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Friday, December 19, 1969
Agrahayana 28, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



पुस्तकालय संख्या

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 19, 1969/Agrahayana 28, 1891 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Preventive Detention Act

*691, SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of some of the prominent Advocates of the Supreme Court against the extension of the Preventive Detention Act;

(b) if so, what is their contention; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are not in favour of extension of the life of the Act.

(c) There is no proposal to extend the life of the Preventive Detention Act which is due to expire on 31st December, 1969.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी कारण हो परन्तु यह अच्छा है कि गृह मन्त्री महोदय ने यह जवाब दिया, सदन को वचन दिया कि पी० डी० ऐक्ट की मियाद इस महीने की समाप्ति के बाद नहीं बढ़ाई जायेगी। यह एक काला कानून है और अच्छा हुआ कि जनवरी,

1970 से हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक इस ऐक्ट के भय में नहीं रहेंगे जोकि उनके सिर पर अभी तक लटकता रहा है। मैं ने जो बयान के बारे में जिक्र किया और जो बयान सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कुछ बहुत नामी एडवोकेट्स ने दिया था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय उस बयान से सहमत हैं या नहीं :

"Those in power get used to wield these drastic powers and even begin to feel they cannot do without them. They forget that only yesterday they were themselves victims of such lawless laws and were in opposition to such invasion of liberties of the citizen."

मैं बयान के सम्बन्ध में जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे सहमत हैं या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has given a categorical answer. The Hon. Member cannot ask for his opinion on the statement of somebody else as published in the newspapers.

श्री रवि राय : मैं दूसरा सवाल कर रहा हूँ। क्या सरकार के पास जानकारी है कि राज्य सरकारों के कितने मुख्य मंत्री इस ऐक्ट की मियाद को बढ़ाने के मुआफिक थे और कितने विरोध में थे ? और कौन कौन मुख्य मन्त्री हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: All the State Governments in India today had asked for the extension of the Act.

श्री रवि राय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को मानते हैं कि इंडियन पीनल कोड की धारा 6 तथा 7, अनलाफुल एक्टविटीज ऐक्ट और आफिशियल ऐक्ट—ये जो तीन

कानून है वह राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों तथा देश विरोधी तत्वों को कानून के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए काफी हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह की सूचना आई है कि इंडियन पीनल कोड को रिव्यू करने के लिए, ला कमीशन की राय मांगने के लिए ला कमीशन के पास भेजा गया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think it is rather futile to ask for my opinion. For, I have already said that there is no proposal to extend the Act. So, why go into these things further?

SHRI P. GOPALAN: It was reported in the press that a fresh move had been initiated by the Home Minister to revive the same Act in certain border areas of the country, and he had said that it was for the security of the country. The Preventive Detention Act was opposed by every section of the House not on the ground that the general situation in the country had improved as such, but on the very principle that no person should be imprisoned without trial. The situation being this, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether if it is retained in certain border areas, it will not amount to discrimination against the citizens of a particular area of our country as against citizens in certain other areas.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is a hypothetical question, because at the present moment, I have not brought forward any proposal of that type before the House.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: May I know how many Governors of the States have agreed to extend this Act further?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There was no question of the Governors agreeing or disagreeing. It is the Governments which should be agreeing or not.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्री ने कल कुछ अपोजीशन लीडर्स की मीटिंग

बुलाई थी यह राय जानने के लिए कि वे डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट चाहते हैं या नहीं। इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार का मन तो है कि डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट, चाहे कुछ लिमिटेड मात्रा में ही क्यों न हो, लेकिन उसे होना चाहिए लेकिन शायद इसलिए कि आज सरकार की मेजरिटी नहीं है इसलिए वह नहीं ला रहे हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि असम, नागालैंड और त्रिपुरा में जो डिस्टर्ड कन्डीशन्स हैं, अगर आप डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट को बिल्कुल हटा देंगे, तो उन हालात का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? वैसे तो मैं भी नहीं चाहता कि बिना मुकदमे के किसी को डिटेन किया जाये लेकिन उन कन्डीशन्स का मुकाबला आप कैसे करेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would like to give some information to this House. I had called a meeting of the Leaders of the Opposition groups to share with them some of my anxieties and concern about the problem of eastern India. The problem of the eastern India region, particularly Nagaland, Mizo area, Tripura and Manipur require certain special attention. We wanted to know whether there would be a general support of the House for amending the Act to that extent. There was no specific proposal. But I wanted to know the general feelings of the House, because as I have said many times on the floor of the House, this piece of legislation was not something of our choice also. We did not like it ourselves. But certain circumstances in the country forced us to have that Act. The question was whether in view of certain conditions which are prevailing in that part of the country, we should try to have that legislation, but I found and rightly perhaps that the parties were not in a position to commit themselves to a particular line. That is the exact position.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: How will he meet that situation? How will he meet the deteriorating situation there?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is a separate question, which we have to deal with. I would have been glad if I could have this Act in that area, but as I am not going to have it, I shall have to think of some other means.

