाता है जब :—

(i) उम्मीदवारों के प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर देर में प्राप्त होने अथवा किसी कारण से विचार नहीं किया जाता; अथवा

(ii) परीक्षा रद्द कर दी जाती है; अथवा

(iii) चयन रद्द कर दिया जाता है यदि ऐसा निरसन आयोग द्वारा चयन करने के लिए किये गये इंटरव्यू से पहले किया जाता है।

(ख) परीक्षाओं के मामलों में, जबकि प्रार्थनापत्र शुल्क प्रत्यर्पणीय नहीं है तब भी उन उम्मीदवारों के मामले में जिनके आवेदनपत्र अपात्रता के आधार पर अस्वीकार कर दिये जाते

हैं अथवा जहां उन्हें नाम वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाती है, परीक्षा शुल्क का तीन-चौथाई लौटा दिया जाता है :

नियोजत कार्यालयों/नियोजन तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के जरिये भर्ती के मामले में पदों को तभी विज्ञापित किया जा सकता है जबकि नियोजन कार्यालयों के पास उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न हों जहां मंत्रालयों/सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में पदों पर भर्ती नियोजन तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा किये गये विज्ञापन द्वारा की जाती है तब कोई आवेदन पत्र अथवा परीक्षा शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता। विज्ञापनों के उत्तर में नियोजन तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों को संवीक्षा के पश्चात नियोजनक स्थापनाओं को उनके विचारार्थ भेज दिया जाता है। सरकारी संस्थाओं में आम प्रथा यह है कि इंटरव्यू के लिये न बुलाये गये व्यक्तियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि पद के लिए उनका चयन नहीं किया गया है। चूंकि मंत्रालयों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में नियोजन तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा विज्ञापित पदों पर भर्ती के लिए कोई परीक्षा अथवा आवेदनपत्र शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता अतः उम्मीदवारों को ऐसा शुल्क वापस करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Re-introduction of Royalty System in Hiring Buses

1886. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

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

(a) whether DTU Workers' Union has submitted any memorandum to Government

with regard to the re-introduction of the royalty system in hiring buses;

(b) if so, the main points thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered the points in the memorandum; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):
(a) No.

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

Grants to Private Colleges of Manipur

1887. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to
the reply given to Unstarred Question No.
2208 on 7th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government of Manipur
have sanctioned grants to the eight private
Colleges of Manipur;

(b) if so, the amount of grants sanctioned
college-wise; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in
the negative the reason for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DAR-
SHAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information
is being collected from the Administration
and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in
due course.

Air-Linking of Calcutta with Kathmandu via Ranchi, Gaya and Patna

1888. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to air-link Cal-
cutta with Kathmandu via Ranchi, Gaya
and Patna is under consideration of the

Government of India; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finali-
sed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):
(a) and (b). Indian Airlines already operate
a direct service from Calcutta to Kathmandu
on three days of the week and via Patna on
six days of the week. Ranchi is a scheduled
halt on Indian Airlines daily Friendship
service between Calcutta and Delhi and
passengers from Ranchi can emplane at Patna
for Kathmandu.

Indian Airlines propose to airlink Gaya
with Calcutta and Patna from November,
1969, when passengers from Gaya will be
able to travel via Patna for Kathmandu.

विदेशी जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

1889. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-
कार्य मंत्री 23 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित
प्रश्न संख्या 7624 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में देश में पकड़े
गये विदेशी जासूसों की संख्या के बारे में जान-
कारी, जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख)
के उत्तर में उल्लेख किया गया था, इस बीच
एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है;
और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक यह सूचना
एकत्रित करके सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री
विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (घ) : राज्य सर-
कारों द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना पर आधारित एक
विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता
है।

विवरण

राज्य	वर्ष	जामूसी के सन्देह में गिरफ्तार किये गये विदेशियों की संख्या	उन देशों के नाम जिनसे उनका सम्बन्ध है
पंजाब	1966	5	पाकिस्तान
	1967	15	पाकिस्तान
	1968	13	पाकिस्तान
दिल्ली	1966	—	
	1967	1	पाकिस्तान
	1968	1	पाकिस्तान
बिहार	1966	1	पाकिस्तान
	1967	—	
	1968	—	
त्रिपुरा	1966	—	
	1967	—	
	1968	3	पाकिस्तान
नेफा	1967	4	चीन
	1968	1	चीन
राजस्थान	1966	—	
	1967	3	पाकिस्तान
	1968	1	पाकिस्तान
पश्चिम बंगाल	1966	2	पाकिस्तान
	1967	—	
	1968	—	

2. जम्मू व कश्मीर तथा असम सरकारों से सूचना प्रतीक्षित है।
3. शेष राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 1966-68 की अवधि में जामूसी के सन्देह में कोई विदेशी गिरफ्तार नहीं किये गये।

गांधी शताब्दी समारोह

1890. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :

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

(क) गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष समारोह मनाने के

लिये बनाये गये कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने

के लिये सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है और

वह इस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करेगी ;

(ग) क्या शिक्षित और प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों में फ़ैली बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया जायेगा;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार इस पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च करेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें सूचना दी गई है।

(ख) गांधी शताब्दी की राष्ट्रीय समिति, शताब्दी समारोहों के कार्यक्रमों के लिये जिम्मेदार है। 1965-66 से 1969-70 (अब तक) की अवधि में, 1,22,00,000 रुपये के अनुदान, राष्ट्रीय समिति को दिये गये हैं। राष्ट्रीय समिति को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में, 75,00,000 रु० का और अनुदान दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। शताब्दी समारोह में, कुल 1,97,00,000 रुपया खर्च होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

जिन रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों को गांधी जी महत्व देते थे, उनको पुनर्जीवित किया जा रहा है तथा गांधी शताब्दी के लिये राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा अपनी विभिन्न उप-समितियों तथा राज्य गांधी शताब्दी समितियों के जरिये, उन पर देश भर में अमल किया जायेगा। राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा शताब्दी के लिये तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) **गांधी दर्शन :** गांधी के जीवन उनके संदेश और दर्शन का निरूपण करने के लिये “गांधी दर्शन” नामक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 से 22 फरवरी, 1970 तक राज-घाट समाधी, दिल्ली में आयोजित की जायेगी। दो गांधी दर्शन रेल गाड़ियां भी देश में भ्रमण करेंगी।

(ii) **सेमिनार :** विश्वविद्यालयों में “आधुनिक समय में गांधी जी की उपयोगिता” विषय पर अनेक गोष्ठियों का आयोजन किया गया है। अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों तथा शैक्षिक संस्थाओं द्वारा भी, चालू वर्ष में, इसी प्रकार के सेमिनारों का आयोजन किया जायेगा। राष्ट्रीय समिति गांधी जी से सम्बंधित एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का भी आयोजन जनवरी 1970 में भारत में करेगी। यूनेस्को ने भी गांधी जी के मानववाद में “सत्य तथा अहिंसा” शीर्षक पर वाद विवाद करने के लिए पैरिस में 14 से 17 अक्टूबर, 1969 तक एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गोष्ठी आयोजित करने का निर्णय किया है।

(iii) **ग्रन्थ सूची :** गांधी जी द्वारा लिखित अथवा संसार की सभी भाषाओं में गांधी जी के सम्बन्ध में अब तक लिखित पुस्तकों की एक व्यापक सूचिका संकलन किया जा रहा है। इसके 1972 में प्रकाशित होने की आशा है।

(iv) **जन-सम्पर्क :** जन-सम्पर्क के लिये शिविरों का आयोजन किया गया है और काफी बड़ी संख्या में कैलेंडरों, बिल्लों, चित्रों, फोल्डरों आदि का, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर वितरण किया जा रहा है ताकि देश में गांधी जी का संदेश और उपदेश घर घर पहुंचाया जा सके।

(v) **जन-संचार का माध्यम :** गांधी जी के जीवन और संदेश के बारे में सूचना प्रसारित करने के लिए, गांधी जी के बारे में भाषाओं, वार्ताओं तथा अन्य कार्यक्रमों का आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारण किया जा रहा है, प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो, समाचार पत्रों को लेख तथा फोटो दे रहा है और विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय बिल्ले, डायरी, कैलेंडर आदि का वितरण कर रहा है। शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान, गांधी जी पर 20 पुस्तकें तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है और गांधी जी का संदेश तथा “गांधी जी की शिक्षाएँ” नामक दो पुस्तकों की हजारों प्रतियां निःशुल्क बांटी जा रही हैं “महात्मा” नामक 30,000 फुट की फिल्म निकाली जा रही है और उसकी

टिप्पणियां विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में डब जा रही हैं। आधुनिक भारतीय जीवन से सम्बद्ध, गांधी जी पर अन्य फिल्म भी बनाई जा रही हैं।

(vi) सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों : सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों के अधीन, भंगी मुक्ति तथा नशा बन्दी पर मुख्य रूप से जोर दिया जाता है, राज्य सरकारों से नगर पालिका उप-नियमों में संशोधन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है, ताकि नये निर्माण की आज्ञा केवल जल युक्त शौचालयों की व्यवस्था होने पर ही दी जा सके। भंगी मुक्ति के लिए अनुकूल सामाजिक वातावरण उत्पन्न करने के लिए, शिविरों, सम्मेलनों तथा एक सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया है। अखिल भारतीय नशाबन्दी परिषद् के सक्रिय सहयोग नशाबन्दी के पक्ष में जनमत जागृत करने के लिये कार्य किया गया है और किया जा रहा है।

(vii) रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम : खादी, भूदान और शांति सेना के भी उद्देश्यों को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने और उनके लिए उचित वातावरण तैयार करने के लिए गोष्ठियों, शिविरों और सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किया जा रहा है, ग्राम दान और अन्य रचनात्मक कार्यों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए 12 फोल्डर, 8 विज्ञप्तियां और 8 पुस्तिकाएँ निकाली गई हैं, चल प्रदर्शनी के तीन संग्रह और 50 फोटोग्राफरों की फोटो का प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है।

(viii) राष्ट्रीय एकता : राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखण्डता के उत्थान के लिए प्रत्येक भारतीय भाषा साहित्य से चुनी हुई पद्यावली ग्रंथों और हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जा रही है, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रतिनिधि राष्ट्रीय गीतों के एक संग्रह का संकलन किया जा रहा है, गांधी जी और राष्ट्रीयता से सम्बन्धित पुस्तकों को बच्चों के मध्य लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए कार्य किया जा रहा है। विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य जन-संस्थाओं में स्थापित एकता समितियां सभा के

संगठन के लिए, अध्ययन मण्डल, प्रदर्शनियां, नाटक, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों के मध्य यात्रा का विनिमय, साहित्य इतिहास और जिन क्षेत्रों में समितियां स्थापित हैं उनके अतिरिक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय संस्कृति पर भाषण आदि कार्यक्रमलाप कर रही हैं।

(ix) महिलाओं और छात्रों का कल्याण : क्योंकि गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष कस्तूरबा गांधी का शताब्दी वर्ष भी है, इसलिए यह बा-बापू शताब्दी के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। कार्यक्रम जिन्हें अपनाया गया है, उनमें दहेज-प्रथा, शिशु-विवाह, दुस्चरित्र, अस्पृश्यता जैसी सामाजिक कुरीतियों के विह्वल लड़ना, अध्ययन केन्द्र खोलना, भीख मांगने और बाल मजदूरी की समस्या को हल करना, पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में बालवाड़ी स्थापित करना और मोहल्ला स्तर पर शिशु केन्द्र सहित बालवाड़ी तथा पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम आदि भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(x) मानव जीवन के लिए आधारभूत सुविधाएँ : 2 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक कम से कम एक लाख गांवों को कुओं से पीने का पानी प्रदान करने के कार्य को करने का निश्चय है, स्वयं-सेवकों की सूची तैयार की जायेगी जो उन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण करेगी जहां कि पीने के पानी की सुविधा की आवश्यकता है। 25,000 कुओं को खोदने की मांगें प्राप्त हो गई हैं।

(xi) विदेशों में गांधी शताब्दी : गांधी शताब्दी को करीब 13 देश मना रहे हैं। विदेशों में महात्मा गांधी पर 333 प्रदर्शनी थैले जिसमें गांधी द्वारा और उन पर लिखी हुई पुस्तकें, चित्र, फिल्म पट्टी, टेप रिकार्ड, गांधी जी की मूर्तियां, साबरमती आश्रम और भोपड़ी चरखा और तकली के नमूने वितरित किये गये हैं। पुस्तकों और चित्रों की अब तक भेजी गयी संख्या क्रमशः 27,603 और 39,170 है। "महात्मा" फिल्म नामक की दो प्रतियां विदेश भेजी जा चुकी हैं और अन्य भेजी जायेंगी, सितम्बर 1969

में पचास (50) चित्रात्मक प्रदर्शिनियां विदेशों को भेजी जायेंगी। कई देशों ने गांधी जी के सम्मान में डाक टिकट निकाले हैं अथवा निकाल रहे हैं। कुछ देशों में गलियों का नाम उनके नाम पर रखा जा रहा है और उनकी प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित की जा रही हैं।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, राजस्थान, आसाम और नागा पहाड़ियों में बरामद किये गये शस्त्रास्त्र

1891. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 25 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7620 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, राजस्थान,

आसाम और नागा पहाड़ियों में बरामद किये गये शस्त्रास्त्रों तथा गोलाबारूद इत्यादि के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसे कब तक सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). जम्मू व काश्मीर, राजस्थान, असम व नागालैंड के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, नागा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से भारी मात्रा में विदेशी हथियार और गोला बारूद बरामद हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 जनवरी, 1965 से अब तक इन क्षेत्रों से बरामद किये गये हथियारों और गोला बारूद का व्यौरा क्या है :

(क) और (ख). 1 जनवरी, 1965 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में संबंधित क्षेत्रों से निम्नलिखित शस्त्रास्त्र तथा गोला बारूद बरामद किए गए :—

जम्मू व काश्मीर

रिवोलवर	5
राईफलें	11
हथगोले	37
पिस्तौलें	1
राऊंड	1,074
बंदूकें	30
2 मोर्टर बम्ब । शैल	3
गन पाउडर	12 किलो
लिव माहूँत	3

विस्फोटकों के छोटे टिन	1
एच० सी० डेटोनटर्स	3

राजस्थान

कोई शस्त्रास्त्र अथवा गोला बारूद बरामद नहीं किये गये।

असम

कारतूस	1,308
स्पेशल जिलेटाईन	164
परकुशिन कैप	100
राईफल वेरल	25
गन पाउडर (निश्चित मात्रा कुछ नहीं दी गई)	
रिवोलवर	1
प्लास्टिक बम्ब	1
कोरेस्टिव कैप	1
(ये मिजो विद्रोहियों से सुरक्षा दलों द्वारा बरामद शस्त्रास्त्र तथा गोला बारूद के अतिरिक्त है)	

नागालैंड

तरन्वियन गन	1
पिस्तौल	1

स्टेनगन	1	जम्मू और काश्मीर
एस. बी. बी. एल. 12 बोर गन	2	48 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गये और 48
एल. एम. जी.	3	के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किए गए इनमें से
राइफलें	4	4 मामलों में सिद्धदोष किया गया, 13
रोकेट लोनचर	1	मामले न्यायाधीन हैं, 29 मामलों में
60 म. म. मोर्टर	1	तहकीकात हो रही है और 2 स्वीकृत
7.62 म. म. एस. एल. आर.	2	न होने के कारण समाप्त किए गए।
बी० लाईट पिस्तौल	1	असम
के० —52	93	मिजो विद्रोहियों के अतिरिक्त एक
डी. ए. सी.—51	47	विदेशी समेत 15 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार
कारतूस	36	किये गये। उनमें से एक (विदेशी)
7.62 एमयूनिशन	420	पर मुकद्दमा चलाया गया और सिद्ध-
राईफल के लिए बारूद	16	दोष किया गया। 7 भारतीयों के
हथगोले	31	विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मुकद्दमे अनिर्णीत
60 म. म. बम्ब	3	पड़े हैं और 7 भारतीयों के विरुद्ध
रोकेट	4	मामलों की तहकीकात की जा रही
		है।

(ग) इस संबंध में गिरफ्तार किये गये भारतीय और विदेशी नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नागालैंड

3 संदिग्ध पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों और 10 बर्मी राष्ट्रिकों समेत 948 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए।

विद्रोही नागाओं तथा मिजो लोगों द्वारा मारे गये सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की वित्तीय सहायता

1892. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री विद्रोही नागाओं तथा मिजो लोगों द्वारा मारे गये सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में 25 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7619 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित कर ली है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब एकत्रित करके सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

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

(ख) अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1758 दिनांक 22-11-68 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित मृत पांच व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को पारिवारिक पेंशन तथा उपदान दिया गया और सैनिक सहायता निधि से कुल 2,000 रु० की राशि भी दी गई।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

“गीत गोविन्द” की मूल पाण्डुलिपि को भारत में वापस लाना

1893. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कवि श्री जयदेव द्वारा रचित “गीत गोविन्द” की मूल हस्तलिपि

इंग्लैंड में है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, जिसके द्वारा इसको वापिस भारत में लाकर उनके जन्म स्थान केंदुली में रखा जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार मूल हस्तलिपि को प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और कब तक इसके प्राप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयपाल सिंह): (क) इस विषय में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Foreign Collaboration with International Hotel Chains

1894. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to encourage foreign collaboration with International hotel chains in future in a bid to attract more tourists to the country; and

(b) if so, what arrangements are being made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). As there is an acute shortage of suitable accommodation in India for foreign tourists, the setting up of hotels in collaboration with well-known international hotel chains makes a valuable contribution to the development of foreign tourism. Each collaboration proposal when received is examined on its merits in terms of its advantage to tourism and to the interests of the country. Four such collaborations have been approved so far.

Allocation on Tourist Development in Five Years Plans

1895. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation on tourist development in the first, second and third and fourth Five Year Plans, statewise, and separately for each Plan;

(b) actual expenditure on tourist development during the first, second and third Five Year Plan periods, Statewise, and separately for each Plan; and

(c) what are the activities of the Government of India's Tourist Office in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The First Year Plan did not include any allocation for the development of Tourism. Allocations in the subsequent Plans and State-wise expenditure are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1486/69*]

(c) Like other Government of India Tourist Offices, the Calcutta Office is also an information and public relation office primarily charged with the function of disseminating information to tourists and keeping liaison with the State Governments and various segments of the travel trade in the Eastern Region.

Booklet Entitled "U.S. Facts Speak About Aid and Education"

1896. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a booklet entitled "U.S. Facts speak about Aid and Education", brought out by the "Front Against U.S. Imperialist Penetration, Delhi University";

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

(c) the action, if any, proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Government have no adverse information about the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation whose activities in Delhi have been commented on in the pamphlet. As regards the general question

of reducing the dependence of Indian research institutions and scholars on foreign financial assistance for their worthwhile projects, attention is invited to the statement made by the Home Minister in the Lok Sabha on May 14, 1969.

Development Proposals for Delhi University

1897. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per suggestion of the University Grants Commission, Delhi University authorities formed in 1964, a small planning group to chalk out development proposals;

(b) whether two Americans were also associated with the planning group by special invitation; and

(c) if so, the particulars of those two Americans?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir, such a planning group was set up by the University in order to formulate long-term development plans of the University, with special reference to the 4th Plan.

(b) and (c). From 1964 onwards a number of experts were invited by the University to advise on certain specific problems of development of the University.

The American experts who participated in the meetings of the Planning Group are:

(1) Dr. V. M. Hancher (Ford Foundation Consultant)

(2) Prof. C. Gilpatric (Visiting Professor in Philosophy)

(3) Dr. E. C. Watson (Physicist of California)

(4) Dr. Robert Goheen (President, Princeton University)

(5) Dr. F. C. Ward (U.S. Education Programme of the Ford Foundation)

(6) Dr. Malcom M. Willey (Consultant on Higher Education to Ford Foundation)

(7) Mr. Johan Masland (Programme

Adviser (Education), Ford Foundation)

(8) Mr. J. D. Bateman (Educational Consultant, Ford Foundation)

(9) Mr. Johan Bressnen (Officer from Ford Foundation, New York)

(10) Mr. Leonard C. Mead (Senior Educational Consultant, Ford Foundation).

Appointments in National Fitness Corps Directorate

1898. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the ban imposed by his Ministry on fresh appointments in the National Fitness Corps Directorate, the posts of Director General, Director, Senior Supervisors (by diverting posts from the closed training centres), Driver and Chowkidar have been filled up; and

(b) the reasons for continuing first two posts on *ad hoc* basis since long and whether they fulfil the recruitment rules framed for these posts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) These posts have been filled up in public interest with the approval of the competent authorities.

(b) The post of Director General, National Fitness Corps was filled in on *ad hoc* basis, while that of Director, National Fitness Corps was filled on a regular basis in accordance with the recruitment rules. Both the posts will have to be continued pending final decision on the proposal to decentralize administration of National Fitness Corps.

Seizure of Files of NEFA Secretariat by C.B.I.

1899. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item under the caption "NEFA Anomalies" that had appeared in the *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta, dated the 30 November, 1968 alleging that some files of the Supply Department of NEFA Secretariat have been seized by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, the reasons of this sudden seizure of files and whether the C.B.I. enquiry into these N.E.F.A. anomalies is proceeding according to schedule and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are serious allegations of corruption against the Adviser/Commissioner of N.E.F.A. and if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into those allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir, but there is no mention in the news item about the seizure of files by the Central Bureau of Investigation. It is, however, true that some files of the Supply Department, NEFA have been taken over by the Central Bureau of Investigation in connection with enquiry.

(b) The files were taken over in the course of an enquiry relating to allegations of malpractices in the issue of supply orders by Supply and Transport Department, NEFA. The enquiry is proceeding according to Plan.

(c) there are no specific allegations against the Adviser to the Governor of Assam in the case under enquiry.

Excavation Work at Maski (Mysore State)

1900. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4002 on the 21st March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether excavation of historical site at Maski in Raichur District, Mysore State was made during the last fifteen years;

(b) if so, the year in which the Maski site was excavated, the details of finding and the century to which they belong and the total amount spent on this excavation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the said excavation at Maski was not completed and was abandoned for want of additional funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1953-54.

The excavation was conducted with a view to checking up and for further elaborating the culture sequence obtained in the excavation at Brahamagiri in 1947. The cultural equipment of the earliest settlers was chalcolithic in nature as evidenced by the occurrence of copper objects along with microliths (dated Circa 1500-1300 B.C.). The second occupation represented a full-fledged Iron Age Megalithic Culture (C. 3rd to 1st centuries B.C.) with grave-furniture consisting of black-and-red-pottery. The last period of occupation was ascribable to what is called the 'Andhra Period' (1st-2nd centuries A.D.) as testified by the occurrence of Satavahana coins and the well-known Russet-coated painted Ware.

An amount of Rs. 9000/- was spent over the excavation.

(c) No, Sir.

EXAMINATION OF ANTIQUITIES FOUND OF BANAVASI, MYSORE STATE

1901. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the antiquities recently found at Banvasi, North Canara District of Mysore State have been examined by the experts and the century to which they belong has been established; and

(b) if so, the details of the antiquities found?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPALSINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The antiquities have been examined by the experts of the Archaeological Survey of India. The pottery and the coins found at the site fall within a time range of circa 3rd Century A. D.

Wastage at Primary Stage of Education

1902. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether Government have received any recommendation from the Chairman of the National Council for Women's Education on the problem of wastage at the primary stage with special reference to girls;

(d) if so, whether Government have considered the recommendation; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Council has made the following recommendation:

"As 70% of the wastage in lower primary education, in the case of girls, has been estimated, through findings of research studies to the girls being kept at home chiefly to look after younger children in the family the National Council for Women's Education recommends that pilot projects should be set up, at the rate of one per district of attaching Balwadies and creches to Primary school so that younger children are properly looked after, and the older girls are relieved to attend schools. It would be desirable to entrust the supervision of Balwadies and creches to local women, with small allowance under the supervision of the teacher and/or the local Mahila Mandal or a Social Worker. Adequate grants should be provided for the pilot projects and a review should be undertaken to assess the impact of this measure on the enrolment, attendance and the progress of the girls in the school."

(b) and (c). The recommendation has been circulated to all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for consideration and implementation.

The question of setting up a pilot project for this purpose is being examined.

Aid by U. S. Government to Create Counter Revolutionary Power Movements

1903 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the U. S. Government is now directly aiding American Trade Union Organisation for putting muscle into its world-wide operations to create counter-revolutionary power movements in under-developed countries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine Unions in India which are being financed by the American Trade Union Organisations; and

(c) the names of the trade unions ?

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

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

Gandhi Centenary and Ghalib Centenary Celebration

1904. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the Gandhi Centenary by Government and the amount collected from the public;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the Ghalib Centenary by Government and the amount collected from the public;

(c) the reasons why the Ghalib Centenary is being celebrated with greater eclat and enthusiasm;

(d) the number of people who read Urdu in India and who understand the Urdu poetry of Ghalib; and

(e) the reasons for spending so much money for Ghalib Centenary Celebrations ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The celebration of the Gandhi Centenary is the responsibility of a National Committee which is a registered Society. Government has so far sanctioned grants-in-aid to the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary amounting to Rs. 1.22 crores. The National Committee is not collecting funds from the public for celebration of Gandhi Centenary.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was sanctioned as a grant by this Ministry to the All India Ghalib Centenary Committee, out of which Rs. 15 lakhs was for the construction of Ghalib Memorial and the remaining Rs. 5.00 lakhs was for the Celebrations. The Committee have so far collected a total amount of Rs. 10,23,048,05 from its own sources which includes Rs. 31,000 from State Governments.

(c) and (e). The Centenary of the Great poet Ghalib was celebrated by the All India Ghalib Centenary Committee. The grant in question was given to the Committee in view of the fact that Ghalib was an Indian poet who had attained international status. He was a poet of the masses. He was undisputedly a literary genius and had an exceptional ability to present a complete picture of human life and of the environment and conditions prevalent for the struggle for freedom at the time.

(d) Data on the number of persons who read Urdu in India and who understand Urdu poetry of Ghalib is not readily available.

Gandhi Murder Trial

1905. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on the Gandhi Murder Trial in order to obtain conviction of the accused; and

(b) the details of the amount spent so far on the one-man Kapoor Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) In reply to starred question No. 382 answered on December 17, 1949 in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative), the expenditure incurred in respect of the Mahatma Gandhi Murder case was given as Rs. 9,64,338. 3anna. In addition £ 686-10S-7d was spent in connection with the proceedings before the Privy Council. A small fee was also paid for transcription of short-hand notes taken at the hearing in the Privy Council.

(b) A sum of Rs 1,70,614-18p including pay and allowances and TA/DA to the Chairman and Members of the staff and TA to witnesses, etc., has been incurred on the Commission of Inquiry (Mahatma Gandhi Murder case) up to 31.7.1969.

इन्दौर में दंगे

1906. **श्री शशि भूषण:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकार को इन्दौर में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के संबन्ध में क्या सहायता प्रदान की थी;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राष्ट्रीय एकता समिति के सुझावों को क्रियान्वित करने के संबन्ध में जो आदेश जारी किए गए हैं, उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता समिति द्वारा एक विशेष अध्ययन दल को वहाँ भेजने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, जो इस संबन्ध में प्रभावी कार्यवाही करे;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता समिति ने ऐसे अवसरों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(च) इस संबन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था राज्य-सूची का विषय होने के कारण राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही की। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्थिति के बारे में राज्य सरकार से सम्पर्क बनाए रखा।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की सिफारिशों सभी राज्य सरकारों को 20 जुलाई, 1968 को इस अनुरोध के साथ भेजी गई थी कि वे सिफारिशों पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही आरम्भ करें।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। इन्दौर में स्थिति अब सामान्य है। राज्य सरकार ने इन्दौर में हुए उपद्रवों के कारणों तथा क्रम की जांच करने के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त किया है।

(ङ) और (च). राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की साम्प्रदायिक पहलुओं से संबन्धित समिति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ साम्प्रदायिक मेल-जोल को बनाए रखने तथा बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों, जिलों और थानों के स्तर पर सलाहकार संस्थाओं के रूप में नागरिक समितियों के गठन की सिफारिश की थी। राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की साम्प्रदायिकता सम्बन्धी उप-समिति ने भी अपनी 22 मई, 1969 की बैठक में विभिन्न वर्गों के आपसी तनावों के निपटाने, घटनाओं को होने से रोकने तथा उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के परिणामस्वरूप लूट और आगजनी सदा होती रहती है, साम्प्रदायिक मेल-जोल सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्थायी समितियों के गठन की सिफारिश की थी। गृह मंत्री ने 7 जुलाई, 1969 को सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को उप-समिति की सिफारिश क्रियान्वित करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के लिए लिखा है।

निवासी कल्याण संस्था, सैंक्टर 2, रामकृष्ण-पुरम, नई दिल्ली

1907. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली के सैंक्टर 2 की निवासी कल्याण संस्था के पदाधिकारियों के चुनाव उनके मंत्रालय के मुख्य कल्याण अधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित इस संस्था के संविधान के उपबन्धों के विपरीत गत पांच वर्षों से नहीं कराये गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस संस्था को गत पांच वर्षों में तदर्थ आधार पर कितना अनुदान दिया गया है, यह किस की सिफारिश पर दिया गया है ;

(घ) क्या इस सरकारी कालोनी के निवासियों और इस संस्था के पदाधिकारियों के बीच कोई झगड़ा चल रहा है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो मुख्य कल्याण अधिकारी ने इस विवाद को निपटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(च) क्या इस कालोनी से एक प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल मुख्य कल्याण अधिकारी से इस सम्बन्ध में मिला था और यदि हां, तो मुख्य कल्याण अधिकारी ने उस प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल को क्या सुझाव दिया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) संस्था को सहायता अनुदान की निम्नलिखित धन-राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी :—

1964-65	100.00 रुपये
1965-66	815.00 रुपये
1966-67	569.00 रुपये
1967-68	464.00 रुपये
1968-69	954.00 रुपये

सहायता अनुदान पिछले वर्ष में नियमित सदस्यों से वसूल किये गये वार्षिक चन्दे पर

आधारित था। सभी सदस्य चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सदस्य होने के कारण संस्था सदस्यों से वसूल किये गये चन्दे की तिगुनी रकम के बराबर रकम पाने के अधिकारी हैं। लेखा जोखा देर से प्रस्तुत करने के कारण 1966-67 और 1967-68 में क्रमशः 10 और 20 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ङ) क्षेत्र कल्याण अधिकारी द्वारा शिकायतों की जांच पड़ताल की गई है और उसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर बस्ती में शान्ति बनाये रखने के हित में बस्ती से दो निवासियों को वहां से शिफ्ट करने के लिये कार्यवाही शुरू की गई।

(च) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। इस तरह का कोई औपचारिक शिफ्ट मण्डल नहीं था अपितु ऐमोसिएशन के कुछ सदस्य जो एक वर्ग के थे 20-4-69 के कुछ दिन बाद प्रातः ही मुलाकात का समय बिना निर्धारित किये हुए प्रमुख कल्याण अधिकारी के निवास को गए थे। प्रमुख कल्याण अधिकारी ने उनसे कहा था कि 19-4-69 को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चुनाव स्थगित किये जाने के लिए जारी किये गये अनुदेशों का उल्लंघन करके 20 अप्रैल को चुनाव करना उनके लिए उचित नहीं था क्योंकि मतदाताओं की सूचियों इत्यादि की जांच करवानी थी जिसके बारे में उन्होंने (सदस्यों ने) स्वयं 18-4-69 को शिकायत की थी। प्रमुख कल्याण अधिकारी ने उनसे यह भी कहा था कि मतदाता-सूचियों इत्यादि के सत्यापित हो जाने के बाद नये चुनाव करने पड़ेंगे।

Use of Buckingham Canal in Tamilnadu for Inland Transport

1908. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether Government propose to use the Buckingham canal for inland transport;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the details thereof and the reaction of the Government of Tamilnadu and Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Buckingham Canal is an inter-State Canal running between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. The question of effecting improvements to the Canal with a view to utilise it for inland transport has been engaging the attention of the two State Governments since a long time. It was also considered in 1959, by the Gokhale Committee (I.W.T. Committee), who suggested among others some experimental dredging in the vulnerable reaches of the canal. Such dredging is being carried out by the two State Governments with the dredgers purchased by them out of the grants given by the Central Government.

