

of the various States. All that we could do was to bring to the notice of the various State Governments and, through them, the Chief Justice that, as far as possible, we should reach the figure of one-third, so far as outside judges were concerned.

Shri Heda: May I know the number of States which either did not agree with that recommendation or have delayed the expression of opinion? What further action do the Government propose to take in their cases?

Shri Datar: The Government have considered this question. The late Home Minister mentioned this point at the Chief Minister's conference, and they generally agreed that at least a beginning should be made by having such a panel, in the first instance, of the serving judges' cadre.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether this panel consists of the names of both the advocates and also members of the judicial service and, if so, what is the proportion between the judicial service and the advocates in that panel for the purpose of appointment?

Shri Datar: No such proportion has been laid down. The procedure for appointment is this. The Chief Justices of the various High Courts consider the names of either advocates or serving judges and then those names are sent to us.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members may be interested in this question. But I cannot give opportunities to all.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We are all interested in this.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में राजनैतिक पीड़ित

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*१७३२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री प्र० चं० बहस्रा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९६० के अंतरांगिक प्रश्न संख्या ७२४ के उत्तर

के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को आर्थिक सहायता देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में अब तक क्या गति हुई है ; और

(ख) उन राजनैतिक पीड़ितों में आजाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश राजनैतिक पीड़ित समिति ने राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के ४३७ मामलों की देख भाल कर ली है, जिनमें आजाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व सैनिक भी सम्मिलित हैं तथा समिति की सिफारिशें शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की आशा है। ५८ मामले और समिति के विचाराधीन हैं।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) and (b). The Himachal Pradesh Political Sufferers Committee have completed scrutiny of 437 cases of political sufferers, including ex-INA personnel and their recommendations are expected shortly. 58 more cases are under consideration of the Committee.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन। इस कार्य के लिये जो समिति बनाई गई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, कि क्या उसमें वहाँ के प्रमुख गैर-सरकारी लोगों को भी लिया गया है या नहीं ?

Shri Datar: I have not got here the composition. But I believe the committee consists of both officials and non-officials. I speak subject to correction.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन। आजाद हिन्द फौज के लोगों की यह शिकायत रही है पिछले दिनों तक कि उनको राजनैतिक पीड़ित नहीं माना जा रहा है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से, या

श्रीर राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को सहायता देते समय उनका भी खयाल रखा जाय ?

Shri Datar: According to the definition of "political sufferers" which has been evolved by the Government of India, the ex-INA personnel did not technically come within that definition. Therefore, the matter was referred to the Ministry concerned. They stated that the ex-INA personnel should also be treated as political sufferers.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is very good.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् । चूंकि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक थोड़ी बहुत गलतफहमी राज्य सरकारों के दिमागों में है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह उचित समझती है कि इसको पूरी तरह स्पष्ट कर दिया जाय और इस तरह के स्मरण पत्र राज्य सरकारों को दुबारा भेज दिये जायें ?

Shri Datar: Government will do it.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the sacrifices of those who participated in the national struggle are not investments in patriotism entitled to dividends after the achievement of freedom, may I know whether Government propose to discontinue this invidious distinction between man and man?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing.

Shri Datar: The first part of his preamble was very long.

Mr. Speaker: No, he need not understand it. Even those persons who fight in a bloody battle are rewarded. In this non-violent struggle many a person has suffered. So, it is a strange kind of attitude. In any case, it is a suggestion for action by the hon. Member. It also involves a change of policy. On both grounds it is ruled out.

Forced Landing by I.A.F. Plane near Ludhiana

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*1737. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. plane made forced landing in a field near Halwara Aerodrome, 20 miles from Ludhiana, on the 29th March, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the plane was smashed; and

(c) if so, causes of accident?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir. An I.A.F. plane did force land near Halwara Aerodrome on the 28th March 1961.

(b) The aircraft was destroyed by fire.

(c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered in accordance with Air Force Rules. Until the proceedings are finalised, the definite cause of the accident cannot be indicated.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature and the details of the injuries suffered by the crew or any passenger?

Sardar Majithia: No loss of life was involved in it?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: During the last one year a large number of accidents were reported by the I.A.F. planes. May I know whether apart from the normal departmental enquiry orders in these cases any attempt has been made by the Ministry to find out the general causes of these accidents?