श्री बै०ना० कुरील अध्यक्ष महोदय, निवारक निरोध अधिनियम की मियाद आगे जो न बढ़ाने का फैसला किया गया है आखिर उस का आधार क्या है ? क्या वह जो असामाजिक तत्व थे वह कुछ कम हुए हैं, अधिक शान्ति हो गयी है। या और कोई कारण है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not that there is a very drastic change in the situation. It is not that the justifications which were there for the Act have completely disappeared, but there is certainly a change in the political situation in the country.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस निवारक निरोध अधिनियम की समाप्ति का परिणाम यह होगा कि पहली जनवरी, 1970 को जो चीन से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आये हुए विद्रोही नागाज़ हैं वह सब जेलों से बाहर हो जायेंगे। पाकिस्तान के जो गुप्तचर अभी बंद हैं उन को बाहर करना पड़ेगा और इसी तरीके से जो चीनी प्रेरणा लेकर नक्सलवादी गतिविधियां पश्चिमी बंगाल में कर रहे हैं वे सब जेलों से बाहर हो जायेंगे। इस से जो स्थिति सीमावर्ती राज्यों में भयानक होने वाली है नागा विद्रोहियों के छूटने से, चीन द्वारा प्रेरणा लेकर नक्सलवादी एक्टिविटीज़ करने वाले वह सब लोग जेल से बाहर आ जायेंगे तो फिर दुबारा वह इस प्रकार की आपत्तिजनक गतिविधियां न करें जिससे की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़े उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When we do not have the power under this Act, something else will have to be thought of.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is that something else?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह क्या है उस का विवरण भ्राना चाहिए।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मेरे पास इस समय कुछ नहीं है। मेरे पास कुछ पावर्स नहीं, मैं क्या करूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि वह नज़रबंदी कानून की अवधि बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते और सरकार का वैसा इरादा नहीं है लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि मुख्य मंत्रियों ने प्रायः सभी ने यह राय दी कि नज़रबंदी कानून की अवधि बढ़ाई जाये तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को सलाह दी कि उन के पास जो इंडियन पैनल कोड है, अनलाफुल ऐक्टिविटीज़ प्रीवेंशन ऐक्ट है और यह आफिशिएल सीक्रेट्स हैं जोकि किसी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के वास्ते पर्याप्त है ? ऐसी क्या उन्होंने उनको सलाह दी है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं ने उन को कुछ सलाह नहीं दी है। वह बच्चे नहीं हैं उन्हें पता है कि क्या करना चाहिए और क्या नहीं करना चाहिए वह सब जानते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा प्रश्न साफ था कि वह जो चाहते थे कि यह निवारक निरोध अधिनियम की अवधि बढ़े स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्राइंडर, ग्राइंडर, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: May I know whether the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have supported the extension of the Preventive Detention Act or not?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They had supported.

SHRI RABI RAY: Shame, Shame!

SHRI UMANATH: On a point of order. The Home Minister has mislead the House because the West

Bengal Home Minister has clearly on record that West Bengal has written to the Home Minister here saying that they are against the extension of the Preventive Detention Act. He is clearly again misleading the House. I want clarification on this point.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not misleading the House.

SHRI UMANATH: I want to know whether a letter was received from the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal by the Home Minister and if so, what it was. What did he say in that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not misleading the House. When we took the views of the different Governments, West Bengal did say that they would require this Act. Later on, they changed their views.

SHRI UMANATH: I have been confirmed in what I have said. Now, the position has been confirmed. So, he is clearly misleading the House. He has now admitted it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They had asked for it.

SHRI UMANATH: The question has been asked now. You must give me protection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: **

SHRI UMANATH: Now he admits that later on they had changed their position.