In order to have an integrated development of the Buckingham Canal, which would need examination from various aspects such as existing traffic and its potential for development, common specifications to be adopted in respect of depth and draft, type of craft suitable for economic operation in the canal etc., the two State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu were requested to undertake a cost benefit analysis of the project based on the traffic surveys of the canal lying in each State, so that the technical and economic feasibility of the project could be determined. The requisite studies have been conducted by the State Government of Tamilnadu and the results thereof are being examined by them.

Pending consideration of the major scheme, the Government of Tamilnadu are carrying out some improvements for the maintenance of the canal within the Madras city limits,

मेरठ के समीप नजीबाबाद में पाये गये बम

1909. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या पुलिस ने मेरठ के समीप नजीबाबाद में ऐसे बम बरामद किये हैं जिन पर विदेशी चिह्न हैं;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) विदेशी चिन्हों वाले बम बरामद होने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

31-5-1969/1-6-1969 को उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला बिजनौर के नजीबाबाद में इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव लिमिटेड चिन्ह के तेज विस्फोटकों के चार लकड़ी के बक्से बरामद हुए थे। इन विस्फोटकों पर कोई विदेशी चिन्ह नहीं थे।

इन विस्फोटकों का विधिवत निरीक्षण विस्फोटक निरीक्षक द्वारा किया गया और वे नष्ट कर दिये गये हैं। राज्य पुलिस इस विषय में तहकीकात कर रही है।

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्ति

1910. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी: क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 में तथा वर्ष 1969 पूर्वाद्ध में, दिल्ली में, सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मरने तथा घायल होने वाले व्यक्तियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं तथा दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों, सड़कों की जीर्णोद्धार तथा बिना ढक्कन वाले मेनहोलों के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) इन बढ़ती हुई दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :
(क) 1968 में दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में 400 व्यक्ति मरे और 3,316 घायल हुए जबकि 1969 के प्रथम आधे वर्ष में 189 व्यक्ति मरे और 1,716 घायल हुए।

(ख) चोट लगने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण गाड़ियों (जिनमें साइकलें भी शामिल हैं) की संख्या तथा आबादी में वृद्धि है जिस की वजह से यातायात गहन तथा मिश्रित हो गया है।

1968 और 1969 (30-6-69 तक) में दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बसों के कारण क्रम से 993 और 405 दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं।

उक्त अवधि में दिल्ली में क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों के कारण कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई परन्तु 1968 में खुले मैनहोल के कारण बिना चोट की एक दुर्घटना हुई। 1969 के प्रथम 6 माह में कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई।

(ग) अन्य उपायों में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए और सड़क सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं या उठा रहा है :

1. जनता की शिक्षा—

(1) सड़क सुरक्षा शिक्षा, जिसमें सड़क सुरक्षा पर भाषण और यातायात नियमों का पालन शामिल है शिक्षा संस्थानों में दी जाती है जिसमें बाद में व्यवहारिक प्रदर्शन किया जाता है।

(2) बच्चों के लिए टेलीविजन प्रदर्शनों का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाता है।

(3) सड़क सुरक्षा पर पुस्तिकाएं और हास्य साहित्य बच्चों में बांटा जाता है।

(4) सड़क सुरक्षा पर फिल्में विभिन्न स्कूलों में दिखाई जाती हैं।

(5) सड़क के किनारे के प्रायः सभी स्कूलों के निकट मोटर वालों के मार्ग दर्शन के लिए 'स्कूल' चैतावनी संकेत पटल लगा दिया गये हैं,

(6) पैदल पारपथ चिन्हित कर दिये गये हैं और सभी मुख्य सड़कों पर गति प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये गये हैं।

(7) इरविन रोड पर यातायात प्रशिक्षण स्कूल कार्य कर रहा है जहां बच्चों को यातायात विनियमों में शिक्षा दी जाती है।

(8) सड़क सुरक्षा पर पुस्तिकाएं परिस्थान देहातों में भी बांटे गये हैं।

(9) शहर में लगभग 25 सिनेमाघरों में हंसी के चित्रों के सहित सड़क सुरक्षा पर नियमितरूप से फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं।

(10) व्यस्ततम समय में 6 घंटे के लिए प्रतिदिन एक चलती फिरती यातायात शिक्षा गाड़ी कार्य करती रहती है ताकि सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं को स्थान पर ही उनकी त्रुटियों को बता कर शिक्षा दे सकें।

2. इंजीनियरी सुधार—

(11) यातायात पुलिस की सलाह पर, गोल चक्कर हटाये जा रहे हैं, सड़क चौराहा चौड़ा किया जा रहा है, विनियमों, पटरियों, साइकिल मार्गों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। सड़क पर चिन्ह लगाये जा रहे हैं और बस स्टॉपों, स्टाल, फेरी वालों, टैक्सी अड्डों को जहां तक संभव है भीड़ भाड़ के स्थान से हटाया जा

रहा है। दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रमों के बस स्टॉप फिर से नई जगह पर बनाए गये हैं।

3. परावर्तन उपाय—

(12) व्यस्त और भीड़भाड़ वाले क्षेत्रों में भारी परिवहन गाड़ियों का आवागमन बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है ताकि यातायात रुकावट समाप्त हो जाये जबकि कुछ अन्य सड़कों पर व्यस्त समय में उनका आवागमन निलम्बित कर दिया गया है ताकि भीड़-भाड़ न हो।

(13) दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली की सड़कों को व्यस्ततम समय में धीरे चलने वाले वाहनों के लिए बन्द कर दिया गया है।

(14) भीड़भाड़ वाली सड़कों एक तरफा पथ के रूप में और भीड़भाड़ वाली सड़कों 'गाड़ी खड़ी न करो' क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित कर दी गयी हैं।

(15) चयनात्मक प्रवर्तन अभियान चलाये जाते हैं।

(16) अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी और परिवहन को स्वीकृति देकर यातायात पुलिस को सशक्त कर दिया गया है। तीन दुर्घटना स्वबाड हैं जिनके साथ फोटोग्राफ इकाई भी संलग्न है जो घातक दुर्घटनाओं और गहरी चोट पहुँचाने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की जांच करते हैं।

(17) यातायात नियमों व विनियमों के प्रवर्तन के लिए एक पृथक यातायात निरीक्षक तैनात कर दिया गया है। 6 अचल प्रवर्तन स्वबाड जिनके साथ चलते फिरते मजिस्ट्रेट भी होते हैं, उनके साथ काम करते हैं और निकट का संबंध रखते हैं और घटना स्थल पर अभियोग लगाया जाता है और विचार किया जाता है। ये यातायात मजिस्ट्रेटों के अतिरिक्त हैं।

(18) 4 चलते फिरते प्रवर्तन स्क्वाड भी हैं जो जीपों पर भिन्न समय पर भिन्न मार्गों पर व्यस्ततम और खाली समय में गश्त लगाते रहते हैं ताकि वे मोटरवालों से उल्लंघन के मामले पकड़ सकें।

(19) छोड़ी हुई गाड़ियां जो यातायात की गति में बाधक होती हैं उनको हटाने के लिये एक ब्रेक डाउन वैन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(20) पुलिस कर्मचारियों को सड़क नियमों और विनियमों, नये विचारों और यातायात में नवीन प्रक्रिया और अन्य सहायक मामलों में शिक्षा दी जाती है। इस प्रयोजन से 2 उप निरीक्षक, हेड कान्स्टेबल रखे गये हैं।

(21) अगस्त 1968 से 'स्कूल सेप्टी पेट्रोल' की एक नई पद्धति शुरू कर दी गई है। इस पद्धति के अधीन अब तक 800 लड़के लड़कियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है ताकि अपने स्कूलों के बाहर स्कूल के बाद और पूर्व यातायात को नियंत्रित कर सकें तथा आदेश दे सकें। जिन स्कूल के बच्चों को यह प्रशिक्षण

मिला है वे सुरक्षा शिक्षा अपने साथियों को बतायेंगे और उनको स्कूल से जाने व आने के समय सड़क पार करने में मदद करेंगे।

(22) 1968 में अप्रैल में एक राष्ट्रीय अपराध निवारण सप्ताह मनाया गया। नवम्बर में होम गार्ड और सिविल डिफेन्स की एक प्रदर्शनी हुई जिसमें यातायात पुलिस ने दो मंडप और बच्चों के लिए यातायात पार्क लगाया था और यातायात पुलिस के लिए दिसम्बर में दूसरे संगठनों की मदद से सड़क सुरक्षा सप्ताह आयोजित किया गया।

Extension of Service to ICS Officers

1911. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases (i) under ordinary circumstances and (ii) under extra-ordinary circumstances, in which the Indian Civil Service Officers were given extension of service during the last three years, year-wise and Ministry-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information is given in the attached statement:

Statement

Year	Ministry/State Government	No. of I. C. S. Officers	Remarks
1966	Planning Commission	1	Ordinary circumstances.
	Maharashtra	1	Ordinary circumstances.
	Uttar Pradesh	1	Ordinary circumstances.
1967	Ministry of Iron & Steel	1	Ordinary circumstances.
1968	Cabinet Secretariat	1	Ordinary circumstances.
TOTAL :		5	

Human Sacrifice

pleased to state :

1912. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem appearing

in the "Statesman" dated the 4th June, 1969, published from Nagpur under the caption "Reported human sacrifice";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no arrest has yet been made in this connection;

(c) whether the Central Government have ascertained the details of the incident from the Government of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the action, if any, taken against the culprits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The place mentioned in the report is in Madhya Pradesh. Facts are being ascertained from the Madhya Pradesh Government.

दिल्ली में महिलाओं की असुरक्षा

1913. श्री भगवान दास: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 27 और 28 अप्रैल, 1969 के 'स्टेट्समैन' में प्रकाशित हुई लेखमाला की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें दिल्ली में महिलाओं की असुरक्षा के बारे में लिखा गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) कनाट सर्कस में 1967 में नये वर्ष के पूर्व संध्या को हुई गुंडागर्दी में सम्मिलित लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). जब कभी पुलिस

को महिलाओं से छेड़खानी के बारे में शिकायतें की जाती हैं तो वह कानून के अनुसार उचित कार्यवाही करती है। भीड़ को आकर्षित करने वाले सम्भावित क्षेत्रों में पुलिस के सिपाहियों को ड्यूटी पर तथा गस्त लगाने के लिए नियुक्त करके निरोधात्मक कार्यवाही भी की जाती है। यह सच नहीं है कि राजधानी में स्त्रियों के लिए अकेले इधर-उधर जाने के लिए पूर्ण असुरक्षा है।

(घ) उक्त घटनाओं के संबंध में 15 मामले दर्ज किये गये थे और 9 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। उनमें से 5 को न्यायालयों द्वारा दोषी ठहराया गया और 4 को मुक्त रिहा कर दिया गया। उन पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही भी की गई है जिनको मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जांच किये जाने पर अपनी ड्यूटी में लापरवाह पाया गया।

मध्य प्रदेश में गुब्बारे का विस्फोट

1914. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हूकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1969 के पूर्वार्द्ध में मध्य प्रदेश में अमला नामक स्थान पर एक गुब्बारे का विस्फोट हुआ था और उससे चांग काई शेक का एक फोटो तथा चीनी भाषा में लिखे कुछ पत्र भी प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) क्या इस मामले में पूरी जांच कराई गई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं और वहाँ से क्या-क्या वस्तुएं बरामद हुई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा का
माध्यम हिन्दी

1915. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय में इस वर्ष जुलाई से शिक्षा और परीक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी बनाने की योजना उनके मंत्रालय के निदेश पर स्थगित कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो यह निदेश क्या था और किन परिस्थितियों में दिया गया था ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Investigation by Area Welfare Officer

1916. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9347 on the 12th May, 1969 and state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that investigations into the charges against the allottees of the two quarters were made by the Area Welfare Officer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the allottees of these quarters had made a request that investigations should be made by some Officer other than the said Area Welfare Officer but their request was turned down; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the said Area Welfare Officer called the allottees of these two quarters in the Community Hall of Sector II, R. K. Puram while some office bearers of the so-called Kalyan Samiti of that Sector were already present there and that none of the neighbours of those two allottees was called there for inquiries; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, sir; because there was no justification for entrusting the inquiry to an Officer other than the Area Welfare Officer.

(c) and (d). The inquiry was held in the Community Hall. Some Office bearers of the Kalyan Samiti were present. The complaint against these two allottees was that their conduct was prejudicial to the maintenance of harmonious relations with neighbours. The Area Welfare Officer did not consider it necessary to call their immediate neighbours as the matter concerned the colony as a whole.

Institute for Training in Tourist Trade

1917. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh that an Institute should be set up on national level for providing facilities for training in tourist trade in the country; and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Department of Tourism has been alive to the need for setting up such an Institute, and is taking steps in this direction.

Setting Up of a Board on Road Safety

1918. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a team to go into the entire question of road safety;

(b) if so, the constitution and composition of this team and its terms of reference; and

(c) when it will submit its report to Government?

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

(b) The composition and main terms of reference of the Study Group are given below:

Composition

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (i) Prof. K. T. Merchant, Bombay | Chairman |
| (ii) Shri Himatlal V. Gandhi, Bombay. | Member. |
| (iii) Shri B.N. Lahiri, (Retired I. G of Police, U. P.) Allahabad. | Member |
| (iv) Shri Indrakant Patel, Baroda. | Member |
| (v) Shri Dilip K. Sen, Bar-at-Law Calcutta. | Member |

Shri K. G. Subramanian, Secretary, Western India Automobile Association, Bombay, has been appointed Secretary of Group in an honorary capacity.

Terms of reference

- (i) To enquire into the incidence of road accidents both in urban areas and on highways in India, ascertain the causes of such accidents and suggest a suitable organisational set-up for collection and analysis of data/statistics relating to such road accidents; and

- (ii) suggest measures for education of road users in road safety and better enforcement of traffic laws and regulations recommend improvements in road as may be necessary to ensure the maximum possible safety on roads.

(c) The Group has been asked to endeavour to submit its report within three months from the date of its first meeting. It has not yet started its work.

Agitation against formation of Muslim Majority District in Kerala

1919. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jana Sangh is launching a countrywide agitation against the formation of new district with a muslim majority in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARN SHUKLA): (a) According to information received from the state governments, the Jana Sangh has launched in Kerala an agitation against the formation of Malapuram district. As part of the agitation its volunteers have been picketing the Collectorate at Kozhikode and at the gates of the Secretariat in Trivandrum. Batches of volunteers have also been sent from other States to participate in the agitation in Kerala.

(b) The Government of Kerala have intimated that the district was formed purely for administrative reasons and that no other matters such as communal representation etc. were taken into consideration. The formation of districts is within the competence of the state governments.

Ruinous Condition of Hampi Temples, Mysore State

1920. SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: SHRI S.A. AGADI:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated the 12th June, 1969 published from Bangalore about the ruinous condition of the Hampi temples in Bellary District, Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Archaeological Department to protect the monument ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government are fully alive to the requirements of the centrally protected monuments at Hampi. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 13,000/- on the following monuments in Hampi by way of special conservation measures during the current year:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| (i) Pattabhiram Temple | Rs. 7500/- |
| (ii) Krishna Temple | Rs. 3000/- |
| (iii) Chandrashekhar Temple | Rs. 2500/- |

Shiv Sena

1921. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-social activities of Shiv Sena in Bombay have not stopped;

(b) whether Shiv Sena men recently assaulted the leaders of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and leaders of the Communist Party of India in front of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay;

(c) if so, the reasons why Government have failed to stop their anti-social activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra no anti-social activities of Shiv Sena have come to notice recently in Bombay.

(b) and (c). The State Government have reported that no leader of CPM was assaul-

ted, on June 10, 1969, but a member of the communist party was jostled in an altercation between him and the Shiv Sena demonstrators in front of the Municipal Corporation. He refused to lodge any complaint with the police nor could he identify any of the demonstrators.

Ban on sale of Art Pieces etc.

1922. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Museum authorities have urged Government to ban private sale of art pieces, antiques and curios to prevent smuggling out of such treasures by foreigners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Encounter Between Mizo Rebels and Manipur Rifles

1923. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a heavy encounter with a gang of armed Kuki and Mizo rebels took place near Khijang on the 30th May, 1969 and the Manipur Rifles arrested some of them and seized documents from them; and

(b) if so, the casualties among the Manipur Rifles and the number of rebels killed/injured/arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). An encounter took place between Manipur Rifles and a gang of three Mizo Kuki hostiles. One hostile was injured and captured along with his fire-arm and some documents also were recovered from him. No casualty was suffered by the Manipur Rifles.

12 hours.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

DEPLOYMENT OF CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE IN DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The deployment of Central Industrial Security Force in Durgapur Steel Plant; Durgapur.”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arrangements have been taken in hand to constitute a Central Industrial Security Force in pursuance of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. The Force is being constituted to raise a well trained, efficient and disciplined body of men for the better protection and security of industrial undertakings of the Central Government including their corporate undertakings.

As a part of the general scheme it has been decided to constitute an Industrial Security Force in the Durgapur Steel Plant. All members of the existing watch and ward staff of the undertaking will be invited to apply for enrolment in the force and all those who apply will be enrolled, subject to their satisfying the requirements of physical fitness. Those who are found physically unfit will be provided other suitable employment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : About the Central force, let me quote a few extracts from the Calcutta Weekly Notes of the High Court, which is very relevant. It says apart from other things that :

“The maintaining of police force by the Central Government for use in the State is absolutely unconstitutional and illegal.”

“...The Central Government was thus divested of any authority to maintain a

police force. The only authority which the Central Government was entrusted with was the authority to extend the jurisdiction of the police force of one province to another presumably for the purpose of detection of crime in border areas and that also to be exercised with the consent of the other province and of the railway police...”

Now comes a very relevant part :

“The Reserve Police force that was raised could not and did not find any application to the then British Indian Provinces and I have never heard of any use of the Central Reserve Police in the British Indian Provinces during the period 1937 to 1947....”

“...The Centre has not been given any extra-territorial immunity like the Foreign Embassies for its properties or its employees within the State. They remain subject to the State laws as any other citizen and his property.”

As regards the army being called for enforcing internal security, it says :

“The Army so called acts under the direction of the State Government and not under those of the Centre.”

I find that the Home Minister is not listening to what I am saying. He is not interested in anything which is expressed by more competent lawyers than his bureaucrats who try to please him and please his political purposes.

This Industrial Security Force was the creation or thought or brain-child of a fellow who was a former IG of Assam, Shri S.N. Dutta who was here brought as Industrial Security Adviser or something like that. There was serious objection to this. Even in those days the public undertakings were not anxious to have such a force, and they did not approve of it. Even the Congress Chief Ministers like Shri P.C. Sen and the Chief Minister of Mysore and the persons speaking on behalf of the Assam Government opposed this force. Yet, in the teeth of severe opposition by the State Government and also the Members of the House in the Joint Committee and in the

House, the Bill was passed by brute majority overlooking the sentiments of others. This is nothing but another arm of the Central police. They want to have a parallel police force for political and repressive purposes. In these circumstances, may I ask the hon. Home Minister to tell us whether in order to improve relations with the state Governments which are not Congress-dominated, and to come to a clear understanding and to avoid confrontation, he will sit down with the State Government and re-discuss the whole thing and do nothing which does not please the State Government who are the undisputed keepers of law and order in that particular State ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to answer the last question first, because that is the only question he asked ; otherwise, it is a long lecture without much content in it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is a matter of opinion. What he said is worth nothing.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did not ask his opinion.

First of all, I must make the point very clear that this is not a police force. These points have been argued at length on the floor of the House only last year. It is a watch and ward force. I do not know how all those things he quoted from a High Court judgment are applicable here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a central force.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes, but not a police force.

As far as discussing these matters with the State Governments are concerned, it is a good principle. In this case, the Steel Ministry has already discussed the matter with the West Bengal Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Dwivedy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let me put my second question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not allowed. It is not done.

SHYI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I can show from the records that it has been allowed on previous occasions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have checked up. I will correct myself later he proves otherwise.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that under the Industrial Security Force Act this force is stationed in Durgapur. I know the Act empowers him. Since this was meant for protecting all Central industrial establishments in the country, why was Durgapur specifically selected for the purpose? Is it because the conditions of law and order in West Bengal are so bad that Government thought it proper to induct the force there first ? When did they think of the need for having this force there ? Also, has there been any delay in the process of stationing this force on account of the hesitation of the Government of India ? Also, since they have a Central Reserve Police for coming to the aid of any central property, for protecting it, whenever occasion arises, and since there is opposition and objection to the stationing of a separate industrial security force in the establishments not only by the West Bengal Government but also other State Governments, in spite of the fact that the Bill was passed, in view of the consideration that relationship between the States and the Central should not be strained further, will Government consider the advisability of not implementing the Act until and unless the Central Government are convinced that central property would not be protected by the concerned State Government? In this connection did the State Government tell the Central at any stage 'we are not concerned, we are not going to give any protection against destruction of the property of the establishments of the Centre here' ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I may say so, he has repeated the same objection he raised at the joint committee stage and also on the floor of the House. When we recommended to the House the passing of this legislation, our intention was to implement it. There is no question of having second thoughts on it.

As to why it was started in Durgapur, since the force has been constituted, it must

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

be started somewhere. If it was started at some other place, the question would be asked as to why it was started there.

The most Important point is that in these matters, we should discuss it with the State Government concerned. As I said, we have done so.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The public undertakings are established in different States. If the Central Reserve Force or the Industrial Security Force are posted for the protection of those public undertakings and ensure law and order there, naturally all the self-respecting States will consider an indirect censure upon them or a stricture that the State Governments are unable to maintain law and order or protect the installation. The Industrial security force has been set up and question is about its implementation. As I said no State can agree to set up an industrial security force. All the country knows that the law and order situation in West Bengal is almost on the verge of anarchy. What has happened in West Bengal is unprecedented and has never happened in the last 22 years in any part of the country. It is not a blow to the West Bengal Government; it is a blow to democracy that the police force should act in such a way. In view of the objections raised by West Bengal and also the objections that may be raised by other State, will the Central Government consult the Home Ministers of the different States and chalk out certain guidelines in case the State Governments fail to extend protection to the public undertaking or maintain law and order and also under what conditions the Central Government's industrial security force will be used?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I repeat that this is not a force which has responsibility to deal with the law and order problem. In no way or under no circumstances are we thinking of withdrawing any authority of the State Government to deal with the law and order problem by establishment of this force. Already there is a separate security force in the corporation. It is not something new. What we are doing is that those individual watch and ward forces are being constituted into one industrial security force. This is not something new. Hon. Member Samar Guha has completely misunderstood the scheme and even the attitude of the State

Government in this matter.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani): The decision to deploy the Central security force in Durgapur created confusion and complication.....(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The last part of my question still remains.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Too late now to go back.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: All of us know that law and order problem is a State subject. When you informed them of your decision regarding the deployment of this Force to the Government of West Bengal, they expressed their objection to it. They said that this will create more complications and more confusion. In order to have a better relationship between the Centre and the States, will the Government revise the decision that has been taken now?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no question of changing the decision, but as far as the State Governments are concerned, I know that in principle they are opposed to the Force as such, but in this particular matter, about timing, etc., discussions were held with them and they have agreed to certain matters of procedure, manner and other things in regard to the Industrial Security Force.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, about the second part of my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister will discuss it with you.

12.16 hrs.

RANSACKING OF WEST BENGAL ASSEMBLY HOUSE BY POLICEMEN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received several communications—from Shri Dwivedy, Shri Vajpayee, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri and others also—in which they wanted to draw the attention of the House to the event that took place yesterday in West Bengal. It is really an unprecedented, outrageous event—policemen ransacking the Assembly House. That is the main question, and at this hour; though it pertains to the

State, within the State, I feel that we should consider the request of placing a Call Attention and we will take it up sometime later.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि दो दिन सदन की बैठक नहीं होगी और यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मेरा विचार है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहा जाय कि वह आज शाम को वक्तव्य दें। सदन की बैठक समाप्त होने से पहले और सदन को जानकारी प्राप्त करने का मौका मिले। आप जानते हैं कि मामला बहुत गम्भीर है और परिस्थिति बिगड़ सकती है। यह सदन इसके बारे में सूक दर्शक नहीं रह सकता। मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आप ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दो दिन बाद इसको लेने से इसका सारा प्रभाव खत्म हो जायेगा। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय से सदन की बैठक उठने से पहले वक्तव्य देने को कहा जाये। उसके बाद जो सदस्य प्रश्न पूछना चाहे उनको पूछने दिया जाये।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapra) : That was the only thing that I wanted to raise. Let the Home Minister at least make a statement and let us know the facts, because this is so important a matter and I do not think we can wait for two or three days to know what is happening. The House must be alert. Let him promise that he will make a statement today on the events at Calcutta. We are all very much concerned about it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : What has happened to the adjournment Motion ?

We have already tabled an Adjournment Motion on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That, I have already disallowed.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : May I request the hon. House.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have requested for a Calling Attention.

I am considering that matter. The question has been raised now.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have written to you about this. Give me a chance, please.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Sir, we are grateful to you for having already expressed on behalf of the whole House, as it were, when you castigated what has happened yesterday.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Baramati) : Sir, a point of order.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On what?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He is raising a point of order in the midst of a sentence. He has not completed what he wants to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall listen to you, Mr. Jadhav. He is making a submission.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : On a point of order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Under what rule? I want to improve my knowledge and the Home Minister wants to improve his knowledge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, will you not allow me to improve my knowledge ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. You are already a knowledgeable person.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैंने दो दिन पहले 2 बजे एक प्वाइंट उठाया था, आपने बोलने नहीं दिया। अभी उधर से इस प्वाइंट पर आप लोगों को बोलने का मौका दे रहे हैं। उधर से आप लोगों को बोलने देते हैं, इधर से जो बोलना चाहता है वह बोले या न बोले, इसकी आप परवाह नहीं करते। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह से कैसे काम हो सकता है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आप हम लोगों को प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठाने देते हैं। उधर के लोगों से आप हमदर्दी करते हैं। उधर से जो कुछ भी कहा जाय वह सब ठीक है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. I will listen to you; I will explain.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हो रहा है। जो आपकी सुनता नहीं है और बोलने लग जाता है वह पांच पांच मिनट बोल जाता है लेकिन जो आपकी परमीशन मांगता है उसको परमीशन नहीं मिलती है। हाउस चल रहा है या क्या हो रहा है, समझ में नहीं आता है। आप हमें बता दें कि हम बैठें या चले जायें ? मेरी बिनती यह है कि आप स्वयं एक आदमी को बोलने की परमीशन देते हैं। वह बोल रही हैं। लेडी मॅम्बर है इसको देखते हुए भी आपको ज्यादा परमीशन उनको देनी चाहिए। लेकिन इसको आप छोड़ दें। वह बोल रही हैं और बीच में आपने दूसरे को बुला दिया है। यह कौन सा प्रोसीजर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the hon. lady Member approached me I said I will consider her request. I have given my consideration to it. If she wants to make any submission, every Member will not be permitted to say anything, but I said I will mention the names and I have mentioned the names without calling her first. Shri Dwivedy, Shri Banerjee and others have written to me. I have not permitted them to make a submission at all, Shri Ranga wanted to make a submission after my observations and I called him. Nobody has made any submission. If she wants I will call her, but it is not necessary that some other hon. Member should intervene on her behalf because I have already listened to her for five minutes in the chamber (Interruptions).