SHRI UMANATH: The Question is asked now. He should have come out with the admission in the beginning, but he said that the West Bengal Government also were in favour of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: **

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am telling the truth. They had agreed.

SHRI UMANATH: Now, he says that they had changed their position **

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, not at the beginning.

SHRI UMANATH: He cannot treat this House as consisting of children. Earlier, he said that the Chief Ministers were not children. We are also not children. Now he is saying that they changed their position. That means that they are opposing.**

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, not at the beginning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: ** The question should be replied to properly. With your permission, Sir, I want to have half a minute . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो तथ्य है वह सामने आ गया है। यह माननीय सदस्य व्यर्थ में हल्ला क्यों मचा रहे हैं ?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I just have one minute? . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: If you are going to allow Shri D. N. Tiwary, then you must hear me first.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The reply of the Home Minister was that they had asked for the power. It was not that they had not asked for the power they had asked.

SHRI UMANATH: But the question was different. What was the question? The question was about the position now.

श्री रवि राय : इस बारे में क्या चल रहा है आप हमें समझाइये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Mr. Chavan, we know your attitude. You are a Bangalore somersaulter. Don't we know that?

MR. SPEAKER: The question asked was whether in the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Chief Ministers gave their opinion in favour or against. That was with regard to the Chief Ministers Conference. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: No. The question was about the present position of the Kerala and West Bengal Governments.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: The question was about the present position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You had allowed Shri D. N. Tiwary. Now, you must give me half a minute. I sat down because you had allowed Shri D. N. Tiwary. My question has not been truthfully replied to. I had asked for the position at the moment of reply. Mr. Chavan is politically anxious to malign the West Bengal Government. ** I am sorry to say that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, I am perfectly within my right, because when views of the different governments were first asked for, they had agreed. That is the correct position.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : **क्या संसदीय शब्द है मैं आप की रूनिंग चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह **शब्द संसदीय नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: **

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The hon. Member can say at the most that the question has not been replied to. It is not correct for him to say like that. That word is unparliamentary. So, I do not allow it.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: ** He should be asked to withdraw that word.

SHRI UMANATH: This word is on the record of this Parliament. It has been used on a number of occasions in the past. It had been used in my case also, and I was called like that by Mr. Bajaj, and that was brought up on the floor of the House by many of the leaders of the Opposition Groups, and it was said that there was nothing wrong in the use of the word.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an unparliamentary word. It should have been expunged. All such words will be expunged.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are expunging that word?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: **.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can at the most say that it is an incorrect reply or it is not a right reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is a serious matter . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member please withdraw the word or not? Is he withdrawing this word or not?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: No. **

श्री रामसेवक यादव : असंसदीय भाषा का यहां हाउस में किसी भी तरफ से इस्तेमाल नहीं होने देना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I expunge those proceedings, so far as this word is concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I do not withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: Either he should withdraw it, or else I expunge it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: On a point of order. May I know from the hon. Minister.

श्री एम० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के द्वारा उस शब्द को एक्सपंज कर दिये जाने के पश्चात् उन माननीय सदस्यों को ऐसे नहीं बोलना चाहिए "आई डू नोट विधवा।" उन का कहना है कि उन्होंने प्रेजेंट पोजीशन पूछी है तो देखिये रेकार्ड पर प्रेजेंट पोजीशन क्या है। बिस इज ए पश्चात् प्रोटेस्ट और वह दूसरों को सुना रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। उन को विधवा करना होगा।

SHRI UMANATH: There is no question of withdrawal. The question was asked twice of the hon. Minister: is it not a fact that the West Bengal Government opposed it? He should have given complete information. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: They should not quarrel with each other.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI:**. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : **.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Your are a rogue.

SHRI UMANATH: **.

MR. SPEAKER: Will they all sit down?

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a point of order. This Parliament has been reduced to a market place. It pains me to say so. Calling each other **. I cannot stand all these things.

श्री रवि राय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु बार बार आप की रूलिंग की भ्रवज्ञा करके इस शब्द पर अड़े रहे । आप ने उस को एक्सपन्ज करने के बाद भी इन्सिस्ट करते रहे कि मैं यह कहूँगा ही । क्या इसी तरह से यहां के माननीय सदस्य करते रहेंगे ?

SHRI SREEKANTAN NAIR: The word you have expunged is not unparliamentary. It has been used earlier. There is a precedent. It has been held to be in order.

MR. SPEAKER: I disapprove of this conduct on the part of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I have expunged the word he used. If he still persists in it, I am sorry I will have to name him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I do not withdraw the word. You can name me.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On a point of order. **.

आप ने उस को एक्सपन्ज कर दिया और सब ठीक हो गया । उस के बाद भी वह रिपीट कर रहे है उसको । आपने अभी कहा है कि उनको विषझा करना चाहिए नहीं तो आप को उन्हें नेम करना पड़ेगा । इसके बाद भी वह कहते है कि वह विषझा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । वह स पर इन्सिस्ट और परसिस्ट कर रहे है । इस का तो मतलब यह है कि एक मँम्बर जो चाहे

कहता रहे । लेकिन इस तरह से वह पालियामेंटी सिस्टम को फालो करने की बात नहीं कर रहे ह ।

MR. SPEAKER: I may bring to the notice of the House that when he uttered this word I did not allow it. I asked him to withdraw it. He refused. Then I expunged it. He still persists in repeating it. I have disapproved of it. I have requested him to withdraw it. He is still persisting. I have no other alternative except to name him. I request him to withdraw the word or withdraw from the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सात दिन तक उन को निकाला जाय ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The Home Minister is maligning the U.F. Government in West Bengal before the House

MR. SPEAKER: Please withdraw from the House.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: I want to make a submission.

SHRI SREEKANTAN NAIR: You cannot reprimand a member like this. There have been precedents in this House in regard to the use of this word. It has been voted by a majority to be in order in the case of another who is sitting in front of me. So this procedure now being adopted is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He is defying the ruling of the Chair. I only said: either withdraw the word or withdraw from the House.

SHRI SREEKANTAN NAIR: This has been discussed and decided in the past.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: In obedience to the Chair, I shall leave the House. But I say the Home Minister is a liar; he has maligned the U.F. Government in West Bengal.

(*Shri Jyotirmoy Basu then left the House*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You are a very mature member.

SHRI UMANATH: This question of the use of this word has been discussed here before. It has been used umpteen times against various members.

MR. SPEAKER: Not during the time I have been here. It is a completely unparliamentary word.

SHRI UMANATH: Let me complete. On another occasion—it is on record—I was called like that in writing. It was brought before this House as a privilege motion and at that time many of the hon. members excepting a few from the Opposition, including the former Deputy Prime Minister, said that there was nothing wrong in a particular person trying to defend himself against a Parliament Member's conduct in the House. That decision has been there. Further, just now my friend, Shri S. M. Joshi, called me a ** 'rogue' and all those things. (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने भी कहा है ।

SHRI UMANATH: When you were naming Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. Shri Joshi used this word against me. Even now let him withdraw it. But I see he is not withdrawing it. **. If you want to take action against me, please do so.**

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: He has called me **.

SHRI RAMANI: In the beginning, the Home Minister stated an untruth. What is the action you are taking against him, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it corroborated from the records that Shri Joshi used that word against Shri Umanath.

SHRI UMANATH: **.

MR. SPEAKER: When the shout-ing was going on, I find that Shri

Joshi also used that word against another hon. member. Will he withdraw it?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why should he withdraw it? Is this the monopoly of the Communists to use this word? We have been keeping quiet all the while. (Interruptions). I cannot tolerate this any more. Let the House decide (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What are all these theatricals?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not care for these Communists. Let the House decide. This is how they are behaving in the House. What is the Government doing about it?

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: Once the objectionable words have been expunged from the proceedings, naturally there is no necessity for further withdrawal by any member. Once expunged, all those observations which are unparliamentary go out of the record.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि मेरे लिए सारी गड़बड़ हो गई इस लिए मैं एक मिनट चाहता हूँ। मैं ने तो आप से सिर्फ यह कहा था कि आप यह कह रहे हैं कि

'What is the present position?'