SHRI RANGA : Sir, we are grateful to the Chair for having given an expression to our spontaneous reaction and sense of

horror, when the Chair was good enough to say that what has happened is absolutely outrageous in our democracy. I would like Government to make a considered statement as to not only what has happened but what they propose to do in the light of what is happening there and what has happened there yesterday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I have written to you on what has happened in the Calcutta Assembly (Interruption). Sir, I have already written to you this morning that what has happened in Calcutta in the State Assembly where the policemen ransacked the Bengal Assembly is a serious matter. But I have already pointed out to you that this concerns that State Government. The Deputy Chief Minister in spite of provocation has foiled the conspiracy by the vested interests against the UF Government. I want to congratulate him for his courage and conviction to face all that. I would only request you that if this discussion is allowed you should allow a full-fledged discussion in this House so that we are also able to point out who are the conspirators against the UF Government and who are trying to sabotage parliamentary democracy there (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I have taken note of what you said.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I have only one submission to make. All those who have given notice of the calling attention may be allowed to give their arguments after the Home Minister has made his statement. You should also give a little time for discussion of these events which are unprecedented in the history of India. I hope you will give us a chance to discuss this although it has happened in a State.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, my calling attention has been admitted on this subject. Office has informed me so. So, you should give me an opportunity.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:—Rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I give opportunity to one, then I will have to allow others also.....(Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you have allowed Shri Ranga to make a statement. Why do you want to shut me out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already requested Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Randhir Singh to resume their seats. I will give him an opportunity when that discussion comes up.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I want only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now. Then, Shri Banerjee has raised the point that this is a State matter. I fully recognise it. But he should bear in mind one thing. When the policemen entered the Punjab Assembly, we had a discussion on it. Apart from it, not going into the constitutional niceties of this point, can this House remain totally indifferent to this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Never.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the way to interpret the Constitution? I do not think that was the intention of the Constitution-makers. Therefore, I have permitted it. The Home Minister will make a statement on this subject after he has got all the facts. Then I will permit a few questions. Therefore, I am prepared to allow the calling attention notice.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It should be done today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will leave it to the Home Minister. Because, there is a plea that here and now it should be taken up. Has he got all the facts? Here I would like to mention one fact. There was an attempt on the life of the Speaker and he had to take shelter and run away. I have read this in the newspapers. I do not know whether it is correct or not. Whether the statement should be made today or not, I will leave it to the Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): We have got only a very brief report from the State Government, which gives some substance of what happened yesterday. On the basis of that, I have no hesitation to say that what happened yester-

day in the West Bengal Assembly was completely atrocious. Whatever the provocation, or non-provocation, the policemen rushing into the Assembly and creating that sort of condition there is something which deserves to be condemned. I have no doubt about that matter: But exactly all facts of the case, reasons, antecedents, how it arose, what exactly happened and all sorts of motivation and allegations, you must have seen, are likely to be raised in this matter.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There was the death of one policeman.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There was the death of one policeman also. I would request you to allow us some time to get the full facts from the State Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: By evening.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot get the full facts by evening.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Telephone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that I will put it for Monday.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Why can he not get the facts by 4 P. M. ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Let him make the statement on Monday morning and let us have a discussion of the matter in the afternoon. Please agree to that because you have yourself said that such a discussion was held in the case of Punjab Legislative Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dwivedy's suggestion will be borne in mind. At the present juncture I am considering admitting the calling-attention. We will consider about the debate later on.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No calling-attention. We want a debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the next item...(*Interruption*). There is a question of privilege.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Congress members themselves had instigated these policemen.....(*Interruption*). The former IG Police.....(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Order. Shri Khan.

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अज्ञां करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हाउस सिर्फ दस पन्द्रह सदस्यों की मानोपली नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि आज सुबह क्वेन्चन आवर में आपने सिर्फ एक सवाल कम्पलीट करा पाये और दूसरा सवाल आपने आधा ही छोड़ दिया और उसके बाद कालिग-अटेन्शन नोटिस ले लिया। इस सदन के सब सदस्यों के अधिकारों की हिफाजत करना आप का फ़र्ज है। अगर आप उधर के दस पन्द्रह सदस्यों की वजह से सारे सदस्यों के अधिकार खत्म कर देते हैं और सारे हाउस का टाइम बर्बाद करते हैं, तो यह कोई उचित बात नहीं है। या हम सब लोगों को कहिये कि हम यहाँ से चले जायें और त्रे दस पंद्रह सदस्य सारी कार्यवाही चलाते रहें। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसी तरीके को अपनाये रहेंगे और दस पंद्रह सदस्यों की वजह से सारे हाउस का टाइम बर्बाद कराएंगे या मुनासिब इन्तज़ाम कर के उन सदस्यों को कंट्रोल करेगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is very unfair. He should apologise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This question of one question in 15 minutes was raised this morning. So many members protested. Unless all Members co-operate it is difficult specially when the question is so important and the whole House is agitated. I have followed the practice of calling one from this side and one from that side throughout. You can see it from the record.

श्री मु० अ० खां : आपने उधर से पांच छः सदस्यों को बुलाया है, लेकिन जब इधर से श्री रणधीरसिंह ने सिर्फ एक मिनट चाहा तो आपने उन्हें टाइम नहीं दिया है। क्या यह ठीक है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those whose names were there I had to call first. There

I am helpless. But if what you say is justified, I will consider it. At the present juncture I will seek the co-operation of the House to regulate the business.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : My submission to you is that what we are witnessing in this House(Interruption).

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप सबको बुला रहे हैं, लेकिन आपने श्री मधु लिमये को नहीं बुलाया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्या हो रहा है। हर एक बात की कोई हद होती है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is impossible for me(Interruption). An hon. Member from this side raised an issue about the Question Hour and I have replied to it. Now let me finish the privilege issue. If you want to make a statement write to me.....(Interruption).

SHRI RABI RAY : He wrote to you; still you did not call him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record...(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Limaye you can discuss this matter with me. So far I have not got it; I have got other notes. As I said, if you have any grievance, you can meet me in the chamber. But when I have taken it up, I will not allow you. You are holding the House to ransom. I am warning Mr. Limaye, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu and Mr. Samar Guha. Please resume your seat; I will not permit you. (Interruptions).

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, ने आपको लिख कर दिया है, फिर भी उन्हें नहीं सुनते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : आप सब सदस्यों को सुन रहे हैं, लेकिन आप श्री मधु लिमये को नहीं सुनते हैं, हालांकि उन्होंने आपको लिख कर दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because several Members get up, I will not allow. I cannot permit you.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अगर आप चाहते हैं तो आपके खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव भी लाया जा सकता है। श्री मधु लिमये ने आपको लिखकर दिया है। फिर आप उनको बुलाने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, I am again repeating, don't hold the House to ransom. (Interruptions)

श्री रवि राय : आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको लिखा है। आपने कितने ही अन्य सदस्यों को बुलाया है। आप मुझे मौका देने से इन्कार क्यों कर रहे हैं? कल भी आपने मुझे पायंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठाने दिया।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was making a constructive suggestion... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप स्वयं नियमों के अनुसार नहीं चलते हैं और दूसरों को दोष देते हैं। जो लिख कर देते हैं, आप उन्हें भी नहीं बुलाते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जैसे बैल के सामने काला कपड़ा होता है, संसोपा आपके सामने वैसे ही है। मैं आपका व्यवहार देख रहा हूँ। जैसे बैल काला कपड़ा देखकर भड़क उठता है, वैसे ही आप भी संसोपा से भड़कते हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Yadav is becoming intolerable in this House. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is very bad. यह इस हाउस की तौहीन है। इस तरह चौबीसों घंटे गर्म रहना मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : हम लोग आप से कम रहते हैं।

12.38 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
APOLOGY BY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE
HINDUSTAN TIMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On the 28th July, 1969, Shri T. Viswanatham raised a question of privilege regarding reflections cast on the Deputy-Speaker in the article under the caption "The Week in Parliament" published in the *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi dated the 27th July, 1969. As decided by the House, the Editor of the newspaper was asked, in the first instance, to state what he had to say in the matter.

I have now received a letter dated the 31st July, 1969 from the Editor-in-Chief, *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, which reads as follows :—

"Shri Sen (the concerned correspondent) relied on a summary of the speech made by Shri M.R. Masani on the Banking Companies Nationalisation Bill on July 25 and issued to the press for favour of publication that same evening by the Swatantra Party Parliamentary Office under the signature of Shri A.P. Jain. A copy of this is appended. It is in the summary that the particular reference appears to which objection has been taken. As soon as the matter was raised in the Lok Sabha, we ourselves went through the official record and we have subsequently received a copy of the same with your letter. The official record does not contain the words and phrases that Mr. Sen drew upon from the unofficial summary and on which he relied in good faith. It was not Mr. Sen's intention in writing his Review, nor ours, in publishing it, to distort the proceedings of the House or to impute any motives to the Honourable Deputy-Speaker in any manner whatsoever."

"In the circumstances we deeply regret that we should have unwittingly published something that is at variance with the official record and which casts any reflection on the Chair."

"I would request you kindly to convey this explanation to the Honourable

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Deputy-Speaker together with an unconditional apology for the commission of a completely unintended offence."

In view of the explanation and the unconditional apology tendered by the Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper, if the House agrees, the Editor may be asked to publish his explanation and the apology on the front page of the next issue of the newspaper and thereafter the matter may be treated as closed.

This is the practice that we follow. I take it that the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The House may agree. But I would like to say that the newspaper has taken it from the hand-out circulated by the Swatantra Party which does not seem to contain the official proceedings. It is, therefore, a breach of privilege on the part of the Swatantra Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will place this on the Table—the official summary which it contains. If it constitutes a breach of privilege, then it will be referred to the Privileges Committee or brought before the House. (Interruption) So far as the newspaper is concerned, with the concurrence of the House, the matter is closed. But if somebody raises the matter that an agency of any Party has circulated unauthorisedly certain communication casting as persons, then I cannot shield.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: —Rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not taking any decision. I am just placing it on the Table of the House. This matter is closed. About the suggestion of Mr. Banerjee, we shall examine it.

12.43 hrs.

RE. SUIT AGAINST FORMER SPEAKER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN DELHI HIGH COURT

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। मैंने आप को लिखा भी है। 4 संसद सदस्यों के

खिलाफ जिन में भूतपूर्व स्पीकर भी हैं हाई कोर्ट में मामला चला था तो उस दिन मामला यहां उठाया गया था और नियम के अनुसार मेरी और कई सदस्यों की राय थी कि इस पर अनुमति मांगने की इजाजत दे कर बहस करवानी चाहिए। खैर, उस दिन आपने जो किया वह ठीक किया या नहीं, उसको भी छोड़ देता हूँ। लेकिन अब हमको पता चला है कि यह केस खारिज करने के बजाय दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के जज ने चीफ जस्टिस को पत्र लिखा है कि यह मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिए और बड़ा बेंच बनाया जाय। तो मामला और गहराई में चला जा रहा है। इसलिए आप की मैं अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि आप इस मामले को जो नई जानकारी मिली है उस की रोशनी में बाकायदा नियम के अनुसार उठाने की इजाजत दीजिए। यदि आप आज नहीं देना चाहते तो सोमवार को रखिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am one of those who are concerned with this. This has appeared in today's *Times of India*:

"DISPOSAL AT EARLY DATE OF SUIT AGAINST REDDY URGED"

"An application by the Union of India seeking early disposal of the libel suit against the former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, and four members of Parliament at an early date was heard by the Delhi High Court today."

"Moving the application, Mr. Deepak Dutt Chowdhari, counsel for the Union of India, submitted that the Government was anxious for early disposal in view of the Presidential election on August 16 in which the former Speaker was also a candidate of the ruling Congress Party..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have read it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only one minute. It is also said:

"The request of the Union of India was

opposed by Mr. P. N. Lekhi, counsel for the plaintiffs..."

"The judge, Mr. Prakash Narain, suggesting the reference of the matter to a larger Bench, in his order, said : 'Since the matter was the first of its kind in the country and has raised a question of substantial constitutional importance, the chief justice is requested to constitute a Bench of two or more judges to decide the preliminary objection raised by the Union of India'."

What I feel is that it should be decided here and now that none of us, including Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, a candidate for the Presidential election, should appear before the High Court. This is number one.

The Law Minister when he was replying said that this is an ordinary thing. Now hearing may take place on the 7th. So, I move the motion.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : We all support it. This is a serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee also has just now pointed out. I hope that the law officers will educate the lower magistracy or judiciary. From the record it has been brought to my notice that nothing has been done. We will take it up on Monday. I would like to have your statement.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : The Government counsel in the Delhi High Court was instructed by me to meet the Chief Justice and placed an affidavit before him saying that the plaint, because it is with respect to proceedings in Parliament, is absolutely barred under Art. 105 (2) of the Constitution and should be dismissed in limen under order 7 Rule 11. That has been done. The Judge before whom it has come has recommended that the matter be placed before a Bench of two Judges being an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want to take up the issue. Once we are seized of the matter we will have to take further steps.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Government have done everything in the matter. Government have moved the court. Somebody said, 'He is not serious'. The day after the discussion took place here, when I have done this, and the court has taken action, it is for the house to consider the matter.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF HOTEL REVIEW AND SURVEY COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : On behalf of Dr. Karan Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Hotel Review and Survey Committee 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1473/69*]

NOTIFICATION UNDER IAS & IPS (RECRUITMENT) AMENDMENT RULES ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under Sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1444 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1445 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification

[Shri K. S. Ramaswami]

No. G.S.R. 1632 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July 1969.

(iv) The Seventh Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1633 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1634 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969.

(vi) The Sixth Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1635 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1474/69].

(2) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1433 in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969, under clause (5) article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1475/69]

12.48 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SBBHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the Messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1969, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1969, in the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill, 1967 :

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Eighteenth" substitute "Twentieth"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—
for "1967" substitute "1969"

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th July, 1969."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1969, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1969."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Foreign Marriage Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th July, 1969."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :

- (1) The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (2) The Foreign Marriage Bill, 1969.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTYFIRST REPORT

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) :
I beg to present the Eightyfirst Report of the

Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): May I draw your kind attention to a very relevant thing. Dr. Bharat Ram has resigned the chairmanship of the Indian Airlines and he has raised a very fine issue. The Speaker could not give him protection against certain attacks. The correspondence that transpired between the Minister and Dr. Bharat Ram should be placed on the Table of the House.

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. BANARAS HINDU
UNIVERSITY INQUIRY
COMMITTEE REPORT

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): As the House is aware, the President, in this capacity as the Visitor of the Banaras Hindu University, appointed in December 1968 a Committee of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar to enquire into the state of unrest and agitation in the University and to make recommendations for remedying the situation. The Committee submitted its Report to the Visitor on the 12th July, 1969 and has suggested remedies of a far-reaching character.

The Committee has divided its recommendations in two categories. The first is directed to help to introduce on the University campus an atmosphere of normalcy so as to enable the University community to pursue its legitimate functions without disturbance and disruption, violence or threat of it. The other set of recommendations are of a long range character and envisage a comprehensive reform of the structure and functioning of the University with special reference to the maintenance of its all India character.

For immediate implementation, the recommendation made by the Committee is that the Act under which Banaras Hindu

University is at present administered should be amended. The present bodies, including the Standing Committee of the Academic Council, responsible for the administration of the University should be dissolved and appropriate steps taken to provide for a "nominated" Executive Council, a "nominated" Court, and a new Vice-Chancellor. The Committee had also stated that it was desirable that its recommendation should be implemented, if possible, before the University reopened after summer vacation. As these recommendations involved important and substantial changes, it was considered necessary to bring them before Parliament. It was decided that, in the meanwhile, an ordinance may be promulgated empowering the Visitor to postpone the date of reopening of the University to avoid any disturbance on the University campus while Parliament considered the necessary legislative measures for bringing about normalcy in the University. The said Ordinance was duly promulgated on 17th July, 1969 and the Visitor issued a Direction to the Vice-Chancellor on the 19th July to postpone the date of reopening of the University from the 28th July to the 1st September, 1969.

Government will be bringing before Parliament a Bill for the amendment of Banaras Hindu University Act during the current session, and I hope, with the cooperation of this Hon'ble House and the other House, it will be possible to put the legislation on the Statute Book fairly quickly. With your permission, Sir, I am laying on the Table of the House a copy of the Report of the Inquiry Committee in order that the Members of this House may be acquainted with the conclusions reached by the Committee and the remedies suggested by it. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1476/69]

This will enable the House to appreciate the reasons why Government have decided to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Banaras Hindu University Act.

I may add that the Vice-Chancellor of the University, while disagreeing with the findings of the Committee, has nevertheless decided to resign his post as Vice-Chancellor, as he does not want to stand in the way of bringing normalcy to the University. He is going on leave as from today and has asked that his resignation becomes effective

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

from the date of expiry of his earned leave. The Visitor has accepted his resignation and directed that it should take effect from the date on which his earned leave expires.

As for the long term recommendations made by the Committee, these are of a very comprehensive and far-reaching character and would require consideration in depth and detail. As many of these long-term recommendations are also pertinent to Central Universities in general, they would require consultation with the University Grants Commission and the authorities of the different Central Universities. Government does not, therefore, propose to take any decisions on these recommendations at present, but will do so after this detailed examination and discussion has been completed.

I would like to conclude with the hope that normalcy will be restored on the campus of the University by the immediate measures that are proposed to be taken now and that its smooth and efficient functioning as an Academic Body will become a reality. May I appeal to all concerned, students, teachers, leaders of political parties and all others interested in the future of the Banaras Hindu University to extend their cooperation in seeing that one of our greatest national heritages begins to function in a manner worthy of the vision that lay behind its establishment.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विद्यार्थी निकाल दिए गये हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। जिन विद्यार्थियों को निकाल दिया गया है, रेस्ट्रिकेट किया गया है, उनको वापस लेना चाहिए। जब तक उन विद्यार्थियों को नहीं लिया जाएगा, तब तक शान्ति कैसे प्रस्थापित होगी? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the light of the findings of the...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री से उनकी मुलाकात हुई है, बहुत से लोगों ने, संसद सदस्यों ने दस्तख्त कर के ममोरेण्डम दिया है, ... (व्यवधान) ... यह

बहुत अच्छा हुआ है कि वे जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो कुकर्म करके जा रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will the leader of his group ask him to sit down ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): It is an urgent problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me make an observation. In the light of the findings of the committee if it is found... (Interruptions) I want to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister. There is a demand for the release of the students and reconsideration of the action taken against them. The hon. Minister may examine the cases. That is all that I would like to say. Beyond that, I do not want to say anything now.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The report of the Committee has now been printed and a copy is available to each member. Let them read the report and see what the committee has to say about the students on whose behalf my hon. friends are speaking.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 4th August, 1969, will consist of :-

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration of Statutory Resolution by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and others regarding disapproval of the Gold (Control) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 and consideration and passing of the Gold (Control) Amendment Bill, 1969.
- (3) Further consideration of motion for modification of All-India services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, moved by Shri N. K. P. Salve on the 16th May, 1969.
- (4) Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Criminal and Election

Laws Amendment Bill, 1968, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration and passing of :—

The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1968, as reported by the Joint Committee.

The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Oath Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(6) Discussion on the Report of the Committee on Defections on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Home Affairs.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kandrapara): On which specific date will the last item be taken up ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: These are the items which will be taken up during next week, but this is not necessarily the order in which they will be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will decide.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): From the last session, I have been trying to raise a discussion on the Prime Minister's statement regarding Telengana. It was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and it was agreed to have some time for it. But for lack of time, it could not be taken up last session.

Before this session started, I gave notice of a 2½ hour discussion under rule 193. I have no communication from the secretariat about that. Telengana is on fire. There is almost police raj there. All the schools and colleges are closed. Thousands of CRP men are stationed there. I request you to give a direction to find some time for this discussion.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : कल अमरीका के प्रेसिडेंट श्री निक्सन भारत आये थे,

उनसे हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की बातचीत हुई है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी कोई वक्तव्य देंगी ? यदि देंगी तो कब तक ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मुझे एक बात अर्ज करनी है। हमारे यहां इस वक्त डेढ़ लाख ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है, ढाई-तीन लाख के करीब किसान इस वक्त वेटिंग लिस्ट पर हैं। यह सारे देश की पीजेप्ट्री के लिए एक बहुत अहम सवाल है। 6 हजार का ट्रैक्टर इस वक्त 20 हजार में मिलता है। क्या सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कोई प्रपोजल आयेगी कि वह ट्रैक्टरों को बनाने के लिए कोई फ़ैक्टरी सैट-अप कर रहे हैं। 12 हजार ट्रैक्टर बनाने की इस वक्त कैपेसिटी है, जब कि डिमाण्ड डेढ़ लाख की है। इस को आप किस तरह से पूरा करेंगे ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि फ़ूड मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से इस के बारे में कोई बयान आये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण घटनायें हो रही हैं, जिन से हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत नज़दीक का सम्बन्ध है— जैसे ब्रैज़नेव साहब ने सामूहिक सुरक्षा के बारे में भाषण दिया था, अभी निक्सन साहब से प्रधान मंत्री जी की बातचीत हुई है। पचासों ऐसे मामले हैं—नेपाल-भारत का मामला है, चीन और रूस के संघर्ष का मामला है, भारत-पाकिस्तान का मामला है, भारत-चीन का मामला है।

इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि अगले सप्ताह में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए मौका दिया जाये।

13 hrs.

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यह जो सैलरीज़ बिल है, उसके बारे में घोर मतभेद है लेकिन कम से कम इसके बारे में सभी लोगों में एक राय हो गई है कि इसको तत्काल बहस के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

लिए रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज-कल हम राष्ट्रीयकरण और समाजवाद पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं इसलिए अभी उसको मुलतवी रखा जाये—यह मेरी प्रार्थना है—और जो सामाजिक लेजिस्लेशन है जैसे कि फारन मैरिज बिल, उसको पहले प्राथमिकता दी जाये। यही मुझे कहना था।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :

I fully support Shri Mirza that there should be a discussion on the Telengana situation. All the colleges and schools have been converted into jails, I am told. The students are not going there. The Bill on Members Salaries can be postponed and it should be circulated for eliciting public opinion because public opinion is against that Bill. 34 Members of Parliament had written to the Prime Minister asking her to reinstate the employees who had been suspended on 19 September last year. An amnesty should be granted and they should be taken and the recognition should be restored to the union. I have tabled call attention notices about four Ordinance factories but you in your wisdom had disallowed them. They are suffering from inadequate work load. Statements should be made by the hon. Minister that they are not retrenching... (Inter-ruptions.) The workers should not suffer in the hands of the private sector.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले अधिवेशन में एक चर्चा आधी की गई थी जो कि इस अधिवेशन में पूरी होनी है। देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जो हिंसात्मक गतिविधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, कुछ राजनीतिक दलों का जिनके पीछे हाथ है और कुछ विदेशों का भी जिनके पीछे हाथ है—उसके सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इस अधिवेशन में चर्चा पूरी होगी। मैं यह चाहता था कि संसद कार्य मंत्री उस विषय की महत्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसको अपनी कार्यसूची में अवश्य रख लें। किसी कारणवश यदि अगले सप्ताह में नहीं रख सकते तो उसके अगले सप्ताह में निश्चित रूप से उसको रख लिया जाये।

पिछले शुक्रवार को मैंने इस ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि भारत के राजनीतिक चुनावों में जो विदेशी धन का उपयोग हो रहा है, जिसको स्वयं सरकार स्वीकार कर चुकी है और इतने गम्भीर मामले पर चर्चा के लिए 'नो डे यट नेम्ड' मोशन भी स्वीकार हो गया है तो किसी न किसी समय चर्चा के लिए इसको अवश्य रखा जाये।

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : The progress of the Rajasthan canal work and the speeding up of its construction following the famine should be discussed in the House. I believe the Government has announced recently that the work on this project is to be slowed down for want of funds. I want this matter to be discussed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले अधिवेशन में भी यह सवाल उठा था और आप भी जानते हैं कि बहुत पहले से एक बिल इस सदन के सामने विचाराधीन है—वह बिल पटना के खुदावक्श औरियन्टल लाई-ब्रेरी के बारे में है। पिछले अधिवेशन में कहा गया था कि अगले अधिवेशन में उस पर विचार होगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या तय किया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस समय बिहार में प्रेसीडेंट रूल है। वहाँ पर दो लाख 36 हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं जो अराज-पत्रित हैं। उन्होंने दो बार हड़ताल की थी। उनको पांच दिनों की तनख्वाह देने के बारे में, वहाँ पर जो श्री भोला शास्त्री का मंत्रिमंडल था उसने फैसला किया था कि वह दे देना चाहिए लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। पार्लियामेंट के 50 मेम्बरों ने, जितने बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग भी शामिल हैं, उन लोगों ने भी गृह मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है कि उसको दे देना चाहिए। साथ ही वहाँ पर कुटीर उद्योग में काम करने वाले लोग पिछले मई के महीने से भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, गवर्नर के सामने

घरना भी दे रहे हैं, वे बेकार बना दिए गए हैं—उसके सिलसिले में भी किसी न किसी प्रकार की चर्चा होनी चाहिए ताकि वहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों में जो असंतोष है उसका निराकरण हो सके और राजकाज ठीक से चल सके।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Seven minutes have gone. What I would suggest is, all these matters could be brought up before the Business Advisory Committee. If you address a communication, I will place it before the Business Advisory Committee and try to find out. (*Interruption*) Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The Time is over; we have to adjourn for lunch.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घटनाओं पर सरकार अपना स्टेटमेंट दे। श्री मधु लिमये जी ने जो कहा है वह ठीक कहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एल-सल्वडोर और होंडुरास की जो लड़ाई चल रही है उसमें अमरीका की साजिश है—निक्सन साहब यहां पर आये तो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने उसके मुताल्लिक उनसे कुछ बातें की हैं या नहीं? अगर की हैं तो वे बातें क्या हैं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जेनिवा डिसार्मिमेंट कांफ्रेंस में एशिया के मुल्कों को बुलाया गया है—यूगोस्लाविया को भी इन्वाइट किया है—यूगोस्लाविया न्यूट्रल समिट का मेम्बर है, हिन्दुस्तान, यूगोस्लाविया और अरब तीनों हैं तो जब यूगोस्लाविया को इन्वाइट किया गया है, हिन्दुस्तान को क्यों नहीं इन्वाइट किया गया है? इसके बारे में भी सरकार स्टेटमेंट दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the Question Hour. We have already spent nine minutes. Many matters are raised now. The Nixon matter was raised by an hon. lady Member from this side of the

House. I would suggest to the Minister concerned one thing. From next time onwards, you just circulate what is going to be taken up in the next week, and if there are suggestions, we shall put them up before the Business Advisory Committee; not on the floor of the House, because there is no limit to it. It is impossible to deal with these matters like this. Now, Dr. Melkote.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Sir, have you not seen me rising? (*Interruption*).

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Sir, I support the motion made by Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know what you are going to say—it is regarding Telengana. Has the Minister got anything to say?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Nothing

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing. Now, there is one point. Yesterday, I asked the Law Minister to circulate, to give the full reply to the communication or the point raised under rule 377 plus the opinion by the Attorney-General. Snri Dandeker suggested that some time should be given for discussion of that matter. So, we will consider it, and then—

STATEMENT RE. MATTER UNDER
RULE 377

RESIGNATION BY VICE-PRESIDENT
ACTING AS PRESIDENT

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): उसी के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है। आप इनको टेबिल पर रखने के लिए कह रहे हैं, मुझे एतराज है। इसमें बहुत गम्भीर कौस्टीट्यूशनल इम्प्रोप्रायटी हो गई है।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under rule 377, a point was raised, and the Minister has made a statement. He cannot raise it now. Two important constitutional issues are involved. Therefore, Shri Dandeker suggested yesterday and you have supported him, if I remember aright, that we should have some sort of debate. We shall consider it in the Business Advisory Committee.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the matter raised by Shri Madhu Limaye in the House on the 31st July, 1969, regarding the constitutionality of the resignation by the Vice-President acting as President. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1477/69]

13.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair).

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd.

Clause 11—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will proceed with consideration of clause 11.

SHRI N. DANDEKAR (Jamnagar) : Sir, I want to speak on my amendments Nos. 287 and 288.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Before you start the discussion I have one very important observation to make. I would like to know from the Government as to which of the amendments which have been circulated to the Members are in fact being moved by them because I find in several of them there are many contradictions, there are many adverse situations created and before you proceed with the Bill I would like to know which of the amendments are being moved and which of them are not being moved.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, मैं भी माननीय पाटोदिया जी का समर्थन करता हूँ। आज जो हमें संशोधन मिले हैं, और पहले दिन जो अमेंडमेंट भेजी थीं वह अलग अलग हैं। अब कौन से अमेंडमेंट सरकार

सदन के सामने रखना चाहती है यह मालूम नहीं है। इसलिये अच्छा यह हो कि सरकार जो संशोधन मूव करना चाहती है और जो विदङ्गा करना चाहती हैं वह हमें बतायें ताकि उसी हिसाब से हम आगे संशोधन दे सकें। यह तो अंधेरे में छलांग लगायी जा रही है। सरकार बतादे कि कौन से संशोधन मूव करना चाहती है ताकि उस पर हम अपने संशोधन दें।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : With respect to other clauses, even though there are many amendments it may so happen that government may not be moving more than five or six amendments altogether. When each clause is taken up, I will submit beforehand which amendments we are going to move.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : But each clause is dependent on other clauses. So, we would like to know which amendments are being moved so that we could move our own amendments accordingly.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: We are actually in a state of utter confusion. We would like to know what exactly is the import of the various amendments which government want to move. The Law Minister told us a little while ago that they will move only a few amendments. If we could know in advance what amendments they have in mind to move then we can quickly focus our mind on them and see what will be the import of those amendments so that we can decide which of our amendments are relevant or irrelevant, keeping in view the amendment moved by the government—

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I want to submit something.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it on the same point ?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मेरी अर्ज यह है कि जब ला मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से अमेंडमेंट मिले तो हमें नये सिरे से अपने अमेंडमेंट्स को देखना पड़ा और नई अमेंडमेंट्स भेजीं। हमें

पता नहीं सरकार किस तरह से इस बिल को लाना चाहती है। जो अमेंडमेंट्स हमने भेजीं वे अभी तक सर्कुलिट नहीं हुईं तो हम क्या बोल सकते हैं, क्या कहेंगे। इसलिये पहले हमारी अमेंडमेंट्स सर्कुलिट हो जानी चाहिये, उनके बाद उन पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار] میری عرض یہ ہے کہ جب لائسنس صاحب کی طرف سے امینڈمنٹس ملے تو ہمیں نئے سرے سے اپنے امینڈمنٹس کو دیکھنا پڑا۔ اور اس کی روشنی میں نئے امینڈمنٹس بھیجیں۔ ہم یہ نہیں سرکار کس طرح سے اس بل کو لانا چاہتی ہے جو امینڈمنٹس ہم نے بھیجیں وہ ابھی تک سرکولیت نہیں ہوئے تو ہم کیا بول سکتے ہیں۔ کیا کہیں گے۔ اس لئے پہلے ہماری امینڈمنٹس سرکولیت ہو جانی چاہئیں۔ اس کے بعد ان پر بحث ہونی چاہئے۔

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I have some other point to make about amendment Nos. 125 and 419. Amendment No. 125 says : for lines 17 to 42, substitute the following. For the same sub-section there are to different amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are not considering clause 6. We are on clause 11 now. We will now finish clause 11. When we come to clause 6 the Minister will first explain which amendments he is going to move and which he will not move. It always happens that members, including Ministers, give notice of many amendments but when the actual discussion comes on the floor of the House they do not move all of them. I understand their difficulty in this particular situation. But, as far the procedure is concerned, the Chair cannot help it. Now we will proceed with clause 11.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : After clause 11 is completed, would you take up clause 12 or 6 ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will take clause 6.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 80 (3). That rule says :

“An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical.”