मैं ने यह नहीं सुना था इस लिए मैं ने आप से अज्ञ किया था कि यह देखा जाय कि क्या उन्होंने शुरू में भी प्रेजेन्ट पोजीशन को लेकर ही सवाल पूछा था। मुझे लगता है कि शुरू में उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं पूछा था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पीछे कहा ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : हां बाद में कहा था। अन्तरवल मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया तो प्रेजेन्ट पोजीशन वाला सवाल नहीं था। इस लिए हम ने कहा कि तुम अभी बाद में बदल रहे हो।

अगर वैसा नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की बात कुछ हो सकती है। फिर भी मैं इस को कबूल नहीं करूँगा कि वह **कहें। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने गुस्से में जरूर कहा और उन्होंने भी मुझे गुस्से में ** कहा। लेकिन उन का गुस्सा कुछ भी हो, मैंने जो कुछ कहा है उस को मैं विघड़ा करता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन से भी विघड़ा करवाइये।

SHRI UMANATH: For the first time in this House since you came to occupy the Chair, an hon. member has been named and sent out. In protest against this action against a member of this House, who is a member of my group, I walk out.

(Shri Umanath then left the House).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They will have to quit democratic politics in India.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought the episode should have been over when Shri Jyotirmoy Basu refused to withdraw the word and I ordered its expunction. In spite of that, he kept on repeating. Then I found there were certain objectionable remarks against Shri Joshi, and I am very glad that Shri Joshi has in a very graceful manner withdrawn it. I appreciate this very much.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : रिकार्ड में से जो बाद में उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं एसटैंट करता हूँ, यह चीज हटा दी जाए।

श्री पीलू मोडी : नहीं हटनी चाहिये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : निश्चित रूप से हटनी चाहिये। पार्लियामेंट को चौपाल नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: This business of expunging is all wrong. I have consistently held that nothing should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has not repeated it again, on what grounds have I ordered him to withdraw? That has to be retained in the proceedings.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Is it a fact that the Government sincerely feels that the Preventive Detention Act should be extended? Is it a fact that all the Chief Ministers, including the West Bengal Government, requested the Central Government to extend the Act? Is it a fact that now because the West Bengal Government is about to collapse, the Central Government has decided not to extend the P.D. Act? Is it a fact that because this Government is in a minority, they are afraid of extending the Act?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He is expressing his views. I have no desire to go into the question and reply to him.

बिहार के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार के कुछ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के जो आरोप लगाये गये थे उनके सम्बन्ध में जांच की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जांच समिति ने 391 अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार के आरोप सिद्ध हुए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have reported that no enquiry committee set up by the State Government had recommended action against 391 officers. However, there is an Anti-Corruption Department the main function of which is to enquire into corruption charges against State Government employees. In the year 1967, the then Cabinet had asked 3 Ministers to review and take steps for the disposal of 378 cases of alleged corruption pending against State Government employees.

(c) and (d). In 144 cases final decision has been taken by the State Government in consultation with their Anti-Corruption Department during the period from 1967 to September 1969. As a result thereof 9 officers have been convicted by Courts of Law, 20 officers dismissed, 3 removed from service, one compulsorily retired, 2 reduced in rank. Increments have been stopped in 28 cases, censure given in 30 cases and in the remaining cases minor punishments have been awarded. The nature of charges enquired into by the Anti-Corruption Department relate to allegations of bribery, acquisition of property disproportionate to the known sources of income, drawing false travelling allowance, misuse of powers and administrative irregularities.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : बिहार में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी भ्रष्टाचार के दोषी पाये गये हैं समाचारपत्रों में उनकी संख्या 391 आई थी लेकिन आपका कहना यह है कि उनकी संख्या 378 के करीब है। इन दोनों संख्याओं में कोई बड़ा अन्तर नहीं है। इस तरह के भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों की जांच करने के लिए बिहार में दो समितियां बनी थी एक महापात्र समिति और एक वर्मा समिति। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन समितियों ने जिन अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया क्या उन में से