The amendments which government have moved are not only...

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We have not moved them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you referring to clause 11.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It makes no difference whether it relates to this clause or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are now on clause 11. If he has something to say on that, it is relevant; not otherwise.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : The rule is very clear. Whatever amendment tabled either by Government or by a private Member has got to conform to certain rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When that particular amendment is taken up you can raise that objection.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : But how do we proceed when we do not know what we are proceeding with ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : On this point I am very clear in my mind, namely, that the house can proceed with clause 11 and onwards. I am revising my ruling a little in the sense that today we may not take up clauses 6, 7 etc., but we will proceed with clauses 11, 12, 13 etc. in Chapter IV, so that Members get more time to study the amendments given notice of by Government on clauses 6, 7 etc. We can take up those amendments later on, not now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : In the mean time let us know which are the Government amendments ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Governments amendment have been circulated.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, again you are causing confusion. Have you decided to postpone discussion of these clauses till Monday ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not said that. Now I am on clause 11.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I want to make a request. Will it not be fair on their part to let us know which of the amendments in respect of clause 6, 7, 8 and 9 they intend to move and which they do not intend to move?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That request is before the Government and it is for Government at some stage or other to come forward and clarify the position.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Why not now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I am on clause 11.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): On a point of order, Sir. We are in the midst of discussion of amendments on clause 11 and you are permitting..... (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not; I am trying to help the House. You wanted to help the Chair. Shri Dandeker.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Sir, clause 11 is concerned with conferring upon the Central Government, in consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank the power to issue directions in regard to matters of policy involving public interest; and sub-clause (2) says that the Central Government shall be the sole judge of what is in the public interest, if the question ever arises whether whatever direction that was given was or was not in the public interest. I would like to take up sub-clause (2) first in relation to which I have got the amendment seeking to delete the entire sub-clause (2) of clause 11.

I suggest that it is an utterly preposterous proposition that when time after time, the Supreme Court and other courts have exercised jurisdiction to go into the question whether anything purported to be done in the public interest was in fact in the public interest, or was merely a whim and fancy of Government to describe it as public interest,—in other words, when it has always been a justiciable issue as to whether anything

claimed to be in the public interest was in fact in the public interest—this clause seeks to enact:—

“If any question arises whether a direction relates to a matter of policy involving public interest, it shall be referred to the Central Government and the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final.”

I suggest with all respect to the Law Minister, because I should have thought that he was fully aware that neither he nor the Government nor any particular Ministry in the Government can be the best judge of what is in the public interest,—that public interest is a justiciable issue. It has been so held in several cases specifically relating to land acquisition and so on; and it cannot now be made the prerogative of the Government to decide that any direction they may give is in the public interest as a final decision, that is to say one in relation to which no one can question such a decision in Courts of Law.

Now I come to sub-clause (1) sub-clause (1) says:—

“Every corresponding new bank shall, in the discharge of its function, be guided by such direction in regard to matters of policy involving public interest as the Central Government may, after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, give.”

During the course of the general debate on the consideration of the Bill, I had said and the Law Minister contradicted me,—and I would like to say that partly he was quite right to have contradicted me,—when I said that in this Bill the Reserve Bank was completely and summarily pushed out of jurisdiction. I agree, it is not altogether so because of the provisions of clause 25; one of the sub-clauses of that clause does confer a certain degree of jurisdiction upon the Reserve Bank in relation to the corresponding new banks.

But here is an example of what, under the Banking Regulation Act already is a matter of discretion for the Reserve Bank in consultation with the Central Government to

decide what is in the public interest, but here this is now being reversed. It says :

“Every corresponding new bank shall, in the discharge of its function, be guided by such direction in regard to matters of policy involving public interest as the Central Government may, after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, give.”

I venture to amend that as follows :

“Subject to the provisions of this Act..... —in other words, to the extent that the specific provisions of the Act may be different from the Banking Regulation Act—

“...the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as applicable to the existing banks immediately before the commencement of this Act shall apply to the corresponding new banks.”

I, particularly, emphasize that; and I wish it to be put in that particular form, and not in a manner in which it has been done under clause 25 which restricts the scope of the application of the Banking Regulation Act to only certain provisions of that Act, namely, 34A, 36AD and those which are covered by Section 51 of the Banking Regulation Act.

My point, Sir, is that except in so far as this particular Act is going to be specifically different from the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, the entire provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, as far as possible should be applicable. I may also specifically mention particular provisions of the Banking Regulation Act which are excluded by the provisions of Section 51. For instance, Section 6 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act is an important Section from the point of view of the present Bill. Section 6 (1) of the Banking Regulation Act has been applied, which indicates what sort of ancillary business these corresponding new banks may engage in. But Section 6 (2) of the Act contains the negative, that no banking company shall engage itself in any form of business other than that referred to in sub-section (1) of that section. The application of only sub-section (1) of Section 6 to the corresponding new banks will not apply the negative provision of sub-section (2) of Section 6, which

is expressly prohibitory in character namely that no banking company shall engage in any form of business other than that referred to in sub-section (1).

Under the present Bill, the corresponding new banks are allowed to do banking business in the ordinary sense of the term and also what is provided in Section 6(1). There are various other ancillary businesses to banking. But there is no prohibitory provision that is applicable unless my amendment is accepted.

There is yet another provision, namely Section 8 of the Banking Regulation Act which does not become applicable to the corresponding new banks by the limited provisions of clause 25 of this particular Bill. Section 8 of the Banking Regulation Act says, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 6 or any contract, etc., the existing banks are prohibited from trading. It is important that these people may not undertake what is prohibited by the negative provision of sub-section (2) of Section 6 and also by the positive of Section 8. There are, Sir, several other provisions in the Banking Regulation Act which ought to be applicable these new banks. If the purpose of this Bill is this, and this alone, that the banking business of the existing banks is being taken over and vested in the corresponding new banks, my very strong submission is that the provisions that are contained in clause 25 are inadequate for securing the total application of the Banking Regulation Act subject to any specific provisions to the contrary in this particular Bill.

I have, therefore, suggested the substitution of sub-section (1) of clause 11 of the Bill as follows :

“Subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as applicable to the existing banks immediately before the commencement of this Act shall apply to the corresponding new banks.”

I suggest this because I understand the object of the whole exercise is not to change anything except only the ownership of the undertakings and then, of course, the appropriate managements of those undertaking

that is a consequential matter. I, therefore, press for consideration and acceptance by the House of these two amendments, namely, the application of the Banking Regulation Act, on the one hand and taking away the powers of the Central Government to decide what shall be in the public interest on the other. That must remain a matter for the courts to decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : I have already spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there anybody else who wants to speak ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I want to speak.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Bara-mati) : I also want to speake

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : We were told yesterday that after the amendments had been moved, we would get an opportunity to make our observations on the amendments. I want to speak particularly on the amendments of Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Dandeker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bibhuti Mishra has some amendments in his name. He may speak first.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : मेरी क्लाज 11 में दो साधारण से एमेंडमेंट्स हैं। उनका नम्बर 344 और 345 है। इन एमेंडमेंट्स के जरिये मैंने इनवाल्विग के बाद और पब्लिक से पहले रूल शब्द जोड़ने की मांग की है।

आपने इस बिल के आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में कहा है कि फार्मर्ज को गांव वालों को सहुलियत दी जाएगी। अब आपने इसमें पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट लिख दिया है। पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में सब आ जाते हैं। बड़े-बड़े राजा महाराजा भी आ जाते हैं, सेठ साहूकार भी आ जाते हैं। यही लोग हैं जिनको आज तक बराबर सहुलियतें मिलती आ

रही हैं। पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट के माने यह नहीं हैं कि राजे महाराजे और सेठ साहूकार ही इसमें आएँ। गाँवों में देश की कुल आबादी के 70-75 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगामी 25-50 सालों तक सरकार इस रुपये को केवल गाँवों की उन्नति के लिए, गाँव के लोगों की उन्नति के लिए ही लगाये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तभी ये गाँव शहरों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, उनके मुकाबले में खड़े हो सकते हैं। अगर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है तो इसके बाद इस रुपये से यदि देहातों का उत्थान नहीं किया गया, देहातों की उन्नति नहीं की गई और बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्त सारा रुपया अभी की तरह शहरों पर ही खर्च किया गया, बड़े-बड़े सेठ साहूकारों को ही इसका लाभ पहुँचाया गया तो सौ दो सौ साल के बाद भी आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के गाँव वाले शहरों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे। शहर वालों के पास सब साधन रहते हैं हमारे उस पक्ष के जो लोग हैं यदि वे भी गाँवों की उन्नति में विश्वास करते हैं, उनके उत्थान में विश्वास करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि गाँवों पर पैसा खर्च किया जाए तो मैं चाहता हूँ, कि सभी इस बात का समर्थन करें। अगर गाँवों का उत्थान नहीं किया गया तो मैं चेतानवी देना चाहता हूँ कि दस बीस बरस के बाद आप जिन्दा नहीं रह सकेंगे। जिस तरह से लैफ्टिस्ट फोर्सिस हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ रही हैं, जिस तरह से देश में जागृति हो रही है, उसको देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो क्रान्ति आने वाली है उसका मुकाबला करने की आप में ताकत नहीं होगी। मुकाबला इसी तरह से हो सकता है कि गाँवों का उत्थान किया जाए, उनकी उन्नति की जाए। गाँव के लोगों को आप सहुलियतें दें, उनको नौकरी दें। तभी आप जिन्दा रह सकते हैं। ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि आप भले ही विरोध करते रहें, भले ही बिल पास हो या न हो, भले ही राष्ट्रीयकरण हो या न हो, लेकिन आप लोग नहीं रहने वाले हैं। इस वास्ते में जरूर यह चाहता हूँ कि पैसा है वह सारा रूल एरियाज के डिबेलेपमेंट

में खर्च किया जाए और मेरे जो एमैंडमेंट हैं उनको मान लिया जाए ।

प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हुई हैं । उनसे भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पैसा गांव वालों की उन्नति के लिए रखें । बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों के लिए न रखें । उनके पास तो ब्लैंक का पैसा है । उनके पास बहुत पैसा है और वे बड़ी आसानी से कारखाने चला सकते हैं, दूसरे काम कर सकते हैं । लेकिन गांव वाले गरीब हैं, उनके पास पैसा नहीं है, उनके पास साधन नहीं है । उनके लिए आप साधन मुहैया करें । मैं चाहता हूँ कि रूरल शब्द को आप मानें । अगर नहीं मानते हैं तो क्राफ्टि को आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे । देश में बहुत से लोग थे, बैरिस्टर थे, बड़े बड़े दूसरे लोग थे जो अगस्त 1947 की बारह बजे रात को भी यह यकीन नहीं करते थे कि अंग्रेज इस देश से चला जाएगा । लेकिन हमें मालूम था कि उनको जाना पड़ेगा । उसी तरह मैं आज आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों की उन्नति यदि आप लोगों ने नहीं की तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि न हम रहेंगे, न आप रहेंगे और न ही यह पार्लिमेंट रहने वाली है । इस वास्ते जो वस्तुस्थिति है उसको आप पहचानें ।

मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि रूरल शब्द को आप मान लें । इससे काम चल जाएगा । यह पैसा केवल रूरल एरियाज के डिवेलपमेंट के लिए खर्च किया जाए न कि शहरी एरियाज के डिवेलपमेंट के लिए । यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : May be, yesterday— I do not know; I was not in the House at that time—it was decided that after the movers of the amendments have spoken, the other members might be allowed to speak. But now I do not know how to proceed because if too many members want to make general observations on clauses and a general discussion takes place, it would become very difficult... (Interruptions). It is not a question of permitting or not permitting.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : I want to make a submission...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am already making a submission.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : About the procedure I have to make some submission. If you allow only those who have moved amendments, that will open the floodgates of amendments, useless and unintelligible. We should discourage that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry I am not able to accept the advice given by Mr. Chatterji because members have taken pains to give amendments. I cannot consider those amendments to be trivial. If some members want to speak, what is to be done ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : My difficulty is: I am not speaking about the amendment. I have to give my vote. I find this clause is contradictory, I just want a clarification. As I read this clause, clause 11, sub-clause (1) says :

"Every corresponding new bank shall, in the discharge of its function, be guided by such direction in regard to matters of policy involving public interest as the Central Government may, after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, give."

Who will decide the public interest ? I am not going into that. The next sub-clause says :

"If any question arises whether a direction relates to a matter of policy involving public interest, it shall be referred to the Central Government and the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final."

Who will raise the dispute ? The jurisdiction will be given to the new bank. They have to work under the direction of the Government of India. If a dispute arises that this is not in public interest, the Government has to decide it. I do not understand who will raise a dispute.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : Particularly about the amendments of Mr. Dandeker and Mr. Madhu Limaye it has made political overtones on the disastrous consequences of this Bill that reflected the consternation that has been

created in certain minds. That is not my point. Here the objective has been stated very clearly that the purpose of this Bill is a limited one. It is only acquisition of certain banking institution, having the larger social purpose and the objective of agriculture, small industries and encouragement and development of backward areas. The objective is very clear. In view of that objective this clause has been very important and induction of any other idea would really harm the purpose of this clause. Mr. Madhu Limaye has suggested that 25% of such money should be allotted to agriculturist and 10% for other classes. But we have not yet finalised our plan allocations. It may be that we are to allot more funds for the agriculturists. If that is done, then we would welcome that. We stand for the rural areas and we do want that more money will have to be given to the rural areas.

Therefore, anything in the nature of the amendments proposed, if accepted, will defeat the purpose for which this clause has been framed. Therefore, my submission is that all these amendments must be thrown out.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : सभापति महोदय, मैं तो केवल एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया एक्ट, 1955 में यह लिखा हुआ है :

“The State Bank shall be guided by such directions in matters of policy involving public interest as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Chairman of the State Bank give to it.”.

क्लाज़ 11 में कहा गया है :

“If any question arises whether the direction relates to a matter of policy involving public policy...”

स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीज़न्स में भी कहा गया है :

“such as rapid growth in agriculture, small industries.....”

अभी तक प्राईवेट बैंको की यह स्थिति रही है कि 1961 में उनमें छोटे डिपॉजिटर्स के डिपॉजिट्स 809 करोड़ रुपये के और 1967 में 1075 करोड़ रुपये के थे। लेकिन इस में से काश्तकारों को क्या मिला है ? 1961 में इण्डस्ट्री को 52.7 परसेंट और काश्तकारों को सिर्फ 0.4 परसेंट और 1967 में इण्डस्ट्री को 64 परसेंट और काश्तकारों को केवल 0.3 परसेंट दिया गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All those points were made during the general discussion. He should try to conclude now.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जहाँ तक स्टेट बैंक का सम्बन्ध है, यद्यपि उस का नेशनलाइजेशन हो चुका है, लेकिन उस के 1061 करोड़ रुपये के डिपॉजिट्स में से बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स के सदस्यों आदि को 899 करोड़ रुपये के एडवांस दिये गये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these points were made out during the general discussion and also afterwards. I cannot permit another general discussion at this stage.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : श्री मधु लिमये ने जो एमेंडमेंट रखी हैं, मैं उस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। यह निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए कि अमुक परसेंटेज एग्रीकल्चर के लिए और अमुक परसेंटेज इण्डस्ट्री के लिए दिया जायेगा। चूँकि पिछले बीस सालों में एग्रीकल्चर और स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए कोई परसेंटेज निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है, इस लिए उन्हें जो एडवांस दिये गये हैं, वे नहीं के बराबर हैं। अब चौदह बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। अगर अब भी परसेंटेज का कोई फ़िक्सेशन नहीं होगा और कोई गाइडलाइन नहीं रखी जायेगी, तो भविष्य में भी एग्रीकल्चर के लिए कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार परसेंटेज फ़िक्स करने की बात को स्वीकार कर ले और काश्तकारों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम रखी जाये।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I wish to point that these 14 new banks are statutory corporations. In trying to have a clause like clause 11, we have just copied an existing provision in the State Bank of India Act which governs the functioning of the State Bank of India. Section 18 (1) of that Act reads thus:

"In the discharge of its functions, including those relating to a subsidiary bank, the State Bank shall be guided by such directions in matters of policy involving public interest, as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Chairman of the State Bank, give it.

Sub-section (2) reads thus:

"All directions given by the Central Government shall be given through the Reserve Bank and if any question arises whether a direction relates to a matter of policy involving public interest, the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final."

Clause 11 is substantially a reproduction of this section in the State Bank of India Act which has been there for the last fourteen years.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

That means that the subsidiary bank may raise a dispute whether any direction is in public interest or not.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Shri Dandeker said that the conclusion of the Central Government was a justiciable matter. If that be so, there need be no anxiety on the part of the hon. Member. I would like to add why a provision like this has been incorporated. During the general discussion, you would have seen the anxiety on the part of several sections and several hon. Members in this House regarding the utilisation of the funds of these banks for the rural population, for the small people etc. Unless Government are allowed some power to issue directions in this matter, that cannot be done.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra, a stout champion of the rural population, Shri Randhir Singh

and many others here were saying that a certain fixed percentage should be mentioned in the Act ..

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): It should be 80 per cent.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: ...for being given to the rural population. All that I stated then was that a rigid formulation of that type will not be possible in a statute like this. Our intention, as was stated by the Prime Minister on more than one occasion, was to see that the funds of these banks were made available for the backward areas, for the suppressed areas, for the rural areas and for small industries and for self-employed people etc. If matters are left to be decided entirely by professional bankers who have trained in certain methods of doing banking business, then it will not serve the purpose which Government have in nationalising these banks. The banking business could have been left over to the existing banking companies. Therefore, this provision is necessary.

If Government give or propose to give directions absolutely incompatible with the objects and the framework of the Act, certainly any citizen, because it is public money involved, and the bank itself can go and question it. Thus, this is a matter on which Government must have the final voice. But we are consulting the Reserve Bank.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Why not the Supreme Court? Government represent only one party. जब सरकार खुद कहती है कि कोई भी गरीब शेयरहोल्डर पालिसी पर उस को चैलेंज कर सकता है तो फिर उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने का हक क्यों न हो। सरकार तो खुद एक पार्टी है।

[جب سرکار خود کہتی ہے کہ کوئی بھی غریب شیئر ہولڈر پالیسی پر اس کو چیلنج کر سکتا ہے۔ تو پھر اسے سپریم کورٹ میں جانے کا حق کیوں نہ ہو؟ سرکار تو خود ایک پارٹی ہے۔]

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: We are consulting the Reserve Bank. All that I would like to say is that in matters relating to the exercise of governmental power, we do not consult the Supreme Court or the High Court. After all these directions are for the public good.

Excepting the amendment moved by Shri P. C. Sethi, which is a verbal amendment, I would request all Members who have moved amendments to withdraw their amendments.

At this stage, I would also make a submission to you that when clause-by-clause discussion is there, it would be greatly advantageous if we confine ourselves to the subject-matter contained in the clause and the amendment given to these clauses.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I want to have a clarification. A question has been raised with reference to the proviso. Who is to question? The language of the provision is: 'If a question arises' who is to question? Government themselves are the owners of the nationalised banks and it is the Central Government themselves who are to give a direction. Again, it is said that if a question arises, Government will decide. Who is to raise the question? Is it somebody in the secretariat?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: These banks are not departments of Government but are corporations.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: But Government is the owner of the entire capital.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The hon. Minister should assure the House that a substantial percentage of the amount would be given for utilisation in the rural areas.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I have done that already.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He says that he has done it. But is it 10 per cent or 80 per cent or 90 per cent?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The object of this Bill itself is to give substantial aid to the rural population.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: He has not answered my question whether these banks can engage in trading and non-banking activities.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: In the case of the statutory corporation which is a

banking corporation, that is inherent, that it can do only banking and allied business. We are not taking over these banks in order to carry on trade.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following amendments will be put separately to vote as desired by the Movers; 113, 76, 148.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr): Also 179 as corrected.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Also 288.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: As regards No. 179, I am in agreement with the substance of his amendment, but I say that these rigid formulations are not possible in a Bill. I request him to withdraw it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Then I would seek leave of the House to withdraw amendment No. 179.

Amendment No. 179 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: As regards No. 288, I am told it is not moved as it is the same as No. 101.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: It is to omit the sub-clause altogether.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 148 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 148 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 76 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 76 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 113 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 113 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excepting the government amendment, I shall now put all the other amendments together to vote.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: 288 may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told it is not moved. It is identical to No. 101 which was moved by Mr. Patodia.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: They are different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then he may move it now.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I beg to move:

Page 6, omit lines 16 to 19. (288)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 288 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 288 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all other amendments except No. 129 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 100, 101, 199, 226, 287, 344, 345 and 353 to 356 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 129 to the House. The question is:

Page 6, line 13,—

(i) for "function", substitute "functions";

(ii) for "direction", substitute "directions"; (129)

The amendment was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That 11 Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted
Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 12—(*Advisory Board to aid and advise the Custodian*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take clause 12. The amendments to clause 12 may be moved.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:
Page 6,—

after line 29, insert—

"(3) The Advisory Board shall include representatives of bank employees, farmers, workers and artisans." (9)

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 29,—

add at the end—

"and shall include representatives of employees, farmers, workers and artisans." (50)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) I beg to move:

Page 6,—

after line 29, insert—

"(3) The Board of Directors shall consist of at least half of its members elected by the Parliament and among the rest not less than one representative of the employees." (51)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 20,—

after "Board" insert—

"which shall not include any ex-director or Officer of the same bank." (77)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I beg to move:
Page 6,—

for lines 28 and 29, substitute—

"(2) The Advisory Board shall consist of a representative of depositors and such other persons as may be agreed upon between the Reserve Bank and the Central Government." (102)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 6,—

after line 29, insert—

“Provided that there shall be included in such Board at least two representatives of the bank employees.” (114)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
 I beg to move:

Page 6,—

for lines 28 and 29, substitute—

“(2) The Advisory Board shall consist of elected representatives of employees, representatives of depositors, banking experts and such other persons, as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint to further the objective of acquisition of banks.” (164)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I
 beg to move :

Page 6, line 29,—

and at the end—

“giving due representation to recognised organisations of employees including supervisory staff.” (170)

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: I
 beg to move:

Page 6,—

for lines 20 to 27, substitute—

“12 (1) There shall be an Apex Body to provide guidance to the nationalised sector of banking. The Apex Body *inter-alia* shall consist of representatives of agriculturists, co-operatives, small scale industry, trade and industry in the private and public sectors, and three representatives of Parliament.

(2) The Apex Body shall lay before Parliament an annual report on the working of the nationalised sector of banking.” (200)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I beg to move:

Page 6,—

after line 29, insert—

“Provided that the Advisory Board shall include at least a Member of Parliament, an economist, a chartered accountant, and a representative each of small scale industry, agriculturists, employees and depositors:

Provided further that no remuneration other than travelling and boarding expenses shall be paid to the members for attending Board Meetings or performing other functions as Board members.” (213)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

Page 6,—

omit lines 25 to 27 (228)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balosore) : I beg
 to move :

Page 6, line 29,—

add at the end—

“and shall consist of representatives from management, workers, depositors, persons having special knowledge of accountancy, costing, trade, business and economics.” (229)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to
 move :

Page 6, line 25,—

for “Central Government” substitute—

“The Reserve Bank” (289)

Page 6, line 27,—

for “time” substitute

“time after consultation with the Central Government” (290)

Page 6, line 29,—

for “may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint”,

substitute—

[Shri N. Dandeker]

"may, after consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, appointment by notification in the Official Gazette; Provided that not less than two of the persons so appointed shall be the representatives of the depositors". (291)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 28,—

after "persons" insert—

"including one representing the employees and representatives from the respective State Governments." (325)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 20,—

after "Board" insert—

"consisting of agriculturists" (346)

Page 6, line 20—

after "Advisory Board" insert—

"having persons representing the various interests particularly agriculturists, small industrialists, bank employees and small depositors." (369)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन इर प्रकार है :

Page 6,—

after line 29, insert—

"(3) The Advisory Board shall include representatives of bank employees, farmers, workers and artisans."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है उसी तरह सरकारी क्षेत्र में कई उद्योग हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक इन उद्योगों के संचालन का और व्यवस्था का सवाल है, इन में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है। जैसा कि हम लोगों ने कल कहा था, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह जो

ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड बने या बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स बने उस में सत्ताधारी दल के लोगों को भरा जाय। जब सामाजिक नियंत्रण का यहां पर कानून पास हुआ तो उस समय के वित्त मंत्री ने कई कांग्रेसियों को इन बैंकों के बोर्डों में भर दिया.....

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am accepting his amendment.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Thank you. Now no speech is necessary.

15 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is now time for private Members' business. Now, I have received a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that this business may be carried on till 4 O'clock, and the private Members' business be taken up at 4 O'clock. That suggestion is before the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Sir, on a clarification. Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment has been accepted, but in the original Bill, at page 6, it has been said that the Advisory Board shall be dissolved. Which is the Board that you are going to constitute in the place of this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : At present, we are on the question of extension of time.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : His amendment was accepted by the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will consider that aspect after we decided whether we extend the time for this Bill or not.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I am not agreeable to the proposal that private Members' business should be shifted to 4 O'clock. After all, we do not get much time or opportunity to take up private Members' business and discuss those items. We do not want to sit longer. I can understand this extension of time if by sitting for one hour more we are going to dispose of the Bill altogether today, but that is not going to

happen. On Monday we have to take it up again. Therefore, I do not think that we should sit longer on this Bill today, and I do not want that private Members' business should be shifted to 4 O'clock. I am not at all agreeable to the proposal that the private Members' business should be shifted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIIH) : A few minutes ago, I consulted some of the hon. Members of the Opposition side and also the movers of the resolution, Mr. Rabi Ray, Shaimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and others; of course, I could not meet Shri Dwivedy and mention this to him. The general consensus of those whom I consulted was that in view of the fact that the Bill is important and we are short of time they would be willing to sit for one more hour on this Bill and extend the time for non-official business by one hour, accordingly, if they choose. That is the suggestion now before the House, and I request consideration of that sugges- tion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is not at all convincing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति जी, यह ठीक है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सलाह की गई होगी और कुछ सदस्यों ने स्वीकार भी कर लिया होगा। लेकिन कठनाई यह है कि हमारे सायं के कार्यक्रम तय हैं। यहां सदन में आ कर अचानक कहना कि एक घंटे के लिये सदन और बंदे, यह सदस्यों के साथ न्याय नहीं है। जैसा द्विवेदी जी ने कहा है कि यह विधेयक आज पास होने नहीं जा रहा है, इस पर सोमवार को भी चर्चा होगी। इस लिये गैरसरकारी कार्य को आगे टालने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose—*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. There is too much noise in the House.

Shri S.M Banerjee

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I fully support the view that under no circum-

stances the time for private Members' business should be shifted or postponed. In this connection, however, I may submit that we there approached on various grounds, genuine grounds. I consulted the mover of the resolution also and others, and we thought that if we start private Members' business at 4 O'clock nothing is going to be lost. Because, I may point out one thing. This morning, reference was made to the incident in the West Bangal Assembly, and immediately some of the Members said that on Monday, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement, and we should have a discussion. What may happen on Monday is that, if you start discussion on that important affair then it is very likely it may be difficult for us to have more time.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it coming up on Monday?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Chair said he will consider. I do not misquote him. So, in the circumstances, let us have the discussion on this Bill up to 4 O'clock. *(Interruption).*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Then my suggestion is, let us sit on Saturday. *(Interruption).*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) : I fully support what Shri Banerjee has said.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : Sir, this is a very important Bill which requires a lot of attention. I therefore move a motion that the House should meet tomorrow to discuss it.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Sir, I second it.....*(Interruptions).*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. I think it is not necessary for the House to waste more time on this matter because there is already a convention laid down that when there is a difference of opinion on the extension of time for Private Members' Business or restricting the time for Private Members' Business or pushing out the Private Members'

[Mr. Chairman]

Business the matter is not pressed further. There should be unanimity. If all the sides agree we can take a decision on this question. I do not think we can go by a vote of the House on this. Therefore, as certain hon. Members and leaders of parties have expressed their disapproval I do not think there is any point in pursuing the matter. We will not take up Private Members' Business.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Let us meet tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can bring a proposal and we will consider it.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : There is already a motion moved by Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may give it in writing and I will consider it.

15.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th July, 1969."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th July, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

15.07½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ABOLITION OF PRIVY PURSES—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion of the following

Resolution moved by Shri Rabi Ray on the 9th May, 1969:—

"This House is of opinion that the continuation of tax free payment of privy purses to the former rulers of Indian States and of special privileges is against the democratic and egalitarian principles enshrined in the Constitution, and therefore recommends to the Government to take all necessary steps, both executive and legislative, to complete the abolition of these payments, subject to an outright rehabilitation lump-sum payment of seven times the annual privy purse amount or a sum of one million rupees, whichever is smaller, by the 2nd October, 1969."

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, I would request you to stick to the time schedule so that third resolution about the activities of Naxalites is given at least one minute, to be moved.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in opposing this Resolution, suggesting the abolition of Privy Purses, I would like to take the House back to the years in which the negotiations were undertaken with the Rulers and these Agreements relating to Privy Purses were signed. I had the privilege at that time to be working as one of the back-room boys in the States Ministry where Sardar Patel was handling this problem at the political level, assisted by Mr. V. P. Menon; and happily I was one of those in the background who had a great deal of work to do in that connection. So I want the House to bear with me for a while, and go back with me to recapture and appreciate the atmosphere in which this whole exercise if integrating India was undertaken.

In 1947, the British Parliament passed what was known as the Indian Independence Act, consequent upon which there was not only the partition of the country into Pakistan and India but also the setting up of the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of drafting the Constitution of this country. At the same time, by section 7 of the Indian Independence Act, all treaties, obligations, understandings, usages, sanads etc. relating to all matters between the Rulers of the Indian States and the then British Government were

expressly extinguished and came to an end. I want the House to appreciate the resultant situation that in so far as even the nebulous doctrine of paramountcy and so on was concerned, including all the treaties and sanads and obligations and usages and understandings and the whole lot,—they were expressly extinguished by section 7 of the Indian Independence Act, and therefore the Indian States became Independent entities.

I want also to remind the House that the Indian Independence Act was drafted after continuous consultation with the leaders of Indian National Congress, on the one side, and the leaders or those who were going to be leaders in Pakistan, on the other, and every clause in the Indian Independence Act including the abrogation or termination of all the treaties and obligations vis-a-vis the Rulers was part of the overall agreement at that time under which the Indian Independence Act was passed.

Now, Sir, we go to step No. 2. We had immediately to undertake with all the Rulers a series of agreements, commonly known as Stand-still Agreements, so that there would not suddenly be a vacuum in regard to the close relationship between the Indian States and what was then known as British India or the Dominion of India, with the object that things might go on uninterruptedly in a continuous way in regard to the various practical matters concerning which there were pre-existing treaties of various kinds. And the Rulers, I am glad to say everyone of them in fact without exception, signed the Stand-still Agreements so that both for the convenience of the Dominion India, that is, the old British India, and for the convenience of their respective States, the pre-existing arrangements as regards communication, transport and a number of other economic matters could continue without any kind of a hiatus or break.

Then followed in most cases, though not in all, a series of agreements known as Accession Agreements. Under those agreements, the rulers acceded to the then Dominion of India in regard to such all India matters as defence, communications, foreign policy etc. Again, these were voluntary agreements entered into with virtually independent States over whom the then

Government of the Dominion of India had no sovereignty, suzerainty or any other jurisdiction whatsoever. These were agreements entered into between equals for the purpose of voluntarily coalescing with the Dominion of India only in regard to certain specific matters known as the "subjects on which there was accession," that is to say, communications, defence and foreign policy.

Then, finally, came those very difficult negotiations which eventually resulted in the actual merger of the States themselves, in totality, with the then Indian Provinces or into Unions of States in some cases. In the case of Rajasthan, for instance, there was a Union of the States of Rajasthan. In the case of Madhya Bharat, there was a union of the States of the Madhya Bharat region. In the case of Saurashtra, there was a union of the States in the Saurashtra region. Certain States on the other hand were largely viable, like, for instance, Mysore etc. were retained in tact in the Dominion of India. There was also a Union of Travancore-Cochin states. In regard to all these, there were voluntary and solemn Treaties between the States & the Dominion of India, at a time when there was no Constitution of India but only the Government of India Act, 1935 as amended by the Indian Independence Act. They were voluntary, equal-status. Treaties as between the Rulers and the Government of India Dominion of India as it then was.

And in every one of those Treaties and Agreements relating to the merger of the States, either into the Indian Provinces or into the Union States as they were then formed, there were provisions among other things relating to the Privy Purses and the Privileges of the Rulers.

I want to emphasize this and I want particularly to take the House into the kind of atmosphere, the tense atmosphere when we started this exercise and the tremendous sense of relief, elation and pride when we concluded the treaties; relief because the sense of tension arising out of all sorts of alternative but dangerous possibilities was dissipated; and elation and pride, because we were determined and we succeeded in seeing that the Rulers were with us in our joint and grand endeavour to bring the whole territorial mosaic into country, half of which

[Shri N. Dandeker]

was the Dominion of India and the other half consisted of a number of Indian States. We were thus engaged in this tremendous exercise of bringing these two together to form one Union of India. And among the undertakings that were then given to the Rulers, one was that they need not worry that consequent upon the merger of the States into the Dominion of India Commitments concerning Privy Purses would be forgotten. There was an under-taking that these commitments would be embodied in the relevant provisions of the Indian Constitution itself, to show that it was not a mere voidable agreement between two parties. Consequently, I would like this House to address itself to some simple but very important facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should remember that the time at our disposal is very limited.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : If you want me to shut up, I will.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will never say that.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Sir, I feel very strongly about this. I was actively associated with the dynamic process for the creation of this unified country and I hope I am not going to be restrained by just a matter of five or ten minutes.

I want to impress upon this House just what it was that we did at that time. We, the Dominion of India, and they, the Rulers of their respective States, entered into solemn pre-Constitution agreements as between independent sovereign powers entering into treaties, almost on the same equal level, though I grant that they had already acceded in certain respects by the Treaties of Accession. Our whole claim in relation to Kashmir, our entire claim in relation to Kutch such as it was, all these claims are geared to these Accession Treaties and, therefore, these accession treaties and the subsequent merger Treaties with the Rulers have international connotation. Let us not forget it; or that the commitments arising out of these Treaties, both territorial as well as financial were embodied in the Constitution itself.

Therefore, sir, what is involved now, what is involved in this Resolution is not that we abrogate, but that we should unilaterally repudiate these Treaties that is the word which I must we should use. The suggestion is that we repudiate those solemn agreements entered into between us and the then Rulers in good faith and then subsequently embodied into the Constitution, without which there would have been no Constitution of the Union of India. It is now suggested that we should repudiate the consequential obligations solemnly incorporated into the Constitution.

My second point is this. The motion says that in view of the concepts of democracy and equality embodied in the constitution the concept of Privy Purses is out of date. But, Sir, just as the concepts of equality and social justice are embodied in the Constitution, so too are the results of these agreements; neither of them is superior to the other; they have the same constitutional validity and sanctity. The principles of social democracy and equality are sanctified by the Constitution; the same Constitution sanctifies also those obligations which the new sovereign State, the Republic of India, as we call it, accepted at that time. Therefore, my second point is that no contradiction in terms is involved, because both of them are constitutionally sanctified; that is to say, the concepts of equality, democracy and so forth, all of which we have embodied in the Constitution, are as important but no more important than those consequential clauses of those Agreements and Treaties with the Rulers that have also been embodied in the Constitution.

Therefore, sir, I will conclude by saying that I cannot even think of or ever concede the validity of an act of a gross or rather the grossest repudiation of agreements and obligations honorably, solemnly and in good faith entered into and undertaken. I would beg of the House, not just as members of one party or another but as honourable Members of this House, people who have quite rightly a certain dignity and status, who are called not only by ourselves but by outsiders also as honourable Members of this House—let us have some sense of dignity and honour in regard to the observance of solemn agreements. Let us not talk lightly

about repudiating them in easy terms of supposed change of circumstances, or that they are contrary to the social and other values in the constitution, for they too are also embodied in the Constitution. I therefore submit, sir, that this Resolution ought to be rejected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Resolution is almost over and many major parties have not participated in the debate. On such an important Resolution I think, at least the representative of the major parties should be given a chance.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We should also be given some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That automatically means that on this side also some hon. Membrs will get a chance.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: This Resolution was discussed in the last session and is just a carry-over. I think, only half an hour or so was left for this Resolution according to time that was allotted. The second Resolution has been given two hours. That happens to be in my name. I would submit that some time should be kept for that Resolution also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course; that time will never be cut. So, what is the idea? Members should be very brief. That is the first thing.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool): Kindly give me one minute to move my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see. Shri Randhir Singh.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): चेयरमैन महोदय, यह रिजोल्यूशन जो हाउस के सामने है यह मुल्कगीर और आलमगीर अहमियत का हांमिल है। बहुत बड़ी इसकी अहमियत है और मुझे खुशी है कि मेरी पार्टी और उसके लीडर, होम मिनिस्टर ने इस मामले को पहले उठाया है और मेरे भाई जो इस वक्त को यहां लाये हैं वह तो उसी तरह से है जैसे एक बड़ी दुकान के सामने अपना खोखा रख लिया। काम हम कर

रहे हैं और नाम यह कमाना चाहते हैं। तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं इस बात से अगर हमारे भाई ऐसा करें। थोड़ी बहुत इनको भी क्रेडिट मिल जाये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन यह नीबू निचोड़ की बात होगी कि एक आदमी ढाई २० का खाना ले और दूसरा एक नीबू लेकर कहे कि देखो नीबू कितना अच्छा है। तो चूक कांग्रेस अच्छे काम कर रही है, नेशनेलाइजेशन किया, प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करना चाहती है, और अर्बन प्रोपर्टी की सीलिंग भी करने वाली है, तो यह भाई सोच रहे हैं कि मामला क्या है? सारे काम तो इन्होंने कर दिये अब हमारे लिये रह ही क्या गया है, हमारी दुकान में सौदा रहा नहीं हम बेचेंगे क्या। हमारे हलवे भांडे खत्म हो गये। फिर भी मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन की स्पिरिट के पक्ष में हूँ और चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस काम को करें। भले काम में देरी क्या। नेकी कर दरिया में डाल। सारा देश आप के साथ है।

दुनिया में कहीं ऐसी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी जहां प्रिवी पर्सज हों। और देशों में भी मोनार्की है, नेपोलियन को पूजा जाता है, उसके डिसेंट हैं, रूस में जार की हुकूमत थी वहां भी कनटेन्डर्स मिलते हैं, स्पेन में भी है, लेकिन कहीं प्रिवी पर्सज नहीं हैं। फिर इस गरीब देश में इसको क्यों रखा जाता है। हमारा देश बड़ा अमीर है क्या? अगर नहीं तो फिर यह चीज क्यों चल रही है।

मेरे भाई ने कहा कि मौरेल आबलीगेशन है। करोड़ों २० का सवाल है जबकि देश की बेहतरी के लिये हम एक एक रुपया बचा कर उन्नति के कार्यों में लगाने की सोच रहे हैं। फिर करोड़ों रुपया क्यों दिया जाय? यह पेंशन है क्या? पेंशन दी जाती है जिसने नौकरी की हो उसके लिये। बुढ़ापे में तकलीफ न हो उस आदमी को इसलिये पेंशन दी जाती है। क्या यह तनख्वाह है? काम कौन सा करते हैं जो तनख्वाह दी जाय। क्या यह जागीर है? जागीर उसकी होती है जिस आदमी ने कोई बड़ा काम

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

किया हो देश के लिये। क्या यह इनाम है ? इनाम दिया जाता है कोई बड़ा बहादुरी का काम करने पर। क्या यह गिफ्ट है ? गिफ्ट भी नेशन और कम्युनिटी की सर्विस के एवज में दी जाती है। तो न तनख्वाह, न पेंशन, न जागीर, न गिफ्ट है। तो फिर है क्या ?

यह एक नारा है कि पब्लिक पौलिसी के खिलाफ कोई एग्रीमेंट हो तो वह ठीक नहीं होता। हमारी सरकार ने एग्रीमेंट किया लेकिन वह आज पब्लिक पौलिसी के खिलाफ है। कोई एग्रीमेंट अगर अंधेरे में पब्लिक पौलिसी के खिलाफ हो जाय तो वह एग्रीमेंट वायड होता है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह गलत है। क्योंकि ध्येय समाज का यह होता है कि "वन हू डज नोट वर्क शैल नोट ईट।" जो आदमी काम नहीं करता उसे कुछ नहीं मिलना चाहिये। इन राजाओं को किसी को 1 लाख, किसी को 10 लाख और निजाम को सुना जाता है कि एक करोड़ ६० सालाना दिया जाता है। जबकि काम कुछ नहीं करते। यह चीज कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है। कहते हैं कि हम गिरायेंगे इस मूव को और देखेंगे कि कैसे यह पार्लियामेंट करती है। मैं उन भाइयों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आदमी को औरत और औरत को आदमी तो नहीं बना सकती, लेकिन बाकी सब कुछ यह पार्लियामेंट कर सकती है। सिर्फ कुछ लोगों को छोड़कर सारे दल इसके हक में हैं। अगर एक दिन बैठ कर कांस्टीट्यूशन में संशोधन कर देंगे तो मामला सब खत्म हो जायेगा। न सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं और न कहीं जा सकते हैं। तो जो मौरल आब्लीगेशन की बात भाई दांडेकर जी ने कही उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर शरमिन्दाना जहूनियत है तो इसको कोई बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा और अगर हम इसको अबालिश्त करते हैं तो इंटरनेशनली हमारी पोजीशन साफ होगी।

हमारी पार्टियों का प्रोग्राम है, गांधी जी, जवाहर लाल जी और सबका प्रोग्राम है जिसको

हम तय करने जा रहे हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर के नाम ए०आई०सी०सी० की तरफ से डाइरेक्टिव है कि इस काम को किया जाए और उसको हम करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में अब देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

इस मामले में हमें गांधी जी का उसूल याद रखना है, और मैं खास तौर पर रूलर्स को कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे ऐसे रूलर्स भी हैं जैसे बीकानेर के, पटियाला, के जिन्होंने अपील करते ही देश के साथ इंटेग्रेट किया, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह वोलेंटेरिरी कहें कि हम प्रिवी प्रंस को छोड़ते हैं। वे पेट्रियाटिक बनें, और कमा कर खायें। मुफ्त की कमाई ठीक नहीं होती। मेहनत करके खायें। मैं रूलर्स को रूलर्स नहीं कहूँगा, क्योंकि उनमें से बहुत-से हमारे रूलर्स एम०पीज० हैं और इनको वोलेंटे-रिरी सामने आना चाहिये और होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहिये कि हम प्रिवी पर्सज नहीं चाहते हैं। और ऐसा कानून यहां पास करने की ही जरूरत न पड़े। अगर वह ऐसा करेंगे तो देश उनकी इज्जत करेगा और हम चाहेंगे कि लगातार चुन कर वह पार्लियामेंट में आयें और नेता बनते रहें।

इसलिये मैं रिजोल्यूशन की स्पिरिट की त्साईद करता हूँ। लेकिन अपने भाई से कहूँगा कि तुम अहसान क्यों ले रहे हो। वह तो हम करने ही जा रहे हैं। जिस तरह से नैशनलाइ-जेशन हुआ है, दो हफ्ते के अन्दर इसका भी ऐलान कीजिये और अगर यह हमारे और आप के लिये शरह है इसको ले लीजिये और देश आप का एहसान मानेगा।

मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का वक्त दिया।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भ्वा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, राजा महाराजाओं को दिये जाने वाले प्रिवी पर्स का मामले हमारे राष्ट्रीय गौरव और राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान के लिए और हमारे जनतंत्र

के लिए खतरे का विषय बन गया है। मैं पुरानी बातों में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। दांडेकर जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया और उससे पहले, अंग्रेजों के आने के पहले भी देश के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजों के आने के पहले राजा महाराजाओं ने उनका मुकाबला किया था और उनके जो कारनामे थे उनसे हम प्रभावित भी हुए थे। लेकिन जब हम गुलाम हो गए तो इन गुलामी की जंजीरों को मजबूत बनाने में राजे महाराजे जिस तरह से अंग्रेजों के मददगार साबित हुए, उस इतिहास में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उनका जो दो सौ बरस का इतिहास रहा है वह कलंक का इतिहास रहा है। वह पवित्र इतिहास नहीं रहा है, गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास नहीं रहा है। 1947 के बाद भी हम जानते हैं कि वह कलंक का ही इतिहास रहा है। अंग्रेज जब भारत से गया तो वह भारत को 608 हिस्सों में बांट कर चला गया। उसके बाद जन आन्दोलन हुए। हम सभी जानते हैं कि सभी देशी रियासतें राजाओं की मर्जी से भारत में विलीन नहीं हुईं। तेलंगाना में विद्रोह हुआ। किसान हथियार लेकर निकले निजाम की हकूमत के खिलाफ़। उस वक्त भारत सरकार के खिलाफ़ निजाम साजिश कर रहे थे। वह अपना अलग अस्तित्व बनाये रखना चाहते थे। अमरीका और अंग्रेज उनका साथ दे रहे थे। लेकिन जो जन आन्दोलन चला उसके सामने वह टिक नहीं सके और उनको भारत में शामिल होना पड़ा।

जब देशी रियासतें भारत में मिलीं तो उसके बाद राज प्रमुख कुछ राजे बने। उनको हमने हटाया। हम आगे बढ़े। एक बहुत बड़े खतरे का रूप यह ले रहा था। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि लार्ड माउंटबेटन ने प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी थी उसमें उन्होंने उनसे कहा था कि राजा महाराजाओं की धैलियां आप स्वतंत्र मत कीजिये। यह एक गम्भीर बात थी, एक खतरे की निशानी थी। मैंने इस सबाल को उठाया था। प्रधान मंत्री ने इसका लिखित उत्तर दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह

व्यक्तिगत चिट्ठी थी, निजी हैसियत से यह लिखी गई थी और इसमें क्या चीज है, उसका जिक्र नहीं किया जा सकता है। लार्ड माउंटबेटन की चाहे पहले जो हैसियत रही हो, वह हैसियत उनकी बाद में नहीं रह गई थी। लेकिन फिर भी जिस चाहे हैसियत में उन्होंने वह चिट्ठी लिखी हो, वह हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान के लिए एक गम्भीर मामला था। यह हमारे आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप था। माउंटबेटन हो या दुनिया का कोई और नेता या कोई भी शक्ति, इस बारे में राय या सलाह देने का किसी को कोई हक नहीं है और न कोई हमें दे। माउंटबेटन के वक्त यह हो सकता है कि प्रिवी पर्स तय किये गये हों। लेकिन बाद में उनकी वह हैसियत नहीं रह गई थी जो तब थी। बाद में अगर कोई हमें इस प्रकार की राय या सलाह देता है तो यह हमारे अंदरूनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लार्ड माउंटबेटन ने जो पत्र लिखा था हमारी सरकार की ओर से उसका क्या उत्तर दिया गया और अगर कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया तो यह भी बताया जाए। गृह मंत्री आज यह भी घोषणा करें, कि इस प्रकार की राय देना हमारे अंदरूनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करना है।

इस प्रिवी पर्स के मामले का एक दूसरा पहलू भी है। भले या बुरे तरीके से आज वे इस सदन के सदस्य भी हैं और देश के कामों में वे हिस्सा भी ले रहे हैं, जो हमारे शासन का ढांचा है उसमें वे हिस्सा भी ले रहे हैं। उस अवस्था में न तो इसका उनके काम से ताल्लुक है और न किसी और चीज से लेकिन उसको चासू रखना जनतंत्र के लिए एक कलंक है। इसलिए प्रिवी पर्सिस का अन्त होना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे रणधीर सिंह जी बोल रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि यह उनकी और उनकी पार्टी की पालिसी है। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि प्रस्ताव तो आप लोग बीस साल से पास करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक आपने इसको लागू नहीं किया है। कब लागू करेंगे, इसका पता नहीं। एक ऋत्के से आपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीय-

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

करण कर दिया है। एक ही भूटके में आप इनको भी समाप्त कर दें। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का काम भी पूरा हुआ नहीं कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि आपने विदेशी बैंकों को छोड़ दिया है और जिन बैंकों की पचास करोड़ से कम पूंजी है, उनको भी छोड़ दिया है। फिर भी एक भूटका आपने लगाया है और एक भूटका इधर भी लगा दें। क्या आशा की जाए कि गृह मंत्री जी आज हिम्मत करके इस बात की घोषणा कर देंगे कि प्रिवी पर्स समाप्त किये जाते हैं और लोक सभा के इसी सत्र में इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव लाया जाएगा और उसको पास कराया जाएगा ?

हमारे रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा कि वाह-वाही ये लोग क्यों लूटें। हम लोग वाह-वाही नहीं चाहते हैं। आप वाह-वाही लूटें। आप इसका एलान कर दें ताकि देश का कल्याण हो। अगर देश का आपके किसी एलान करने से लाभ होता है, तो हमें वाह-वाही नहीं चाहिये। यह कोई जिद की बात नहीं है।

इसके साथ एक तीसरा सवाल भी जुड़ा हुआ है। प्रिवी पर्स के चलते यह भी सुनने में कभी-कभी आता है कि किसी राजा की एक रानी एक करोड़ रुपये के जवाहरात लेकर विलायत चली गई। हाल ही में अखबारों में निकला है कि रामपुर के नवाब के यहां से बेगम को बुलाया गया और स्टेट बैंक में जब जवाहरात की तलाशी हुई तो पता चला कि जवाहरात को बदल दिया गया है और असली के बदले नकली रख दिये गये हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर इनको बन्द कर दिया जाता है तो राजा भूखे नहीं मरेंगे, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के रास्ते में कोई दिक्कत नहीं आ जाएगी। चुनाव में जीतने के लिए अगर इनको दो-चार-पांच लाख खर्च करना पड़ेगा तो ऐसी बात नहीं है कि ये खर्च नहीं कर सकेंगे। कोई ऐसा राजा नहीं है जो न कर सकता हो। जो थैली उनको दी जाती है उनकी अधिकतम जरूरतों के हिसाब से

भी नहीं दी जाती है, उनसे भी कहीं ज्यादा की थैली उनको दी जाती है। मैं निम्नतम की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। थैली देने का कोई आधार नहीं है। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि पुराने राजा-महाराजा खुद एलान करें कि वे थैलियां नहीं लेंगे। सरकार के अन्दर भी कई राजे-महाराजे हैं। डा० कर्ण सिंह हैं, श्री दिनेश सिंह हैं। कम से कम उनको तो इसका एलान कर ही देना चाहिये कि वे थैली का पैसा नहीं लेंगे।

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair]

दांडेकर साहब ने कहा कि काश्मीर राजा की वजह से काश्मीर भारत में शामिल हुआ है। हम सब जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजी और अमरीकी फौजी अफसरों के कहने में आकर जब कबायलियों ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया, जब पाकिस्तानी फौजों ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया तो उस हमले का मुकाबला वहां के राजा ने नहीं बल्कि काश्मीर के लोगों ने किया, वहां की नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने किया, शेख अब्दुल्ला ने किया, सादिक साहब ने किया, बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद ने किया, वहां की जनता ने तलवार से उनका मुकाबला किया और वहां जो जन आन्दोलन हुआ, उस जन आन्दोलन ने भारत को वहां आने के लिए निमंत्रण दिया और तब वह भारत में शामिल हुआ। जनता की इच्छा से, जन आन्दोलन की राय से काश्मीर भारत का हिस्सा बना। वह राजा की मर्जी से ही नहीं बना बल्कि जनता की मर्जी से बना। श्री दांडेकर जी की आई० सी० एस० अफसर रहने की हैसियत से यह राय हो सकती है कि एक आदमी की मर्जी पर काश्मीर भारत का हिस्सा बना लेकिन वास्तव में काश्मीर की जनता की मर्जी से वह बना।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री आज ही एलान कर देंगे कि प्रिवी पर्स समाप्त होंगे और इसी सत्र में एक विधेयक पारित किया जाएगा। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं सदन से आग्रह करूँगा कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर

करे और कोई मुआवजे की बात नहीं उठानी चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : इसके लिए जो समय निर्धारित किया गया था वह समाप्त हो चुका है । लेकिन अभी सभी पार्टियों के माननीय सदस्य नहीं बोले हैं । मैं उनको भी समय देना चाहूंगा । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिनको अब बुलाया जाए वे अधिक समय न लें ।

श्री वाजपेयी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): मेरे मित्र श्री रवि राय ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने पेश किया है, उसके ऊपर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । मैं एस० एस० पी० की स्थिति समझ सकता हूँ । जब से राजाओं को थैली देने का निर्णय हुआ है, हमारे समाजवादी बंधु इसके विपक्ष में बोलते रहे हैं और उसे समाप्त करने की आवाज उठाते रहे हैं । लेकिन जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य इसके विरोध में बोले हैं, उसको सुनकर मुझे थोड़ा सा आश्चर्य हुआ है । यह काम वे बाइस साल से करते आ रहे हैं और यह काम उनकी इच्छा और उनके निर्णय के अनुसार होता आ रहा है । चूँकि यह संविधान में लिखा हुआ है, इस वास्ते उनको थैलियाँ दी जा रही हैं । जब संविधान का निर्माण हुआ उस समय मेरे दल का जन्म भी नहीं हुआ था और प्रिवी पर्स देने के निर्णय से हम बंधे हुए नहीं हैं । लेकिन संविधान का निर्माण करने वाले कांग्रेस के सदस्य उस निर्णय से ज़रूर बंधे हुए हैं । आज जब प्रिवी पर्स को समाप्त करने की बात आ रही है तो उन्हें इस बात का जवाब देना होगा कि जो बात बाइस साल तक ठीक थी वह अचानक गलत कैसे हो गई ।

कहा जाएगा कि समय बदल रहा है, यथा स्थिति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । मैं मानता हूँ कि समय बदल रहा है और बदलते हुए समय के कुछ तकाजे हैं । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी निर्णय एक पक्षीय नहीं हो सकता ।

प्रिवी पर्स का जो समझौता है, यह द्विपक्षीय है—एक ओर शासन और दूसरी ओर राजा ।

अंग्रेजी राज्य में राजाओं के तौर-तरीकों का हम विरोध करते रहे हैं और राज्यों में उत्तरदायी शासन की स्थापना के लिये संघर्ष करते रहे हैं । लेकिन अंग्रेजों के जाने के समय देश के विभाजन से उत्पन्न संकट को ध्यान में रखकर राजाओं ने अपने राज्यों को भारतीय संघ में मिलाने का जो निर्णय किया, वह एक देशभक्तिपूर्ण निर्णय था । उस निर्णय के लिये जहाँ सरदार पटेल की नीतिमत्ता और बुद्धिमत्ता की प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए, वहाँ राजाओं की देशभक्ति की भी सराहना की जानी चाहिए । निर्णय कोई भी किया जाये, लेकिन हम इतिहास को विकृत करने की कोशिश न करें, सरदार पटेल के काम पर पानी फेरने की कोशिश न करें ।

जब अंग्रेज गये, तो वे, कानून और संविधान की दृष्टि से ही क्यों न हो, रियासतों को सर्व-प्रभुता का अधिकार दे गये, यह छूट दे गये कि राजा किसी भी खंड में मिल सकते हैं । यह ठीक है कि अगर राजा गलत निर्णय करते, तो जनता जाग्रत हो रही है, वह उनसे जवाब मांगती । लेकिन अगर राजा शरारत पर आमादा होते—जैसे कुछ राजाओं ने शरारत करनी भी चाही—, तो हम एक नये खतरे में फंस सकते थे ।

सरदार पटेल ने अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता से उस खतरे को टाला । राजाओं ने देशभक्ति को पहचान कर और जनता की भावनाओं का समादर कर के, जो निर्णय किया, उस निर्णय का अभिनंदन होना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि हम जो भी निर्णय करें, वह इस पृष्ठभूमि में करना होगा ।

सरदार पटेल ने 12 अक्टूबर, 1949 को इस विषय पर संविधान सभा में जो भाषण दिया, उसका एक अंश में सदन के सामने रखना

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]
चाहता हूँ। उनका भाषण अंग्रेज़ी में था। मैं उसी को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“Human memory is proverbially short. Meeting in October 1949, we are apt to forget the magnitude of the problem which confronted us in August 1947. As the hon. members are aware, the so-called lapse of paramountcy was a part of the plan announced on June 3, 1947, which was accepted by the Congress. We agreed to this arrangement in the same manner as we agreed to the partition of India. We accepted it because we had no option to act otherwise. While there was recognition in the various announcements of the British Government of the fundamental fact that each State should link up its future with that Dominion with which it was geographically contiguous, the Indian Independence Act released the States from all their obligations to the British Crown. In their various authoritative pronouncements, the British spokesmen recognised that with the lapse of paramountcy, technically and legally the States would become independent. They even conceded that theoretically the States were free to link their future with whichever Dominion they liked, although, in saying so, they referred to certain geographical compulsions which could not be evaded. The situation was indeed fraught immeasurable potentialities of disruption, for some of the Rulers did wish to exercise their technical right to declare independence and others to join the neighbouring Dominion. If the Rulers had exercised their right in such an unpatriotic manner, they would have found considerable support from influential elements hostile to the interests of this country”.

निज़ाम के आचरण का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। गुजरात के दो राजाओं ने—उन्हें नवाब कहना चाहिए—ग़लत फ़ैसला करके किस तरह से हमारे लिए कठिनाइयाँ पैदा कीं, यह इतिहास की वस्तु है। मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मेरा निवेदन है कि मैंने आज महाराजा ध्रुंगधरा का वक्तव्य देखा है, जो राजाओं की ओर से दिया गया है। जब सारे वक्तव्य को

मैंने पढ़ा, तो मुझे लगा कि इस मामले पर राजा सरकार से बातचीत करने के लिए उत्सुक हैं, बातचीत चल भी रही है, और जब तक वह बातचीत पूरी नहीं होती, तब तक किसी तरह का फ़ैसला करना उचित नहीं होगा। उनके वक्तव्य के एक अंश की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

“The anxious concern of rulers like that of other citizens is that the essential things which affect the life and well-being of society must command the prime attention, thought and energy of Government, especially at the critical time through which the country is passing. In this as in matters touching national interest, the rulers like other citizens are duty bound to serve and sacrifice as occasion requires.”

इस वक्तव्य की भावना स्वागत-योग्य है। यह ख़ेद का विषय है कि आज कोई सरदार पटेल नहीं है, जो राजाओं को स्वेच्छा से सब कुछ छोड़ने के लिए तैयार कर सके। राजा वही हैं, मगर सरदार पटेल नहीं हैं। सभापति महोदय, मावले वही हैं, मगर शिवाजी नहीं। भामाशाह वही हैं, लेकिन राणाप्रताप नहीं हैं। और गृह मंत्री महोदय को अपनी विफलता मान लेनी चाहिए। अगर देशभक्ति की अपील की जायेगी, तो राजाओं की प्रतिक्रिया होगी। बदलते हुए समय को राजा नहीं पहचानते हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। लेकिन अगर सीने पर पिस्तौल रखकर निर्णय कराने के लिए सरकार तुली हुई है, तो इसका विरोध स्वाभाविक होगा।
(व्यवधान)

मेरे मित्र, श्री रवि राय, ने भी अपने प्रस्ताव में प्रिवी पर्स पूरी तरह से ख़त्म करने की बात नहीं कही है। उन्होंने एक वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था सुझाई है, क्योंकि एक राजा ऐसे हैं, जिनको साल भर में 192 रुपये प्रिवी पर्स मिल रहा है और 22 के करीब राजा ऐसे हैं, जिनको 700 रुपये महीने के करीब प्रिवी पर्स मिल रहा है।

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया (पाली) : श्री रणधीर सिंह से भी कम !

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : श्री रणधीर सिंह तो हरियाणा के सम्राट हैं। इसलिए श्री रवि राय को भी यह कहना पड़ा कि जिन भूतपूर्व शासकों के पुनर्वास की आवश्यकता है, उन्हें निजी घैली की वार्षिक रकम की सात गुना अथवा दस लाख रुपये की एक मुस्त अदायगी, जो भी कम हो, की जाये।

स्पष्ट है कि इस सम्बन्ध में राजाओं से बातचीत करनी होगी और सरकार अपने दिमाग के दरवाजे बन्द नहीं कर सकती है। कोई एक-पक्षीय फ़ैसला नहीं हो सकता है और अगर एक-पक्षीय फ़ैसला होगा, तो सरकार पर वचन-भंग का आरोप लगाया जायेगा और सरकार वचन-भंग की दोषी करार दी जायेगी।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : सभा-पति महोदय, आज सदन के सामने एक बहुत टेढ़ा मामला आया है और इस विषय पर सदन दो भागों में बंटा हुआ दिखाई देता है। कोई एक ओर है और कोई दूसरी ओर। मेरे ख्याल से ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसा कि श्री दांडेकर ने बताया है, हमें वे दिन भी याद हैं, जब केवल सौराष्ट्र में 202 राजा थे। इन्स्ट्रुमेंट आफ एक्सेशन पर हस्तक्षार करने के समय क्या स्थिति थी, क्या-क्या घटनाएं हुईं, वे सब हमारी देखी हुई बातें हैं। उनमें से कई राजा लोग आज हमारे बीच में हैं, जिनमें से एक घ्रांगघ्रा के महाराजा साहब भी हैं।

मैं समझती हूँ कि हम लोगों को इस प्रकार दो कैंम्पों में नहीं बंट जाना चाहिए, बल्कि हमें राजा-महाराजाओं को, जिनमें से कुछ यहां एम० पी० बन कर आये हैं और कुछ बाहर हैं, बताना चाहिए कि उन्हें जमाने के साथ चलना ही होगा और उन्हें यह मानना ही होगा कि देश आगे बढ़ रहा है और इस दृष्टि से उन्हें उसके साथ कदम मिलाना ही पड़ेगा। आज से 22 साल

पहले उन्होंने सरदार पटेल की प्रेरणा पर अपने राज्य छोड़ दिये थे। आज फिर ऐसा ही मौका आया है। मैं मोशलिस्टों, कम्युनिस्टों या कांग्रेस की नीतियों की बात नहीं करती हूँ। मैं कांग्रेस की अंश से भी अपील नहीं कर रही हूँ। मगर हमारे देश की जो हालत है और जमाना जिस तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है इसको देखते हुए मैं अपने भाइयों से जो राजा महाराजा हैं जो यहां बंठे हुए हैं और जो हाजिर नहीं हैं उनसे भी अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि आप अपनी ओर से कह दीजिए। क्यों हमको मजबूरी में डाल रहे हैं कि रेजोल्यूशन पास किया जाय और उसके बाद यह सब हो। मैं नहीं चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा किया जाय। यह सब लोग भी हमारे भाई हैं। मैं इनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप अपने दिल में ऐसा मत सोचिए कि हमको भुकाया जा रहा है। यह भुकाने वाली कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। डेमोक्रेसी में सबके समान अधिकार हैं। लेकिन मैं उनसे ही अपील करना चाहती हूँ। उनके दिल में भी प्रेम है देश के लिए। तो मैं उनसे आज अपील करूंगी कि आप फिर से सोचें और आप अपनी ओर से कह दें कि हमको प्रिवी पर्स और जो विशेषाधिकार हैं वह नहीं चाहिए। यह चीज उनकी तरफ से आनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं फिर से उनसे अपील कर रही हूँ और अपने सब भाइयों से अपील करती हूँ कि यह देश की मांग है, अगर वह कहते हैं कि यह भारल औबलिंगेशन है तो उसका एक थोड़ा-सा बोझ मेरे सिर पर भी पड़ता है कांग्रेस की सदस्य होने के नाते से, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता कि कुछ लोगों को दस लाख की प्रिवी पर्स हो, कुछ लोगों को 5 लाख की पर्स हो ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करती हूँ। मैं यह कह रही हूँ अपने कांग्रेस के भाइयों से, जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी वालों से कि आप ऐसा बंटवारा इस सवाल के ऊपर मत कीजिए। यह देश चाहता है, कोई एक व्यक्ति नहीं चाहता है। यह जमाने की मांग है कि यह प्रिवी पर्स जाने चाहिए। मौरल औबलिंगेशन की बात भी मत करिए। लेकिन जो देश की आज की हालत

[श्रीमती जयावेन शाह]

देखते हुये मोरल औबलीगेशन की बात करना भी उचित नहीं होगा। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगी कि यह जो रेजोल्यूशन है इसको तो वापस लिया जाय। वह खुद हमारे राजा महाराजा आकर कहें कि प्रिवी पर्स हमें नहीं चाहिए। यह उनको कहना ही पड़ेगा। नहीं तो देश यह बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। फिर क्या हो सकता है, कैसे हो सकता है, ... (व्यवधान) ... कितने समय में खत्म हो, कैसे किया जाय, छोटे को क्या किया जाय, बड़े को क्या किया जाय, इस सारी तफ़्तील में हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब जाएंगे और उनके साथ बैठ कर एक फैसला करके मैं समझती हूँ कि 2 अक्टूबर के पहले भी कुछ-न-कुछ नतीजा ला सकते हैं। मेरी अपील है हिन्दुस्तान की एक बहन की ओर से कि आप इस पर ज़िद मत करिए। सारा देश इस प्रिवी पर्स के खिलाफ है। मगर ज़िद का मामला इसको बनाएंगे तो कोई फायदा नहीं है। अपनी खुशी से वह छोड़ दें, निगोशिए-शन्स से जितना मिले वह ले लें, देश उसमें राजी होगा। यह मेरी अपील देश की ओर से है अपने राजा महाराजा भाइयों से कि वह इसको स्वीकार करें।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, right from the days of the Constituent Assembly, the then socialist party has been demanding the abolition of the privy purse. But, during this passage of 22 years, we find more dramas being enacted by the Congress party about the abolition of privy purse rather than it is abolished, that they are having discussions with the princes; when and how they are going to remove or take out the privy purse, and whenever there is inner-conflict in the Congress, they come out with some sort of assurance. Again, the assurance was not fulfilled for months together. I remember, about a year and half back in answer to a question the Home Minister himself said that we are going to take positive steps. I donot know what prevent him that during the passage of so many months he has not come out openly and said that the privy purses would be abolished. It is really some sort of a great insult to all of us. This drama must end. It is an embarrassing thing to find you sitting round the princes and you just make

them dance saying that we are taking away your purses today or tomorrow and then tell them we are not going to do it now whenever a conflict in the Congress arises.

Sir, this question of privy purses is not a personal question. It is a question whether the will of the people will prevail or whether the so called right flowing from certain enactments and treaties which were made with the blessings of the British people with individual princes will prevail. This is the only question to be decided.

We have demanded that privy purses must go lock, stock and barrel. If the Congress wants to show their commitment to larger social purpose or social objective they must immediately, forthwith, abolish the privy purses. I can imagine the case of those princes who are on this side, who in spite of their temptation have agreed with the demand of the Opposition. I can also imagine that those princes who sit with the Congress continue to sit there in the hope that they will be able to keep the privy purses. Let me tell them that the days are numbered. Let me tell them that must not harbour any illusion. It is the desire and will of the people which will force the Congress to abolish the privy purses and no more hanky-panky will be tolerated by the people.

It was said that it was sheer patriotism that the princes agreed to join the Indian Union in 1947. Was that patriotism? What happened hundred years before the sepoy mutiny. When Sirajdaulah was there with an army of thousands, Lord Clive with a few hundred people went and completely defeated him. Right from 1757 the morality of these princes, the sense of respect of these princes and their patriotism have been completely destroyed by the British people. Can those who were dancing to the tune of the British people, those who were obeying the dictates of the British people show any patriotism? In 1947 there was a great upsurge among the people and there was no other way for the princes to give up power peacefully. At that time the Congress should have completely abolished their privy purses.

It is said there are certain princes who are taking only Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. Why are they accepting even that? They should throw it back on the Congress. They must

show this courage and show to the world that a new process, a new change is going on.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, as a demonstration let him throw a ten-rupee note.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): On his behalf I am throwing a ten-rupee note.

16 hrs.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Can you allow company donations inside the House?

SHRI S. KUNDU: The princes have been paid so far Rs. 135 crores. They have many palaces, thousands of acres of land and they enjoy many concessions. So, if at all there is any question of compensation, it should be limited to those who are really poor princes, who are like commoners. No compensation should be paid to the rich princes who are enjoying all the privileges. The Home Minister should make a categorical statement here about the date and time when he is going to do away with the privy purse. Otherwise, we cannot but conclude that they are not serious about doing away with the privy purses.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): This is a simple resolution which can be easily accepted by the government. For me it is a little bit difficult to accept it because there is a suggestion for paying some compensation to which I am not agreeable. Even this limited resolution has been questioned by the Congress speakers. I know very well these people who are opposing this Resolution.

I come from a State which at one time had two Maharajas. Shri Dandeker was saying a lot about the patriotism of the princes, who acceded their States to the Indian Union. Everybody knows the role played by the Maharaja of Travancore at that time. He declared his State independent and said that the American constitution will be his model. The people of Travancore had to fight the heroic Punnappa Vayalar struggle which is of historic importance. Shri Dandeker was saying that these Rajas

are patriots. They were never patriots. They were fifth columnists of the British imperialism. They were actually working in the interests of British imperialism. There were some people among the princes who were fighting the British. I remember Tippu Sultan; but he is not in the picture now. I remember Pashasi Raja; but he is not in the picture now. People who are now taking money in the name of privy purse, they were traitors; for the last 22 years they were paid privy purse by the Congress Government. They should not have been paid any money.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, some of the members of this House are princes and he is criticising them.....(interruptions).

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: All the Maharajas were fighting against our independence. They were the stooges of British imperialism. During the last 22 years they have received a lot of money from the Congress Government.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ् आर्डर है ।

सभापति महोदय : वह ईल्ड नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : प्वाइन्ट आफ् आर्डर में ईल्ड करने का सवाल नहीं आता ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या प्वाइन्ट आफ् आर्डर है ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : इन्होंने भूतपूर्व राजाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो शब्द उच्चारण किया है, वह पार्लियामेन्ट की परम्परा और शान के विरुद्ध है । उस शब्द को इन्हें वापस लेना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या उच्चारण किया है ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : ट्रेटर कहा है । देशद्रोही से ज्यादा बड़ी गाली और क्या हो सकती है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not refer to hon. Members in those terms. That is neither proper nor parliamentary.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: But I have not referred to any of the Members here. I have referred to the role of the Maharajas before independence.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When we sometimes call the Communist Party 'traitors', they object because, they say, they are hon. Members of this House and, therefore, nobody should cast such aspersions on them. Now there is another group of people in this country who are as much a part of the community in this country as they are—in fact, more—and they are allowed to say these things and get away with it. What sort of a House is this? I am saying that you pull him up for what he has said and ask him to withdraw what he has said.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: The role played by the Indian Princes before independence was not in favour of the freedom fight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pleased do not refer to any Member casting any aspersion on him.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: I have not cast any aspersion against any Member.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He says that all those who are receiving privy purses are traitors.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: I was giving the historical background.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The word 'traitor' is unparliamentary and it should be expunged.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: This morning during Question Hour when I only said that a certain section was there whose loyalty was doubtful, I was pulled up and asked to withdraw. I had not mentioned which section. Here they have particularly said that certain sections of the people are traitors. Therefore you must expunge it or he must withdraw it.

SHRI NAMBIAR: What he said was quite different. He was giving the history of it. He says that he has got every respect for every Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he has used the word 'traitor', he should withdraw it.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: I have not said anything about the present people... (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very bad. When I am talking to him, all of you get up and begin to shout. How will you run this democratic organisation, this House, like that?

SHRI PILOO MODY: We want no expunction; we want withdrawal of the word.

SHRI NAMBIAR: What he said was totally different.

सभापति महोदय : एक आदमी जब बोल रहा है तो आप लोग बीच में क्यों बकालत करते हैं।

If you have used the word, please withdraw it.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Please hear what he actually said. It was all confusion.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH (Jhalawar): I humbly submit that if some of the members of the princes were traitors, I ask this Government to shoot them as traitors. But they have no liberty to call anybody a traitor. We are all as much patriots as anyone else is.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: I have not said anything about the present situation. I said that before the 1947 agreement these Maharajas were not supporting the freedom movement. That is the point that I was making.....(*Interruption*).

16.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please remove your seat first. The question is, you have used the word "traitor" regarding princes... (*Interruption*). This morning, I gave my ruling on that. There are a number of princes here. Whatever we may decide is a different matter. But if we start bandying words like this, it will be very difficult.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : If you want, I withdraw that word. I am prepared to withdraw that word. But I stand by what I said that these *rajās* and *maharajās* were against the Independence of the country. For 22 years, we have given them the poor man's money. Almost all the *rajās* and *maharajās* have got big properties.

My humble submission is that if this Resolution without the compensation clause is passed, I will be very happy. But I am not expecting anything from the Congress Benches. Two years before, this resolution was passed in the A. I. C. C. and they have not taken any action whatsoever. They are saying that negotiations are going on. What negotiations ? They want to use *rajās* and *maharajās* as pawns in the chess-board of power politics. Shrimati Indira Gandhi wants to use these *rajās* and *maharajās* as pawns in the chess-board of her power politics. Otherwise, before nationalisation, if this step had been taken, it would have affected all the rural areas and it would have affected every nook and corner of the country. Even now, the Damocles' sword is hanging on *rajās* and *maharajās* and they are looking, which party. Jana Sangh or Swatantra, or anybody is coming to help them. This is the attitude. This is the game of power politics that is being played.

My submission is that if the Congress is very honest, if the Congress believes in socialism, if they are standing by socialism, let them come out and abolish the privy purses and make a declaration today itself. I expect such a daring attitude from the Congress Benches. But I do not think Mr. Chavan will come out with such a declaration because he is also in the power politics. These *rajās* and *maharajās* are being used in the power politics. I request the

democratic Congressmen inside the Congress, who actually believe in socialism, who speak of socialism, people like Shri Randhir Singh, to come out and support the Resolution. And it must be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have exceeded the time-limit already. I am going to call the Home Minister. Then, the mover of the Resolution will have a right of reply.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं सिर्फ पांच मिनट ही लूंगा ।

سری جسٹس ڈار (گڑگاؤں) : پنجہ بھی مواعے ویکے۔

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) We want the next Resolution to be moved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That will come. All right; Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार (गुड़गांव) : मुझे भी मौका दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you a little time. I want to call the Home Minister as early as possible. He will take about 15 to 20 minutes. We must finish it before 5-30 P. M.

श्री मधु लिमये : सबसे पहले मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की जो बहस है वह किसी एक वर्ग के खिलाफ या किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ नहीं है । मैं जानता हूँ कि यहां पर जो हमारे मित्र हैं उनमें राजा महाराजा भी हैं, मैं यह भी जानता हूँ वे देशभक्त हैं, तहजीब-बयाफता हैं, सुसंस्कृत और सभ्य हैं, उनसे हमारी कोई व्यक्ति दुश्मनी नहीं है बल्कि इसमें सिद्धांतों की लड़ाई है । मुझे श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी के भाषण को सुनकर बड़ा अचरज हुआ ।...

.. (व्यवधान)... मैं कारण बतलाता हूँ जो करार किए गए हैं उनकी पवित्रता की बात उन्होंने कही लेकिन पचास करोड़ लोगों के लिए जो संविधान बनाया गया है क्या उसके बारे में भी अटल जी सोचेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान)... मैं अटल जी और सभी माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान संविधान की जो व्यवस्था है, उसकी ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ । हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों को कुछ कानूनी अधिकार हैं, कुछ सांविधानिक अधिकार हैं और

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सांविधानिक अधिकारों में भी दो वर्ग हैं—एक बुनियादी अधिकार हैं और एक गैर बुनियादी सांविधानिक अधिकार हैं। आप संविधान की धारा 14 देखिए :

“The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.”

तो यह बुनियादी अधिकार समानता का है। कानून के सामने हिन्दुस्तान के सभी नागरिक समान हैं और उनको कानून का संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी अधिकार है कि इसी संविधान में धारा 32 की तहत, अगर इन अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण होता है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने भी जाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। इसी संविधान में राजाओं के बारे में जो धारायें हैं जैसे 362—यह जरूर कहा गया है कि कानून बनाते समय राजाओं के साथ जो करार किये हैं उनका ख्याल रखा जाये लेकिन साथ साथ जो अधिकार दिये हैं उनको लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते हैं—363 को देखियेगा। तो संविधान की जो योजना बनाई गई है, उस संविधान के बनाने वाले मूर्ख नहीं थे, इसीलिए उन्होंने जनता के जो बुनियादी अधिकार हैं उनको उच्चकोर्ट का अधिकार माना है और उनके सामने बाकी सभी अधिकारों को झुकना पड़ेगा। मेरा एक मुद्दा तो यह था।

मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि दो साल पहले जुलाई के महीने में इस बहस को मैंने उठाया था इस पार्लियामेंट में। उसके पहले ए० आई० सी० सी० ने जो प्रस्ताव किया तो मैंने पहल करके, स्वतंत्र और जनसंघ को छोड़कर, सभी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं का एक पत्र प्रधान मंत्री को भेजा कि इसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अगर आप पहल करेंगी, कानून बनायगी तो हम सभी लोग उसका समर्थन करेंगे। यदि संविधान में भी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो उसमें भी हम मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर यहां पर वोट हो जाये

तो इस पर 415 मतदान पक्ष में होगा—मुझे इसके बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल पहले ही हमने आपको अपना समर्थन दिया था और यहां पर इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। उस समय गृह मन्त्री जी ने क्या कहा उसका एक ही वाक्य मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

“The real test, and I entirely agree with Shri Madhu Limaye, is the question of political value. It is a question of principles involved. It is a question of direction we want this democracy to take.”

आगे चलकर उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार इस पर सोचेगी और उचित फैसला करेगी। क्या दो साल की अवधि इस पर सोचने के लिए और फैसला करने के लिए पूरी नहीं थी? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दस जुलाई को आर्थिक नीति के बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री जी का जो नोट आता है उसमें 14 बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का जिफ्र नहीं और 9 दिन के अन्दर आर्डिनेन्स निकलता है और फिर उसमें सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने जाने के लिए भी आप तैयार नहीं होती हैं, उसको तुरन्त पास करना चाहती हैं। मैं आपकी उत्सुकता समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन क्या वजह है कि दो साल पहले आपने हमको आश्वासन दिया और उसके बाद भी आप इसको कर नहीं रहे हैं। मुझे यह बताया जाता है कि चूकि माउन्टबैटन साहब का पत्र श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नाम से आया, या श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के मंत्रिमंडल में राजा महाराजाओं की भरमार है, इसलिये इस काम को वह जल्दी नहीं करना चाहती हैं। लेकिन मैं चव्हाण साहब और माननीय कामराज से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये क्यों चुप हैं? पहल क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? और लम्बी बातचीत की चर्चा क्यों चला रहे हैं।

आपने जमींदारी खत्म की, 10 किस्ते बांध दीं, जमींदारों के अधिकार खत्म हो गये। बैंक के हिस्सेदारों को आपने खत्म कर दिया। क्या जमींदारों के साथ और बैंकों के हिस्सेदारों के साथ निगोशियेन्स किये थे? लेकिन निजी कोषों की बात को लेकर टालमटोल की नीति क्यों चल रही

है ? इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चव्हाण साहब दो साल पहले जो आश्वासन दे चुके हैं उसको दोहरायें नहीं। कोई समय की निश्चित अवधि होनी चाहिये। और अगर माउन्टबैटन साहब इसमें दखल दे रहे हैं तो मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि निजी कोष का मामला कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामला नहीं है, और मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र पूर्णतया देश भक्त हैं, लड़ाई लड़ेंगे लेकिन उसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर जाकर नहीं रखेंगे। इसीलिये मैं कहूँगा कि निजी कोष का मामला हमारा अन्दरूनी मामला है, माउन्टबैटन साहब को इसमें दखल नहीं देना चाहिये। राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव का मामला भी अन्दरूनी मामला है। लेकिन मैं सुनता हूँ कि प्रावदा में लेख छप रहे हैं और मुझे लग रहा है कि हमारे उम्मीदवार का यह चान्स खत्म करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

माननीय राममूर्ति और मैंने एक संयुक्त निवेदन द्वारा इस तरह के विदेशी हस्तक्षेप के खिलाफ बात उठायी। निजी कोष और राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव का मामला, ये दोनों अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामले नहीं हैं, घरेलू मामले हैं। हम लोग आपस में जितना लड़ना चाहें लड़ें, लेकिन विदेशों को इसमें कोई हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चव्हाण साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोलमोल आश्वासन न दीजिये, निर्गुण निराकार ब्रह्म की तरफ हमें न ले जाइये, कोई निश्चित अवधि रखिये।

कम्पनी डोनेशन्स के बारे में मेरा विल था। इनके आश्वासन पर मैंने उसे वापस ले लिया। इन्होंने कहा कि बजट सत्र में पेश किया जायगा। लेकिन पेश करते-करते बजट सत्र करीब करीब समाप्त हो गया और पास करने के लिए एक साल लगाया गया। तो कम-से-कम निजी कोष के बारे में इस तरह की बात अब बरदाश्त करने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं। अवधि के बारे में अगर कोई ठोस बात आ जायगी तो मेरा ख्याल है कि प्रस्तावक महोदय जरूर उस पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : When we read this resolution, this resolution emphasizes that the privy purses and the special privileges are against the democratic principles enshrined in the constitution. Whatever may have been said on the last occasion by Mr. Masani or today by Mr. Dandekar and also by Mr. Vajpayee, there shall be no dispute that these two things are contradictory. When we take into consideration Article 291 and 362 of the Constitution and read the preamble of the Constitution we find there is a contradiction. Equality of status and also opportunity is inconsistent with the grant of privy purses and also of the privileges.

Therefore, when Pandit Nehru was alive, he appealed to the princes to accept some cuts in their purses and privileges. That appeal did not bear fruit. Therefore, we find this demand put in the AICC resolution. Also now it has come here in the shape of a non-official resolution moved by Shri Raby Ray. This came up on the last session because all this could not be done before the 2nd October, because the translation of this resolution into action requires amendment of the Constitution by way of deletion of articles 291 and 362 and also legislation regarding the rehabilitation question, I put in an amendment to say that the House agrees with the principle but the implementation of the operative part would be impracticable before 2nd October. In the meantime, much water has flowed down the Yamuna and two important events have taken place. Man has landed on the moon and nationalisation of banks in this country has given a new push to the process of socialism. Therefore, it would have been possible for Government to translate this resolution into practice by bringing forward appropriate legislation during this session and getting it passed. But since there have been some negotiations and several members on both sides hope that without any injury or hurt to the feelings of some people, some agreement could be arrived at as Government are also very keen on it, I think we should not insist on a timelimit. Therefore, I am not been on my amendment. All the same, Government should take early steps to see that this principle is translated into practice at the earliest.

SHRI P. K. DEO : By his observation

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

of equality before law so that article 363 should be deleted, does he mean to say that this bilateral agreement would be justiciable?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगाँव) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस सवाल पर हमने दो दिन विचार किया। मुझे माननीय मधुलिमये और माननीय रवि राय की बड़ी इज्जत है, कांग्रेस वालों की भी बड़ी इज्जत है क्योंकि मेरे साथी रहे हैं। लेकिन जब उसूल की बात आती है तो हमें हरएक को हक हासिल है कि जो उसकी बुद्धि कहे उसके मुताबिक अपनी बात वह अर्ज करे। जब हम डू और डाई की मूवमेंट लड़ रहे थे और हमारे नौजवान गोलियां खा रहे थे और जेलों में जा रहे थे तो उस वक्त कुछ लोग थे जो पीपुल्स वार का नारा लगाकर देश को सेबोटाज कर रहे थे। लेकिन मैं उनकी कोई गिला नहीं करता क्योंकि अगर सुबह का भूला शाम को घर वापस आ जाय तो भूला नहीं कहलाता। आज भी अगर उनके दिमाग में सिवाय भारत के और कोई नक्शा न हो, किसी बाहर के मुल्क का नक्शा न हो, तो मैं उनकी पूजा करूंगा क्योंकि उन्होंने कुरबानियां पहले बहुत की थीं।

यहां यह भी कहा जाता है कि वे ट्रेटर थे। अगर वे ट्रेटर थे तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री से ज़्यादा वोट एक रानी को मिले हैं वह कामयाब होकर आई है। हमको मानना होगा कि जनता उनसे उतनी दुखी नहीं है जितनी हम समझते हैं। अगर दुखी होती तो आज राजे-महाराजे इतनी ज़्यादा तादाद में कैसे कामयाब होकर आते ?

यहां पर जनता का नाम लिया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि जनता नहीं चाहती है कि उनको प्रिवी पर्स मिले। अगर ऐसी बात होती तो जनता उनको लोक सभा में क्यों भेजती ? वे नामजद होकर तो आए नहीं हैं।

एक बात मैं सामने बैठे हुए बुजुर्गों से हाथ जोड़कर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। सरदार पटेल ने जो वायदा किया था, उसको पूरा किया

जाना चाहिये। वह वायदा उन्होंने एज होम मिनिस्टर किया था। वह कांग्रेस के नेता थे। मेरे भी नेता थे। उसमें तमाम तरह के लोग आ गए थे जब उन्होंने राजा-महाराजाओं से बातचीत की थी। उन्होंने यह भी फ़रमाया था कि राजा ग्वालियर ने इतना धन दिया है, इतनी जायदाद दी है कि अगर उसका सूद गिना जाए तो उस सूद से यह सब कुछ अदा हो सकता है। उन्होंने खुशी से यह धन दिया था, इसको हमें तसलीम करना चाहिये। जिन्होंने उस वक्त पीपुल्स वार का नारा लगाया था उनको तो आज आप गले लगा रहे हैं, इंदिरा और वे आज एक हैं, लेकिन इनको आप गले लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जब सरदार पटेल ने वादा किया था तब उनके सामने सिर्फ़ बदमाश राजा नहीं थे। जब आज़ादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी तो सरदार पटेल भी उसमें शामिल थे और हम भी थे। ये लोग तो नहीं थे।

हमें मालूम है कि उस जंगे आज़ादी में महाराजा नाभा ने, महाराजा अलवर ने, महाराजा बीकानेर ने खुलकर पैसा दिया था और अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ जंग लड़ने में हमारी पूरी मदद की थी, सहायता की थी। उन्होंने खुलकर पैसा अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए हमें दिया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरदार पटेल के सामने ये सब बातें थीं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया उनको मिलता है उसके साथ लाखों लोगों की किस्मत बाबस्ता है। जो मुलाज़िम उन्होंने रखे हुए थे उनको उन्होंने निकाला नहीं है। जब आप जनता की बात कहते हैं तो यह जो बेरोज़गारी फ़लेगी, इसको भी आपको देखना होगा।

बी० के० डी० एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी है। उसने यह फैसला किया है कि प्रिवी पर्स जारी रहने चाहिये। यह मामूली बात नहीं है। हम चुनौती देते हैं कि कोई भी हमारे मुकाबले में आए। हम साबित करेंगे कि उनको कोई डर नहीं है। हमने भी इलैक्शन लड़ने हैं। जो जबान सरदार पटेल ने की थी, वह देश की ज़बान थी

धीर उसका आदर होना चाहिये दूसरी बात यह है कि उनकी किस्मत के साथ लाखों लोगों की किस्मत वाबस्ता है। वे बेकार हो जायेंगे। तीसरी बात यह है कि ईमानदारी से मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर ये इतनी तादाद में कामयाब होकर यहां आए हैं तो इतने गुनहगार नहीं हैं।

इसका एक ही तरीका हो सकता है और वह यह है जो गांधी जी ने बताया था और जिसका मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है। राजाओं से अपील की जाए कि वे वालेंटैरिली इसको छोड़ दें। जिनको रात को परमिट जारी होता है और सुबह वे तीन लाख के मालिक हो जाते हैं, रात को कोटा मिलता है और सुबह तीन लाख के मालिक हो जाते हैं, इन राजाओं से तो वे छोटे राजा हैं। आप जोश में न आएँ। आप घबरायें नहीं। गांधी जी घबराने नहीं थे। जो जवान दी थी वह पूरी होनी चाहिये।

[श्री عبدالغنی ڈار (گڑھ لگانوں)۔ ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ اس سوال پر ہم نے دودن و چار کیا مجھے مانتیہ مدھولٹے اور روی لے کی بڑی عزت ہے۔ بائیس والوں کی بھی بڑی عزت ہے۔ کیونکہ میرے ساتھ رہے ہیں۔ لیکن جب اصول کی بات آتی ہے تو ہمیں ہر ایک کو حق حاصل ہے کہ جو اس کی بڑھی ہے اس کے مطابق اپنی بات عرض کرے۔ جب ہم دو دو ڈائی کی مودنیٹ لڑ رہے تھے اور ہمارے نوجوان گولیاں کھا رہے تھے۔ لیکن لوگوں میں جارہے تھے اس وقت کچھ لوگ تھے جو جیلیں و ارکانہ لگا کر دیش کو سیٹوٹاج کر رہے تھے۔ لیکن میں ان کا کوئی ٹکلا نہیں کرتا کیونکہ اگر صبح کا یھولا شام کو گھر واپس آجائے تو بھولا نہیں کہلاتا۔ آج بھی اگر ان کے دماغ میں سوائے بھارت کے اور کوئی نقشہ نہ ہو کسی باہر کے ملک کا نقشہ نہ ہو۔ تو میں ان کی پوجا کروں گا۔ کیونکہ انھوں نے قربانیاں بہت پہلے کی تھیں۔

یہاں یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ ٹرپر تھے۔ اگر وہ ٹرپر تھے تو میں بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارا پردھان منتر سے بھی زیادہ دوط ایسا فی کھلے ہیں اور وہ کامیاب ہو کر آئی ہے۔ ہم کو ماننا ہوگا کہ جتنا ان سے

یاد رکھی نہیں ہے متنی سمجھتے ہیں۔ اگر دکھی ہوئی تو آج راجے ہمارا ہے۔ آئی زیادہ تعداد میں کیسے کامیاب ہو کر آئے۔

یہاں پر جتنا کانام لیا جاتا ہے۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ جتنا نہیں چاہتی ہے کہ ان کو پروڈی پرس لے۔ اگر ایسی بات ہوئی تو جتنا ان کو لوگ سمجھائیں کیوں سمجھتی۔ وہ نام زد ہو کر تو آئے نہیں ہیں۔

ایک بات میں سامنے بیٹھے ہوئے بزرگوں سے ہاتھ جوڑ کر عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سردار ٹیل نے جو وعدہ کیا تھا اس کو پورا کیا جانا چاہئے۔ وہ وعدہ انھوں نے ایزہم منسٹر کیا تھا۔ وہ کانگریس کے نیتا تھے۔ میرے بھی نیتا تھے۔ اس میں تمام طرح کے لوگ آئے تھے۔ جب انھوں نے راجہ ہارا جاؤں سے بات چیت کی تھی۔ انھوں نے یہ بھی فرمایا تھا کہ راجہ گولیار نے اتنا دھن دیا ہے۔ اتنی جائداد دی ہے کہ اگر اس کا سود لگایا جائے تو اس سو سے یہ سب کچھ ادا ہو سکتا ہے۔ انھوں نے خوشی سے یہ دھن دیا ہے اسکو میں تسلیم کرنا چاہئے۔

جنوں نے اس وقت پیپلز ورک اف فرہ لگایا تھا۔ ان کو تو آج گلے لگا رہے ہیں۔ اندر اور وہ آج ایکس ہیں۔ لیکن ان کو آپ گلے لگانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔ جب سردار ٹیل نے وعدہ کیا تھا ان کے سامنے صرف بدعاش راجہ نہیں تھے۔ جب آزادی کی لڑائی چل رہی تھی تو سردار ٹیل بھی اس میں شامل تھے۔ اور ہم بھی تھے۔ یہ لوگ تو نہیں تھے۔ میں معلوم ہے کہ اس جنگ آزادی میں مہاراجہ نا بھانے۔ مہاراجہ اور نے۔ مہاراجہ بیکانیر نے کھل کر پیسہ دیا تھا۔ اور انگریزوں کے خلاف جنگ لڑنے میں ہماری پوری مدد کی تھی۔ سہانہ کی تھی۔ انھوں نے کھل کر پیسہ انگریزوں کے خلاف آزادی کی لڑائی لڑنے کے لئے دیا تھا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سردار ٹیل کے سامنے یہ سب باتیں تھیں :

میں یہ بھی کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو روپیہ ان کو ملتا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ لاکھوں لوگوں کی قسمت وابستہ ہے۔ جو ملازم انھوں نے رکھے ہوئے تھے ان کو انھوں نے نکالا نہیں ہے۔ جب آپ جتنا کی

بات کہتے ہیں۔ تو یہ جو بے روزگاری پھیلے گی اس کو بھی آپ کو دیکھنا ہوگا۔

بی۔ کے۔ ڈی۔ ایک پولیٹیکل پارٹی ہے۔ اس نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ پرودی پرس جاری رہنے چاہئیں۔ یہ معمولی بات نہیں ہے۔ ہم جنونی دیتے ہیں کہ کوئی بھی ہمارے مقابلے میں آئے۔ ہم ثابت کر سکیں گے کہ کوئی ڈر نہیں ہے۔ ہم نے بھی الیکشن لڑنے میں جو زبان سردار پٹیل نے کی تھی وہ دیش کی زبان تھی اور اس کا آدرہ بنا چاہئے۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ ان کی قسمت کے ساتھ لاکھوں لوگوں کی قسمت وابستہ ہے۔ وہ بے کار ہو جائیں گے تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ ایماندار کسی سے بھی مجتہا ہوں کہ اگر یہ اتنی تعداد میں کامیاب ہو کر یہاں آئے ہیں تو اتنے گناہ کار نہیں ہیں۔

اس کا ایک ہی طریقہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ اور وہ یہ ہے جو کانڈھی جی نے بنایا تھا اور جس کا مذاق اڑایا جا رہا ہے۔ راجاؤں سے اپیل کی جائے کہ وہ والیٹرنری اس کو تھوڑے جتن کورٹ کو پرمٹ جاری ہو رہا ہے۔ اور صبح دہ تین لاکھ کے مالک ہو جاتے ہیں۔ رات کو کوٹا ملتا ہے اور صبح تین لاکھ کے مالک ہو جاتے ہیں ان راجاؤں سے تودہ چھوٹے راہب ہیں۔ آپ جوش میں آئیں آپ گھبرائیں نہیں۔ کانڈھی جی گھبراتے نہیں تھے۔ جو زبان دی تھی وہ پوری ہوتی چاہئے۔

SHRI PILOO MODY : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. (Interruption) Order, order. Shri Anantrao Patil.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmed-nagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask only two or three questions of the Home Minister. As I have a bad throat, I am not going to speak. After giving an assurance in this House, I would like to know whether the Home Minister has failed during his talks with the princes to find a solution. If the talks are inconclusive, till what stage

have the talks reached? Has the Government decided to wait till the outcome of the talks is known? Suppose the talks fail, then, what action do the Government contemplate to take immediately? If the demand in the resolution to abolish the privy purse by second October is not practicable, then is the Government prepared to bring in an amendment to the Constitution in the next session?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): मैं अपनी बात को प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ वहाँ से जब लंदन में महात्मा गांधी गोल मेज کانफ्रेंस में गए थे अपने साथियों को लेकर। उस समय जब स्वतंत्रता की बात गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजों के सामने रखी तो अंग्रेजों ने उनसे एक प्रश्न किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र गोल मेज کانफ्रेंस की उस कार्रवाई को पढ़ें और पुष्टि करें कि मेरी यह बात कहां तक सत्य है। अंग्रेजों ने पूछा कि अगर हम आपके देश को स्वतंत्र कर भी दें तो इन साठे पांच सौ देशी रियासतों का क्या होगा? गांधी जी एक क्षण के लिए चुप हो गए क्योंकि वह रियासतों का प्रतिनिधित्व अपनी ओर से नहीं कर सकते थे। सरोजनी बहन की ओर उन्होंने देखा। वह भी अकस्मात कोई उत्तर न दे सकीं। मालवीय जी भी कोई उत्तर नहीं दे सके। लेकिन गोल मेज کانफ्रेंस में गांधी जी के साथ जो प्रतिनिधि भारत से गए थे उनमें एक देशी रियासतों का प्रतिनिधि भी था। उसने बिना किसी संकोच के गोल मेज कांफ्रेंस में अपनी ओर से यह बात कही कि अगर सिर्फ देशी रियासतों की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता रुकी हुई है तो कल आप हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद करें, हम सारी रियासतों का भारत के अन्दर विलय कर देंगे। यह गोल मेज کانफ्रेंस के रिकार्ड पर है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे मित्र गोलमेज कांफ्रेंस के रिकार्ड को उठा कर देखें।

15 अगस्त, 1947 को जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, तो राजा-महाराजाओं की कसौटी की घड़ी

आई उन्होंने गोलमेज कांफ्रेंस में जो कुछ कहा था, वे शब्द ही शब्द थे, अथवा उनमें कोई व्यावहारिकता भी थी। उस समय सरदार पटेल जैसा एक कुशल व्यक्ति हमारे देश में था, जिस ने देशी रियासतों के विलय के सम्बन्ध में राजा महाराजाओं के सामने प्रस्ताव रखा। जिस समय हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, उस समय विभाजन के बाद भारत का क्षेत्रफल करीब साढ़े बारह लाख वर्गमील था, जिसमें से साढ़े आठ लाख वर्गमील का क्षेत्रफल देशी रियासतों में आ जाता था, अर्थात् सारे देश के क्षेत्रफल का 47 प्रतिशत देशी रियासतों में था। इसी प्रकार 31 करोड़ की जनसंख्या में से 8 करोड़ की आबादी देशी रियासतों में थी, अर्थात् कुल देश की जनसंख्या का 28 प्रतिशत देशी रियासतों में था।

ग्रंजों ने जिस कानून के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश को स्वतंत्रता दी, अगर देशी रजवाड़े उसका उपयोग करते, तो भारत के सामने इस प्रकार की समस्या पैदा हो जाती कि शायद हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता को पूरी तरह से सम्भाल भी न पाते। केवल एक ही देशी रियासत ऐसी रह गई थी, जिसको सरदार पटेल ने अपना हाथ नहीं लगाया या जिस पर सरदार पटेल की कलम नहीं लग सकी। किन कारणों से, उस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार कहती है कि वह देशी रियासत भारत का अभिन्न भाग है। लेकिन संविधानिक दृष्टि से उसमें कुछ न्यूनता है। उस अकेली देशी रियासत में पिछले 22 सालों में भारत सरकार को जो अरबों रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा है, 550 राजा-महाराजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में दी जाने वाली धनराशि शायद उसका पांचवां या दसवां हिस्सा भी नहीं होगी।

मैं अपने कथन की पुष्टि में संविधान सभा में सरदार पटेल के भाषण के अन्तिम पैराग्राफ को पढ़ना चाहूँगा, जो हमारी नैतिकता की भी कसौटी है, इस संसद् की भी कसौटी है और सरकार की भी। सरदार पटेल ने अपने भाषण में कहा :

“यदि शासकों के साथ शान्ति-वार्ता के फल-स्वरूप यह समझौता नहीं हो पाता, तो वे कितनी मुसीबतें खड़ी कर देते, इसका अनुमान आज नहीं लगाया जा सकता। हमें उनके साथ न्याय करना चाहिए; स्वयं को उनके स्थान पर रख कर उनके त्याग का मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए। शासकों ने तो अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर दिया है— अपनी शासन-सत्ता अन्तर्गत कर दी है तथा अपनी रियासतें भारत में विलय कर दी हैं। अब इन समझौतों के दूसरे भाग को पूरा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है अर्थात् इस ओर से आश्वस्त होना कि प्रिवी पर्स सम्बन्धी दी गई हमारी गारण्टी सच्ची उतरे। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा असफल होना एक विश्वासघात होगा और नयी व्यवस्था के सुस्थिरीकरण को काफ़ी आघात पहुँचायेगा।”

इस दृष्टि से नैतिकता के नाते भी हम बंधे हुए हैं। लेकिन यहां मैं एक विशेष बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे आश्वासन का, गृह मंत्री के आश्वासन का, सरकार के आश्वासन का और संविधान में दिये हुए आश्वासन का अपना एक मूल्य है। अगर यह सरकार अपने आश्वासनों के विपरीत कार्य करती है, तो उत्तर-प्रदेश में जमींदारों की जमींदारियों को लेकर उन्हें जो जमींदारी बांड दिये गये हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में कल सरकार यह निर्णय भी ले सकती है कि जमींदारी बांडज का जितना रुपया दे दिया, वह दे दिया, बाकी रुपया देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। परसों यह सरकार अपने करेन्सी नोटों पर लिखे हुए इस वायदे से भी मुकर सकती है कि “आई प्रामिस टु पे...” और उस स्थिति में उसके नोट कागज के पत्ते मात्र रह जाएंगे।

दुनिया के दूसरे देशों ने अरबों और खरबों रुपयों का ऋण इस देश को दे रखा है। अगर यह सरकार इस तरह अपने वचनों को भंग करने लगेगी, तो वे देश सोचने लगेंगे कि जब भारत

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सरकार अपने वायदों से इस तरह मुकर जाती है, तो क्या इस देश को ऋण देना चाहिए या नहीं।

मैं उन राजा-महाराजाओं को भी जानता हूँ, जिन्होंने संविधान में दी हुई सुविधाओं का कहीं-कहीं दुरुपयोग किया है लेकिन वे इक्के-दुक्के हैं। मैंने सदन में इस प्रश्न को कई बार उठाया है कि निज़ाम के हीरे-जवाहरात किस प्रकार टर्कों को भेज दिये गये हैं। इस समय मैं उसके बारे में खुलासा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो राजा-महाराजा संविधान में दी हुई इन सुविधाओं का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, उनके बारे में मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि—

“.....भूतपूर्व शासकों को निजी पैलियों की कर-मुक्त अदायगी को तथा उनके विशिष्ट विशेषाधिकारों को जारी रखने की, जो संविदा द्वारा तथा संविधान के अधीन उन्हें प्रत्याभूत हैं, भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर इस विषय में दिये गये बयानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समुचित जांच की जाये।”

अन्त में मैं फिर बलपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि नैतिक दृष्टि से हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य है कि सरदार पटेल ने जो आश्वासन दिया था, उस आश्वासन पर हम पूरे उतरें।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the whole question about the privileges and privy purse of the princes has been considered and examined many times on the floor of the House. On behalf of the Government, on more than two occasions I have made authoritative statements of government's policy in this matter. I heard this debate also with great interest and most of the arguments which were expressed before have been repeated. So, there is nothing particularly new in the debate as such though there was more vehemence, more emphasis and some people even introduced wrong excitement into the debate.

I would like to repeat what the position of the Government of India in this matter

is. Let me make it first of all clear that government has accepted in principle the abolition of privileges and privy purses. That position is made amply clear. But, at the same time, I would like to repeat what was said before, that we propose to do it; not only propose, we have held negotiations with the princes in this matter and I think it would be in the fitness of things that we continue these negotiations with them and ultimately arrive at a decision after these negotiations are concluded.

The purpose of negotiations is that we do not consider this move of abolition of privileges or privy purses as any action against a particular class of people. This is not something which is merely meant against the princes as such. We do consider them as a patriotic class of people. They have, at a certain stage of history, served the country. Many of them are natural leaders of the people also and as such they are representing the people in this hon. House. Even at the stage of drafting the Constitution they negotiated with the then Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a patriotic spirit. So, it is their due. Therefore, when we say that the privy purses and privileges must be abolished it is not that we want to go against certain commitments or certain promises made to them. It is not that we have forgotten what we have said. As Shri Vajpayee himself put it very aptly and pithily, there are certain compulsions of time and history. Things are moving in a different direction. Things are moving in a particular direction in this country and possibly it requires that the decisions that we took at a certain time should be reviewed, re-considered and re-shaped. The idea is not merely to deprive them of their purses. It has been explained during our negotiations with them that they should be given certain transitory allowances etc. Sir, as you know, I tried to hold certain negotiations with them. They could not be conclusive. At a certain stage we decided that these negotiations should better be held by our then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. Shri Desai has also held certain discussions with them. They are yet inconclusive and now it is proposed that these negotiations should be held at the highest level of the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Prime Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Prime Minister and the Home Minister also will be there.

A question was asked : what we would do if the negotiations failed. It would be a wrong thing to start with a spirit of failure. When we propose to hold negotiations with the princes, we have to think of success. Why think of failures and then think "what happens in case of failure ?"

I have no doubt the patriotic spirit, which prompted them to enter into negotiations and agreements with the Home Minister then, the same patriotism and the same spirit of national service would enthrust them to come to a certain agreement with the Government this time as well.

But, at the same time, I would like to make it clear that our idea is not to delay unduly the process. But these things cannot just be put into some sort of a very strict or strait-jacket of a time-table. As you know, these are negotiations which are of some complex nature. Our idea is not to delay the process of negotiations unduly. Our intentions are to complete this process, if possible, by the end of this year.

I would, therefore, request the House, taking the Government's very categorical position in this matter and thinking that we are trying to solve a very important issue and a very complex issue in a spirit of understanding, that the time factor should not be made too much of. I would, therefore, request the Mover of the Resolution, Shri Rabi Ray, and his partymen to consider this question in this national perspective and agree to withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This was the shortest speech of his career.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस में जो सदस्य लोग भाग लिए हैं उनको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या वजह है कि जिसके लिए मैंने यह संकल्प सदन के सामने रखा। असल में मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सदन में जो राजा-महाराजा लोग सदस्य हैं इनके खिलाफ कोई व्यक्तिगत द्वेष हमारा नहीं था और न ही है।

लेकिन हम कुछ मूल्यों के लिए, कुछ वैल्यूज के लिए यह सवाल उठाए हैं और इस बहस से एक चीज साफ हो गई कि जब से हमारे देश को एक गणराज्य करके घोषित किया, मैं वाजपेयी जी से कहूँगा कि जब से एक रिपब्लिक के रूप में इसकी घोषणा हो गई तब से हर एक नागरिक में समानता आ गई तो फिर जिस तरीके से राजा-महाराजाओं को निजी कोष और विशेष सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप और सदन के सब लोग हमारे साथ इसमें सहमत होंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज जैसे दो तरह के नागरिक हैं—एक हैं राजा-महाराजा जिनको संविधान में, कानून में, सरकार के हुक्मनामा में, विशेष सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं और पिछले 22 साल में मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि निजी कोष के जरिए 105 करोड़ रुपया इन राजा-महाराजाओं को दिया गया है तो मैं चव्हाण साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ और प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहां गयी उनकी रैडिकल इमेज, कहां गई उनकी समाजवादी चिन्तनधारा ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो आदमी हिन्दुस्तान से सामन्तशाही को खत्म करना नहीं चाहता, राजा-महाराजाओं को जो विशेष सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं उनको खत्म करना नहीं चाहता वह कहां गणतंत्रवादी है, समाजवादी तो दूर रहा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी की जो नई तस्वीर बनी है कि वह समाजवाद चाहती हैं, यह थोड़ी है, नकली है और संकीर्ण है। यह कोई समाजवाद नहीं चाहती हैं, यह लोगों को धोखे में रखना चाहती हैं यह कहकर कि वह समाजवाद चाहती हैं। इन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण बैंकों का करके एक अच्छा काम किया और इसके लिए आर्दिनेंस जारी किया। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि इतने दिन की बहस के बाद और कांग्रेस के ए० आई० सी० सी० के अधिवेशन में प्रस्ताव करने के बाद जिसको आज दो साल बीत चुके हैं, दो साल पहले उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया था और अभी भी चव्हाण साहब में हिम्मत नहीं है कि कोई निदिष्ट अवधि वह इसके लिए बांध दें कि

[श्री रवि राय]

जिसके अन्दर वह यह चीज करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे प्रस्ताव में जो आखिरी हिस्सा था जिसको कि यह खुद कांग्रेसी नेता लोग कह रहे हैं कि गांधी जी की शताब्दी हम लोग मना रहे हैं, तो यह अच्छा होता कि इस साल 2 अक्टूबर को जिस दिन गांधी जी की शताब्दी का वर्ष शुरू होता है उस दिन यह संकल्प करते कि हम यह जो असमानता है, गरीबी है, गैर बराबरी है हिन्दुस्तान के भिन्न-भिन्न नागरिकों में उसको खत्म करेंगे। मैं आपकी और इस सदन की खिदमत में गांधी जी का एक वाक्य पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। आप सब जानते हैं कि एक नया संदेश लेकर वह हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में आए थे। 1916 में काशी विश्वविद्यालय की सभा में जिस सभा में वायसराय और राजे-महाराजे लोग मौजूद थे उस सभा में राजे-महाराजों को सामने देखकर गांधी जी कहते हैं, यह पुस्तक भारत सरकार द्वारा छपी हुई है, गांधी जी का यह वाक्य है :

"I now introduce you to another scene. His Highness the Maharajah who presided over our deliberations spoke about the poverty of India. Other speakers laid great stress upon it. But what did we witness in the great *pandal* in which the foundation ceremony was performed by the Viceroy? Certainly, a most gorgeous show, an exhibition of jewellery which made a splendid feast for the eyes of the greatest jeweller who chose to come from Paris. I compare with the richly bedecked noblemen the millions of the poor. And I feel like saying to these noblemen: "There is no salvation for India unless you strip yourselves of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India." ("Hear, hear" and Applause)"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 1916 का गांधी जी का कथन है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आगे चलकर गांधी जी ने जिस तरीके से गरम भाषण दिए उसको सुनकर एनी बेसेंट को कहना पड़ा कि गांधीजी आप रुक जाइए और गांधीजी बोलते रहे। यह रेकार्ड की बात है। गांधीजी के

शब्दों से सब राजा-महाराजा जो उस सभा में मौजूद थे वे सभा छोड़कर चले गए। मैं यह इसलिए सदन की खिदमत में पेश कर रहा हूँ कि चव्हाण साहब, श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी और जो कांग्रेस वाले मौजूद हैं वे सुन लें कि 1916 से गांधीजी ने गैर बराबरी और आर्थिक विषमता जो हमारे देश में है उसके खिलाफ आवाज बुलन्द की थी। जो सदस्य करारनामे की नजीर देना चाहते हैं मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उन आदमियों में से हूँ और लेनिन के उस कथन पर विश्वास रखता हूँ कि जो साम्राज्यवादियों से करारनामे राजाओं के हुए थे उनको खत्म करना चाहिए था लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि पार्टिशन को मान करके यह सरकार हिम्मत खो चुकी थी और आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आज का जो दिन है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप महाराष्ट्र से आये हैं और खुद चव्हाण साहब महाराष्ट्र से आये हैं, आज के दिन का बड़ा ऐतिहासिक महत्व है, आज तिलक जयन्ती है और सत्याग्रह दिवस भी है। आज के दिन गांधी जी ने दुनिया में जहाँ गैर बराबरी है, जहाँ असमानता है, जहाँ अन्याय है उसके खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए सत्याग्रह का अस्त्र हमको दिए थे और इसलिए 1921 से आज के दिन को हम सत्याग्रह दिवस के रूप में मना रहे हैं। आज ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण दिवस पर इस विषय पर बहस हो रही है। लेकिन मैं तो बड़ा निराश हुआ। मैं चाहता था कि चव्हाण साहब जो हमारे प्रस्ताव का सबसे अच्छा अवधि निर्धारित करने वाला अंश था उसको वह मानें लेकिन वह उन्होंने नहीं माना। इसलिए मैं दोबारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस जो नारा दे रही है समाजवाद को कायम करने के लिए वह थोथा है, नकली है और उसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन हमारे संकल्प को मान ले। यह सगुण प्रस्ताव है।

निर्गुण प्रस्ताव नहीं है। चव्हाण साहब की तरह निर्गुण प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इसमें कहा गया है कि 2 अक्टूबर तक गांधी जी की जन्म शताब्दी के अन्दर इस प्रस्ताव को मानें और इसके लिए

बिल लाया जाय कि राजाओं का जो निजी भत्ता है उसको खत्म किया जाय ।

इसलिए मैं इस पर जोर देता हूँ । मैं प्रस्ताव को वापस लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ क्योंकि यह सिद्धांत का सवाल है, यह मूल्यों का सवाल है, यह हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत करने का सवाल है । इसलिए मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सदन बहुमत से हमारे प्रस्ताव को पारित करके सदन की और गणतंत्र की गरिमा की रक्षा करेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments. First I will dispose them of and then I will come to the main Resolution.

There is an amendment (No. 1) moved by Shri Supakar.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: I withdraw it.

The amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, there are amendments Nos. 2 and 3 moved by Shri Ranjeet Singh.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): I do not press them. I accept the Government's stand and I withdraw them.

The Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Amendment No. 4. Is Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri pressing it?

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put Amendment No. 4, moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That in the resolution,—

for “is against the democratic and egalitarian principles enshrined in the Constitution”

substitute—

“guaranteed to them by compact and under the Constitution be properly examined taking into account the statements made in the matter by the Government of India from time to time”. (4)

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is Mr. Ranjeet Singh pressing his amendment?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: I would like to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 7 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Partap Singh.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH (Simla): I would also like to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 8 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sheo Narain.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): I would also like to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 9 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri. Amendment No. 10.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं वापस लेना चाहता हूँ ।

Amendment No. 10 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I put the main Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is :

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"This House is of opinion that the continuation of tax-free payment of privy purses to the former rulers of Indian States and of special privileges is against the democratic and egalitarian principles enshrined in the Constitution, and therefore recommends to the Government to

take all necessary steps, both executive and legislative, to complete the abolition of these payments, subject to an outright rehabilitation lump-sum payment of seven times the annual privy purse amount or a sum of one million rupees, whichever is smaller, by the 2nd October, 1969."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 12

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Atam Das, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh,
Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Haldar, Shri K.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra

AYES

Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Madbukar, Shri K. M.
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Jageshwar
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.

[17.07 Hrs.]

Ramji Ram, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Ramavater
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Ankineedu, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Birla, Shri R. K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brij Raj-Singh-Kotah, Shri
Brijendra Singh, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dhrangadhra, Shri Srirajji
Megh Sajji
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Divedi, Shri Nagashwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hari Krishna, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jahdav, Shri V. N.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamble, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karni Singh, Dr.
Kavade, Shri B. R.

Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant
Singh
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mody, Shri Piloos

Mohamed Imam, Shri J.	Ram Swarup, Shri	Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri	Rana, Shri M. B.	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Randhir Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rane, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao	Ranga, Shri	Sheth, Shri T. M.
Muthusami, Shri C.	Ranjeet Singh, Shri	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Naghnor, Shri M. N.	Rao, Shri Jagannath	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Naik, Shri G. C.	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Naik, Shri R. V.	Reddi, Shri G. S.	Singh, Shri D. V.
Nayar, Shri K. K.	Reddy, Shri M. N.	Singh, Shri J. B.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala	Reddy, Shri R. D.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.	Solanki, Shri P. N.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Pant, Shri K. C.	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Sonavane, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri	Sambasivam, Shri	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Parthasarathy, Shri	Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Suraj Bhan, Shri
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Sursingh, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sen, Shri P. G.	Swaran Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri S. D.	Sethi, Shri P. C.	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Sethuraman, Shri N.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Patodia, Shri D. N.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	Tula Ram, Shri
Prasad, Shri Y. A.	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Shah, Shri T. P.	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Shambhu Nath, Shri	Vajpayee Shri Atal Bihari
Rajani Devi, Shrimati	Shankaranand, Shri B.	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Rajasekharan, Shri	Sharda Nand, Shri	Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Ram, Shri T.	Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup	Vidarthi, Shri R. S.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar	Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes—33, Noes—176.

The motion was negatived

17.09 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI *in the Chair.*]

RESOLUTION RE : NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE, GENERAL INSURANCE, etc.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I beg to move :

“This House resolves that in order to achieve socialistic pattern of society which is the declared policy of the Government necessary steps such as: (a) nationalisation of foreign trade, general insurance and steel industry ; (b) taking over of all foreign investment in India ; (c) fixing

of ceiling on urban property ; and (d) eradication of black money through demonetisation of the currency be taken by the Government without any further delay.”

The resolution which I have moved is as a result of...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I raise a constitutional objection.

Before she proceeds I would like to press my constitutional objection. It is the fashion to-day for the Congress to run faster than the Communist.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : What is the point of order ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have a right to object on constitutional grounds.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : There is no point of order.

*Shri Madhu Limay also recorded his vote for 'AYES' :

सभापति महोदय : कोई भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न जो उपस्थित किया जाये तो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उपस्थित करने वाले सदस्य को उसके सम्बन्ध में जो धारार्य हैं उनका उल्लेख करना चाहिए। तभी वह अपनी बात उपस्थित कर सकता है। चूँकि माननीय सदस्य ने किसी धारा का उल्लेख नहीं किया है इसलिए यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There is no point in overruling in a constitutional objection. I am going to quote the relevant articles which hit this Resolution.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Let him go to court.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am not going to take it lying down like this. This is opposed to articles 19, 14 and 31.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Does he think this is the Supreme Court ?

सभापति महोदय : लोबो प्रभु जी, जैसा मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया, कोई भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने से पहले, किस धारा के अन्तर्गत आप उसको उठा रहे हैं, उसका उल्लेख करना चाहिए। उस धारा का उल्लेख करने के उपरान्त ही आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा सकते हैं। पहले आप उस धारा का उल्लेख कीजिए।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have written to you. I have a right to raise this point of constitutional objection. I am raising it under rule 376. Every proposal of the brave and fair lady is opposed to the Constitution.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Ruper) : He can only oppose its admission ; he cannot go into the merits. He should not misbehave.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : What is the misbehaviour in this ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Her first proposal is to nationalise foreign trade...

सभापति महोदय : यदि आप इसकी मेरिट्स पर जाना चाहते हैं तो जिस समय भाषण का अवसर आयेगा, उस समय आप इसकी मेरिट्स को डिस्कस कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए यह अवसर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इसको रूल आउट करता हूँ। ...व्यवधान...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am against the admission of this Resolution because it is unconstitutional.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Obey the Constitution, obey the Chair.

सभापति महोदय : आज की जो कार्यसूची है उसमें यह प्रस्ताव है। कार्यसूची के लिए जो प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किये जाते हैं उनको माननीय उपाध्यक्ष तथा जो लोकसभा का सचिवालय है वह, वह प्रस्ताव संविधान के अनुकूल है या नहीं, उसका पहले से निरीक्षण कर लेते हैं। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष ने इसको जो स्वीकार किया है, यह संविधान के अन्तर्गत है इसीलिए स्वीकार किया है। यदि आपको इसका विरोध करना है तो भाषण के समय कर सकते हैं, इस समय इसका विरोध नहीं कर सकते।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am grateful to you for giving the ruling that you have given. I have brought this resolution because my name came in the ballot...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : ...and did not know what else to do.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The hon. Member who is indulging in this kind of gimmicks is not going to enhance the prestige of himself or of his party.

We were being abused by Members to my right, many of them, that we were not implementing the promises that we had made. That is why I thought it fit, on my own behalf and on behalf of my party

to bring this resolution before the House as a step in the direction of fulfilling the aspirations of not only the Congress Party but also the people of this country.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli): Then you must stick to it and not withdraw ultimately.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Every moment in history is a fleeting moment. You will remember that the All India Congress Committee of which I happen to be a member endorsed a ten point programme for the 1967 elections. We have made some clear cut commitments in that ten point programme and many of those points find a place in my resolution. Those ten points are: social control of banking institutions—we have gone beyond it nationalisation of general insurance, commoditywise, progressive state trading in exports and imports; state trading in food-grains; expansion of co-operatives; regulated removal of monopolies; provision of minimum needs to the community; regulate unearned incements in urban land values; roral works programme and land reforms; and the last point was about the privileges of ex-rulers which included privy purses.

श्री मधु लिमये (मृगेर): अभी क्या किया आपने ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अभी आपके दल ने क्या किया ? ... व्यवधान ...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I did not want to mention the fate of the earlier resolution because impatience, in place of reason and wisdom, harms a good cause.

... (व्यवधान) ...

When Mr. Chavan announced that by December, 1969 the talks would be concluded, we know we have taken a decision and we shall stand by that decision. They should have withdrawn their resolution. If they did not do so and wanted to take political advantage for the good of their party alone not caring for the national opinion on these issues, I am sorry for them.

श्री रवि राय : इसी तरह की नेशनल ओपीयनियन आप क्रिएट करते हैं

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): आपकी क्या ओपीनियन है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आपकी ओपीनियन है या नहीं, मुझे पता नहीं। आप मास्को से पूछकर आइये। ये मास्को से पूछकर नहीं आये हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

They have not asked the opinion of Moscow. In the same spirit the Bangalore session of the AICC passed that resolution and it was accepted by Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, whatever may have happened to the methods. There can be difference of opinion on the methods.

But it does indicate that those very principles were reiterated in that note. Since then there is a definite change in the mood of the party and the country as a whole and I feel that this is not a temporary phenomenon. It has become a force in the country. I do not know whether we may be able to carry it with us or not. We shall set the destiny of the history that is being written today. This has created a definite change of mood in the country which is being reflected in the party as a whole. Each moment in history is fleeting, precious, unique. Some moments stand out as the moments of beginning. I do not consider it as the moment of the end. It is the moment of beginning in which I believe that the course of history will shape into a situation which will be the guideline for decades and possibly for centuries. This country has been put into a mood which the country cannot survive without socialism. This country, in order to progress and thrive, has to follow a faster pace of socialism.

Forces are now converging in history which make us aware of our obligations. If we are not aware of our obligations, we are all going to be destroyed in the process because the forces of history are trying to dominate us now. We have to catch that movement and if we can catch that movement, we go forward and if we are not able to catch that movement we are likely to be drowned.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Why do I say so? Even Dr. Gadgil has said that in spite of all the plans that we have formulated and implemented, and even before the inception of the first Plan, it has been shown that the gap between the rich and the poor has been growing. The gap between the rich and the poor has been growing for the last 15 years. The awareness of time and the placing and the environment do country and today, the awareness is an overpowering awareness.

I would like to quote what Dr. Mettle said in this country. I read his book on foundations of economy and Indian economy.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Wisdom dawned.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Yes; wisdom dawned. It will never dawn on you. Dr. Mettle said :

"Inequality relates to the power structure in Indian society. There is inequality; there is no doubt about it. The Plan has not shown how economic development should be guided in order to create greater equality. The hard core of the policy did not try to relate the objectives but to be the general goal of fiscal and economic action."

The hard core of the Plan never indicated that there should be the process of the Plan which should be reoriented towards greater equality. It was only a Plan of financial action and economic decision. That was the end of the means of the Plan. I can understand economic action and fiscal policies to be used as an end but the objective of social transformation was never given as a plank for these three Plans. These are not my words; these are the words of Dr. Mettle when he talked to Dr. Gadgil, and Dr. Mettle has gone through the Indian conditions and then given out these observations.

Therefore, I think that at this moment, we must discuss this. This is the forum and I have brought this resolution to create a climate for open debate. This is the House which is for open debate. (*Interruption*) They do not believe it, but this is the House for open debate.

AN HON. MEMBER : Withdraw it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Whether I withdraw it or do not withdraw it, it is for open debate in the House. But they do not believe in it. But this is the only way we can preserve the democratic tradition in this country; they might be shying of the debate. I am not. If not today, but tomorrow or the day after, this debate will bring us nearer our objective and nearer our goal. But they do not believe it and they do not understand it. (*Interruption*) I know whose stooges they are and why they are interrupting. They should keep their mouths shut if they do not want to expose themselves further. As I said, forces are converging—

SHRI NAMBIAR : What is the secret ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : No secret; it is an open talk. This mood of the country represents India's deepest aspirations and a realisation that they can be realised an awareness has been felt in this country. Today we see it. We see it today very much. We cannot remain but to be infected by it. A spiralling pace of change has taken place in this country for 20 years, and a new generation has come. Therefore, it allows us, persons like you and persons like all of us, to contemplate, to realise, to assess and reassess that this is the period when we can make an advance which would otherwise take years. I have brought this debate in order to shorten the years and not to lengthen the years. The hon. Members realise that time has become the most impatient factor in the Indian climate today. It is a fact that time is running against us and we have to catch up with time. Probably, Sir, in the earlier years we were running and time was running behind us. Now the difference is that time is running against us and we have to run with the time. That is why we have to widen the horizon for socialist forces and not totalitarian forces. We have to rediscover ourselves, and there is no shame in me when I say that even if at this age of my life or anybody else's life if a person or an institution rediscovers that is a matter of strength and not weakness to this organisation.

I would like to remind hon. Members that this party passed a resolution. It is not a revolutionary step that they have taken. We had taken those steps before. We had

promised this country, not today but in 1931 in the Karachi Congress, when we took the pledge for independence, and with total independence we declared before this country in 1931 that we would like it to go on record that we favoured a fixed ceiling on individual income to be lowered by stages to twenty times the nation's minimum. We also declared that the State should control key industries and services. We reiterated those desires again in 1948 and 1956. I would certainly say and admit that the dichotomy of pretensions and accomplishments has been our greatest weakness. I do not deny it. I accept as a member of the party that we have promised the people, people took us by faith, people have given us immense love and affection, but the dichotomy, that we created has been to a certain extent our undoing. Therefore, with the policy that we ordained, that we decided upon to act, we did not act. Certainly, therefore a name was given to us—not a very palatable name—and we were described as a Janus-like character who really says much but does nothing. That is why I say if this kind of awareness has been indicated in the Prime Minister's note and in this resolution why should I be ashamed about it. The realisation comes to human beings (*Interruption*). Sir, they might be super human beings, I do not claim parity with them, or they may be devils and I do not claim parity with them. This institution being an institution of human beings I would certainly say that we have realised that despite our resolutions we have the inspiration to live and contribute for the fight for a life worth living for and to fight against the enemies of human happiness. We have not united ourselves and our goals are still distant.

That is why I have come back with this resolution to bring all of us nearer to the goal. I think this is the time because for the first time—it might be an accident, deliberate or otherwise—it cannot be denied that today we are standing on the crossroads and from there we have to create a new image shaping the destiny of this country. That is why we are standing today. If we succeed, and I am sure we will succeed, we can take ourselves away from the personality. They have really bedevilled the political life of this country.

सभापति महोदय : क्या सदस्या महोदय दो तीन मिनट में समाप्त कर सकेंगी ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं अगली बार बोलूंगी। दो तीन मिनट में समाप्त नहीं कर सकूंगी।

सभापति महोदय : तब आप अगली बार बोलें। अब हम आधे घंटे की चर्चा लेते हैं। एक बात का ध्यान रखा जाए। यहां सदन में शान्ति बनाये रखने के लिए मैं आर्डर के स्थान पर आदर शब्द का प्रयोग करता हूँ तो केवल इसलिए कि आदर करें आप संविधान का, आदर करें अपना, आदर करें इस सदन का और आदर करें उन लोगों का जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व आप यहां पर करते हैं। इससे सदन की शान्ति बनी रहेगी।

17-30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION INDUSTRIAL LICENSING POLICY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this half an hour discussion arises out of the answer given by the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs to a certain question raised by Shri Ram Avtar Sharma and others regarding the reports of the Enquiry Committee appointed to go into the industrial licensing policy. They have made a very voluminous document, after going extensively into the entire problem in its various facets connected with industrial licensing. I have tried to go through the pages of this voluminous book and the impression that I gather is that this apparatus which we have set up, the apparatus of industrial licensing, seems to have achieved nothing except all that it was supposed to avoid. One wonders whether our objectives could have been well-achieved, objectives which the industrial licensing was supposed to achieve could have been better achieved by our non-operating the industrial licensing machinery.

The main drawbacks in the industrial development of our country, if one was to make an objective assessment, can be broadly be found to be four. These four maladies

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

have plagued our industrial development. The first and foremost one, to which Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has also made a reference, is our failure to eradicate the huge disparity in wealth between the rich and the poor. The first severe drawback and malady is the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few or the absence of wide diffusion of industrial enterprises. The second serious drawback is inadequate industrial activities in certain essential areas on one side and, on the other, idle capacities of industrial units which have been licensed unpragmatically. Thirdly, there is an imbalance in the industrial growth, first vis-a-vis industries and also vis-a-vis region. Fourthly, there is the extremely unsatisfactory industrial growth production-wise, employment-wise and export-wise.

The irony of fate is that the report in terms categorically and unequivocally says that the way the entire industrial licensing has been worked it was never the purpose, it was never the objective of industrial licensing to overcome any of the four maladies or drawbacks which have plagued the industrial progress of our country.

It is my respectful submission that one is pained to read through the pages of this report, when the authors of this report point out that the government persistently failed to give any guidelines, they have failed to give any indications, they failed to give any directions; in fact, it goes to the extent of saying that no social or economic objective as such was laid down while laying down the policy or while working upon the industrial licensing. In fact if one were to read through the report carefully and try to analyse it, one would find that there is an extremely scathing indictment of the entire Government working and the severe lapses of Government so far as licensing is concerned.

I will briefly refer to a few lines in this report. One would be startled to find these observations, these findings of facts by the Committee. On page 384 in paragraph 8.02 they observe :—

“We have already pointed out that while the general objective of preventing concentration of economic power and mono-

polistic tendencies was emphasised on a number of occasions from 1948 onwards, no specific instruction was given that the licensing authorities should keep this purpose in view. Our studies show that licensing in the earlier years was guided far more by technological than by economic, leave alone social, considerations. It may, therefore, not be considered surprising that during a large part of the period of our inquiry, not only was no attempt made to use licensing to prevent the further growth of the Larger Industrial Houses, but the process actually worked in their favour.”

Further they observe :—

“However, for reasons that we have already discussed in the previous Chapters, the licensing system as it actually worked could not ensure the development of industries mainly according to Plan priorities. The lack of clarity about plan targets and their implications in terms of creation of capacity.”

The last observation of this paragraph is :—

“Licensing failed to prevent the growth of capacity in less essential industries; and it could not be expected directly to ensure the creation of capacity in the more essential ones.”

I beg to draw your kind attention to the very salient fact that while we have been working for the last one and a half decade to implement the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, this Committee finds that while implementing industrial licensing we never laid down any social or economic objectives before us. This Committee strangely finds fault with the system of licensing, the inherent drawback and defects in the system of licensing as well as in the actual implementation and working of licensing. Still, it is strange that it takes an extremely doctrinaire approach of the matter and says that with certain modifications nonetheless we must again vigorously reimpose licensing even in some of the industries which have been delicensed as though, they seem to consider, with these modifications a miracle would be achieved and the entire licensing system which has brought so much havoc to the country, which has created, according to

them, such monopoly and such deep concentration of power, would nonetheless stand remedied merely if we were to accept their modifications.

I accept the very grave concern which the Committee has shown in this report about the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few companies. They have viewed with the utmost concern this tendency on the part of some large companies to acquire more and more licences. They acquired 66.03 per cent licences. But whose fault is it? They have not tried to analyse as to where exactly the fault lay. They have given in details cases out of number as to how one business house manipulated to see that the other man was stifled in getting licences and they were given licences and how the cream was taken by manoeuvring and manipulation in the licensing system by this big business house. Strangely they still want to persist in licensing.

I know that in the reply which the Minister gave on 22nd July, 1969, he stated that Government had not yet studied this report. It is a very voluminous document and it will take quite some time for the Government to go through this. Still I should like to know a few matters from Government so far as they relate to findings of facts because the Minister has to make his position clear in respect of facts, not with respect to anything in the future but something which has already happened. Therefore the first question which I should like to know is whether the Government's industrial licensing was a device to implement the industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 or not. They have stated that if at all we have observed that resolution it is in its breach and not in its compliance or observance.

My second question is may I know whether the Government accepts the findings of facts in the report that Government has totally failed to give proper guide-lines and instructions and has failed to exercise proper supervision over appropriate authorities to achieve Government's avowed economic and social objectives through industrial licensing. They seem to point out that there was persistent failure of the Government to lay down any guidelines or to give any instructions to the authorities concerned which

could achieve the economic and social objectives of Government.

My third question is, when faulty licensing is responsible for concentration of economic power and for creating large industrial capacities and great potential in the hands of what is described in the report as large industrial sector or large business houses alone and has stifled the diffusion of industrial enterprise, as a fact found by the Committee, will not the Government again be taking risks of creating fresh monopolies if the present de-licensed industries were brought back in the industrial licensing sector?

As reported in the *Times of India* dated 27th July, 1969, is it correct that after de-licensing of certain industries, there has been a marked increase in the industrial production and productivity of such de-licensed industries?

Lastly, may I know whether Government is thinking in terms of establishing a new managerial cadre in the all-India services who could be trained to act as Government directors in a joint sector as recommended by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for the anxiety he has given expression to after he has gone through the report of the Committee. But, as he has pointed out himself, it is very difficult for one to go through the voluminous report and come to a decision straightway. I shall have no hesitation in confessing that it has not been possible for me to complete the reading of the entire report. I have been doing my best and, on the basis of what has been done by us, we are also sending notes to various other Ministries which are concerned with these matters.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur): Let himr reply after proper reading of the report.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It will take sometime before we have completed the reading of the report, before we have had the

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

comments from the various Ministries and Planning Commission and placed all those matters before the Government for decisions. Therefore, it will not be proper for me to go into detailed discussion of the report itself. I am sure the hon. Member will also agree with me that a Half-an-Hour discussion is not the proper method of discussing such a voluminous report. After the Government have taken decisions in these matters, we shall certainly give sufficient time to the hon. Members to give their observations with regard to what is contained in the report and also with regard to such decisions as Government have taken in these matters. I hope he will agree with me that if this is the purpose of the discussion, this should not be raised in the form of a Half-an-Hour discussion. I think, it will be futile for me to state at this stage, in regard to our Industrial Policy Resolution, to what extent it has been implemented.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That is not my question. I knew the difficulties involved in going through such a voluminous report. If you consider my questions carefully, they are not on the report as such. They are general questions vis-a-vis our industrial licensing policy.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: If the hon. Member wants replies to the three or four questions which he has raised, I can say that our Industrial Policy Resolution has two objectives in view: one is the satisfactory industrial growth expansion in our country and the second objective, together with that, is that while the industrial production goes on we should see that undue influence and concentration of power and control of the means of production in the hands of a few persons are avoided. It is between these two objectives that we have to see the licensing system and various other policy matters which have to be thought of.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: He has not been fair to me. My question was clear, whether industrial licensing was a device to implement the Industrial Policy Resolution. I do not want to know what was the Industrial Policy Resolution and what it sought to achieve. My question was: was this a device to implement the Industrial Policy Resolution or not?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It was one of the devices—because there are many other devices also—to carry out the Industrial Policy Resolution.

The Second question was whether we were going to accept the findings. I have already said that it will be difficult for me to give any views at this stage when I have myself not completed the study of the report, and that this will be discussed later on.

Then he has asked as to what will be our policy with regard to licensing. There also, we have to take into consideration not only the report submitted by the Industrial Policy Licensing Enquiry Committee but also the views expressed with regard to this matter by the various other bodies—Monopolies Inquiry Commission, Hazare Committee, and even the Planning Commission which has recently dealt with it in their Draft Fourth Five Year Plan. Taking all these things into consideration, Government will have to decide to what extent the Policy will have to be carried out or will have to be modified or will have to be given up.

His fourth question is whether some of the industries which were delicensed have shown increased production. May I submit that it is not so in all the cases? Take, for instance, the paper industry which has been delicensed. I have seen very little attempt on the part of the paper industry to go in for increased production and to go in for production which would meet our requirement in 1972 or 1973 and beyond that. Cement has also been delicensed, but I find very little attempt on the part of the private enterprise to have cement in areas where there is deficiency. But, in some industries, it has helped. Therefore, I cannot say that, because of delicensing, everywhere the result has been good. On the other hand, the other day, the representatives of manufacturers of sewing machines came and told me that I should withdraw the delicensing in regard to the manufacture of sewing machines because they were apprehending that there would be competition from outside companies and they particularly mentioned the name of Singer Company. I told them that even now what was happening was that the machines manufactured by one indigenous company were being handed over

to the Singer people and they put the mark as 'Merritt' and sell them as Singer machines though they were being indigenously manufactured and when I asked them they said that they had to do it because of competition from Usha. There are a large number of complicated questions here and these cannot be answered now.

When this matter is discussed, I shall keep all these facts in view; there will be an opportunity for me and also for the hon. members to give expression to our views when the matter is discussed.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, जो इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग इक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें जो रिक्मेंडेशन्स हैं, मैंने थोड़ी पढ़ी है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उसमें जो रिक्मेंडेशन्स दी गई हैं वह काफी अच्छी रिक्मेंडेशन्स हैं और सरकार को उनका स्वागत करना चाहिए। इससे पहले माननीय कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी आई थी। उसने भी कुछ बातें कही थी। मैं सरकार की तरफ से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं वे गलती कर रहे हैं, वे लूट रहे हैं, उन्हीं को दोष दिया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इन सब चीजों में जो कन्सर्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ हुआ है उसको देखा जाये, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने दो आब्जेक्टिव बताये वे बहुत अच्छे हैं, मैं भी उनको स्वीकार करता हूँ लेकिन उन दो आब्जेक्टिवज के पूरा न होने के लिए अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है तो यह सरकार है क्योंकि नीति आपके पास थी। कैसे किसको दें, किसको न दें, उसकी नीति बनाना आपके हाथ में था और आप उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। मेरा तो कहना यह है कि यह एक साजिश थी जिसमें यह सरकार, वह वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट जो बिग हाउसेज हैं और बड़े बड़े सीनियर आफिसर्स तीनों ने मिल कर यह कांस्पिरेसी की जिसका परिणाम है कि जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं वे बड़े बनते गए और जो छोटे और बड़े के बीच की खाई है वह बढ़ती गई। अभी भी जो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा

कि जो प्रोग्रेसिव इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं उनको दिया जायेगा। अब प्रोग्रेसिव की परिभाषा क्या है? जो आपके पास आपके दरवाजे पर चला गया वह प्रोग्रेसिव हो गया। उसी तरीके से यह चीज भी है। मेरा यह ख्याल है कि अगर इक्वायरी कराई जाये तो यह सरकार उसके लिए जिम्मेदार पाई जायेगी।

इस सिलसिले में मैं तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि कन्सर्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ को रोकने के लिए, यह कोई पहली रिक्मेंडेशन नहीं है, आपने कहा कि यह आपका पुराना आब्जेक्टिव है तो इसको कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या स्पेसिफिक स्टेप्स उठाने वाली है और क्या सरकार हर 6 महीने में क्या स्टेप्स उठाये उसकी स्टाक-टर्किंग करके सदन के सामने रखेगी कि ये-ये कदम हमने उठाये हैं और यह-यह लाभ हुआ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल है कि जो कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं उनको सस्ता करने के लिए जो आपकी लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी है वह उसमें क्या मदद कर सकती है? और इस रिपोर्ट में जो कैटेगरी बनाई गई है इंडस्ट्रीज की तो क्या आप देखेंगे कि एक ही कैटेगरी के जो बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं उनको उसी कैटेगरी के इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेन्स मिलें, सब कैटेगरीज के न मिलें, इस मिश्रित को आप मानते हैं या नहीं?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए, उनको फ्रैसिलिटीज देने के लिए, वह चूँकि बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज के साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते, तो उनको मदद करने के लिए तैयार है? उसके लिए वह क्या करना चाहते हैं?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय की जो दिक्कत है वह हम लोगों की भी दिक्कत है क्योंकि अभीतक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को नहीं मिली है। अभी जो सवाल हम पूछ रहे हैं वह कुछ साधारण सवाल होंगे जैसे कि मंत्री महोदय ने भी सात्वै साहब के

[श्री रवि राय]

सवाल का साधारण ढंग से उत्तर दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, असल में पिछले बीस बाइस साल का जो अनुभव रहा है और हमारी आर्थिक नीतियों में जो खामियां रही हैं, बाबजूद इसके कि इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन 1956 में पास हुआ था, उसके लिए पार्लियामेंट की अनुमति होते हुए भी और सरकार की जो बुनियादी नीति थी जो नेशनल पालिसी थी कि कुछ कारखानों और उद्योग-धंधों का लाइसेंस व्यक्तिगत पूंजीपतियों को हम नहीं देंगे, इस सबके होते हुए भी यह जाहिर है कि यह नीति पारित होने के बाद भी सरकार इस तरह के लाइसेंस जिनको सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में देना चाहिए था वह सरकार ने खुद माना है कि व्यक्तिगत पूंजीपतियों को दिए गए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह हजारों कमेटी रिपोर्ट है, दत्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, मानोपली इन्क्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, यह हमको आर्थिक जीवन में गैर बराबरी और असमानता की नज़ीर देती है और ये कहती है कि हम गैर बराबरी बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। तो इन तीन मूल्यवान रिपोर्टों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार आर्थिक नीतियों में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन, मुकम्मिल परिवर्तन करना चाहती है जिसके चलते यह असमानता दूर हो सके। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या जैसे इनका मंत्रालय है, इन तीनों रिपोर्टों को देखते हुए शायद फखरूद्दीन अली अहमद साहब इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि इनके मंत्रालय का जो गठन है उसके अन्दर कुछ इस तरह का परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है और क्या वे इस तरह का परिवर्तन करेंगे जिससे मालूम हो कि हमको समाजवादी रास्ते पर चलना है। अगर इस तरह का कोई संशोधन नहीं करेंगे तो यह रपट रपट के रूप में ही रह जायेगी। इस लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इन तीनों रिपोर्टों को देखते हुए और ये तीनों इनके मंत्रालय के जिम्मे हैं, इसको ध्यान में रखकर ये अपने मंत्रालय में लाइसेंस की पालिसी में कुछ परिवर्तन करेंगे और पर्सनल कंज़म्पशन जो है उसपर कुछ रोक

लगाने के लिए मंत्री जी सोच रहे हैं? और क्या इस सत्र में वे दत्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करायेंगे।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): After nationalisation of banks, it is natural that if an industry is licensed according to the recommendations of the Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, that industry also will have to be financed from the nationalised sector itself. Have Government taken this aspect into account? In the light of this, have Government examined whether the present licensing structure itself is defective or are they considering going into that question?

I say this because so far as the licensing policy is concerned, it was never the intention—, even when there was no policy, that it should be completely subverted as has been happening for quite a long time, as the report has shown. Even the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission which was submitted a few years ago has mentioned this. So this matter was before Government for quite a long time. Have Government noticed any change in the policy in regard to this devolution of economic power? Have the declared intentions of Government—Shri Shalve referred to them as the guidelines—which have been made known in the form of nationally accepted norms from the Government side that there should be no regional imbalance, there should be encouragement of small industries and so on, even informed the licensing authorities? If not, if the Committee has not lived upto these nationally accepted guidelines which have been formulated and decided upon by the Planning Commission and Government, what exactly is the way Government are contemplating a change in the entire structure of the licencing authority?

श्री स० मो० बंनजी : सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और आप के मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी रिपोर्ट को छपाया नहीं गया है, वह पब्लिश नहीं हुई है। रिपोर्ट शायद हो गई लेकिन अभी छपी नहीं है। उसकी कापियां जो हम को मिलनी चाहिए वह अभी नहीं मिली हैं। तो जब रिपोर्ट अभी तक छप नहीं

सकी है तो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कब तक होगा यह भगवान जानें। इसलिए हमको दुख इस बात का है कि अभी तक छपी क्यों नहीं। मोनोपली के बारे में फिलहाल सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जितने सवाल हम लोग पार्लियामेंट में कर रहे हैं उतनी ही मोनोपली बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए मैं मोनोपली के बारे में सवाल नहीं करना चाहता हूँ ताकि वह कम हो।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जितने सवाल तीन मेम्बरो ने किये हैं वह करीब करीब एक ही मकसद से किये हैं। मैं इसके मुताल्लिक यह कह देना चाहता हूँ—पहले तो बनर्जी साहब का छोटा सा सवाल है उसका जवाब देना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह रिपोर्ट प्रेस में छपवाने के लिए भेज दी है और हमें उम्मीद है कि चन्द रोज में जब हमें प्रेस इसकी कापी दे देगा तो हर एक मेम्बर को उसकी कापी हम दे देंगे।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : 11 दिन निकल गए, 11 दिनों में तो छप जानी चाहिए थी।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : वह इतनी बड़ी है कि इतनी जल्दी नहीं छप सकती है। पर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जितनी जल्दी आ जाये, हम मेम्बरो को उसकी कापी बटवा दें।

18 hrs.

अब दूसरा सवाल जो कहा गया है—बहुत सारी रिकमेण्डेशन्ज एक कमेटी ने की हैं, उन को मानेंगे या नहीं मानेंगे। मैंने अर्ज किया है कि इस का बहुत सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स और मिनिस्ट्रीयों से ताल्लुक है, प्लानिंग कमीशन से ताल्लुक है। इसलिये इस के बारे में सोच-समझ कर हम अपने विचार आपके सामने रखेंगे और डिस्कशन के बाद जो कुछ भी फैसला होगा, उस पर हम अमल करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हम कोई पालिसी तय करें और उसके बाद उस पालिसी

को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये हमने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं, उनको इस हाउस के सामने जरूर रखना चाहिये। मुझे इसमें कोई हर्ज नखर नहीं आता कि हर 6 महीने के बाद या एक साल के बाद उस पर यहाँ एक-आध दफ़ा बहस हो, और मेम्बर्ज उस पर अपनी आब्जर्वेशन दें कि किस तरह से उन पर अमल हो रहा है, इसमें क्या कमियाँ हैं, किस तरह से उस पर और ज्यादा काम लिया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छा होगा कि आप लोगों की राय उस पर मिलती रहे और जो आपका तजुर्बा है, उस का आप इजहार करते रहें—इस से हमको फायदा पहुँचेगा।

हम चाहते हैं कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को जहां तक हो सके मदद दी जाय। जैसा कि इस कमेटी ने भी कहा है कि सिर्फ लाइसेंसिंग के जरिये ही नहीं, बल्कि फाइनेन्शल इंस्टीचूशनज, लाइसेंसिंग इंस्टीचूशनज और इस तरह की जो दूसरी इंस्टीचूशनज है, उनमें एक कोआर्डिनेटेड पालिसी इस्तिहार करनी चाहिये, जिसकी वजह से मोनोपली को रोका जा सके, छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज को मदद दी जा सके, छोटे एन्टरप्रेन्योर्स को मदद दी जा सके। उन्होंने यह बहुत अच्छा विचार रखा है, यह गौर करने की चीज़ है, इस पर हम जरूर गौर करेंगे।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि कुछ हाउसेज में मोनोपली बढ़ती चली गई है और कुछ छोटे लोग नेग्लेक्ट हुए हैं। इस चीज़ को देखने में लगे हुए हैं, जब हम इस पर विचार रखेंगे और आप डिस्कशन करेंगे तो उस वक्त इन तमाम बातों पर भी विचार रखे जायेंगे।

हमें इस चीज़ को अच्छी तरह से देखना है कि जो हमारा मकसद है, जो हमारा नस्चुलएन है, जो हमारा और्जैक्टिव है—किस तरह से लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी के जरिये और उसी तरह की जो दूसरी चीज़ें हैं उन में कोआर्डिनेशन लाकर पूरा कर सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब यह

[श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद]

मामला यहां पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने आयेगा, उस वक्त हर मेम्बर को डिस्कशन करने का मौका मिलेगा और जो राय होगी, उस पर हम जरूर

गौर करेंगे।

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the August, 4, 1969/Sravana 13, 1891 (Saka).