कुछ ऐसे अधिकारी भी हैं जो बिहार में पीछे जो भ्राट नए जिले बने हैं, उन में से कुछ को उनका कमिश्नर बना दिया गया है ? यदि हां तो एक और तो जांच करके सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दोषी ठहराया जाता है और दूसरी और उनकी पदोन्नतियां की जाती हैं, ये दोनों बातें किस तरह से संगत हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will have to look into this particular matter that he has mentioned in the latter part of his question, but my information is, as contained in the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, that there were more than 300 cases of departmental enquiry etc. in 1967, but, find that later on this number has increased. Naturally these enquiries take a little longer time for disposal. As I have mentioned in the statement, in 144 cases decisions has been taken, I will certainly see that the disposal of other cases is expected. But about the other matter viz., whether any of the people who have been punished have been promoted, I will look into this matter.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अभी मधोलकर कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है जिस में उसने कुछ मंत्रियों को दोषी ठहराया है। जो दोषी अधिकारियों की लिस्ट आपके पास है क्या उन में कुछ इस प्रकार के अधिकारी भी हैं जो भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों में इस तरह के दोषी पाए गये हैं कि जिनसे कुछ मंत्रियों ने मिल कर भ्रष्टाचार के केस कराये थे ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, पढ़ति यह हो गई है कि मिनिस्टर लोग लिख कर भ्रांडर नहीं देते हैं, टेलीफोन पर भ्रांडर दे देते हैं और सरकारी कर्मचारी बचारे बाद में फस जाते हैं। इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ भी क्या कोई दोष पाये गये हैं जिन में मंत्रियों ने उन से इस प्रकार के काम कराये और बाद में वे अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार के दोषी पाये गये ? इस प्रकार के मंत्रियों के खिलाफ भी क्या कोई कार्रवाई करने का आपका विचार है या नहीं ताकि भविष्य में

राजनीतिक जीवन को गन्दा होने से बचाया जा सके? मैं उन के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ जिनके खिलाफ मघोलकर कमीशन ने भी अपने कुछ तथ्य दिये हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not studied the Mudholkar Commission's report. Possibly it is under examination. Unless I see it very properly, it will be very difficult for me to give any opinion.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : सिद्धांत में तो आप इसको बता ही सकेंगे। इस प्रकार का निष्पक्ष आयोग अगर किसी मंत्री या मंत्रियों या मुख्य मंत्री को दोषी पाए तो सार्वजनिक जीवन को फिर दुबारा वे भ्रष्ट न कर सकें, इसके सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय की नीति क्या है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Generally I can say that the views of the Commission must be taken very seriously. This is the general statement that I can make. Unless I know what charges are made, about whom they are made, to what extent they are established, it is very difficult for me to make a blanket statement. The hon. Member, can understand my difficulty.

SHRI P. G. SEN: Is the action taken all against gazetted officers? How many cases are still pending?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, only 144 cases have been decided so far. In 1967 there were more than 300 cases, but now I am told the number has increased to more than 600. The other cases are still pending.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : जो दोषी कर्मचारियों की लिस्ट बनी है 378 या 391 की क्या उन में रघुनाथ सिंह का नाम भी है जो कि बिहार-उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा विवाद के मूल कारण हैं, सब से बड़े दोषी हैं। जब से वह सर्विस में आए हैं, उनका करोड़ों रुपये का बैंक बैलेंस हो गया है। इस प्रकार के जो दोषी व्यक्ति हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी आप कार्रवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member writes to me about it, I will look into it.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : जो विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया है उसके अन्तिम भाग में कहा गया है कि भ्रष्टाचार निरोध विभाग द्वारा जांच किये दोषारोपों का सम्बन्ध घूसखोरी, आमदनी के ज्ञात साधनों कि अनुपात से अधिक सम्पत्ति का अर्जन, झूठे यात्रा भत्ता प्राप्त करना, शक्तियों का दुरुपयोग तथा प्रशासनिक अनियमितताओं के आरोपों से है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ज्ञात साधनों के अनुपात से अधिक सम्पत्ति का अर्जन का दोष जिन अफसरों के खिलाफ लगाया गया है और जिन को दोषी पाया गया है, उनमें सबसे अधिक उनकी सम्पत्ति अर्जन का दोष किन किन अफसरों पर था और उसका मूल्य क्या था।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will not be in a position to go into these matters.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: There is a peculiar situation in Bihar. For the last eight or ten years there are some I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers who have made themselves into a coterie. On enquiry it has been found that they have been doing illegal things, taking allotment of houses and other things. Some of them are here in this Secretariat also. May I know whether the Home Minister will see that such officers who have not been transferred from the Bihar Secretariat for the last ten years and are entrenching themselves are transferred to other places so that the Secretariat staff may be purified?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a suggestion. We will ask the local Advisers to look into it.

श्री भोगेश झा : अभी तक जो जांच की गई है वह विभिन्न विभागों के मंजले और निचले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध ही की गई है, ऊंचे पदों पर आसीन अधिकारियों ने जो भ्रष्टा-

चार किये हैं उनके खिलाफ जांच की ही नहीं गई है। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले साल कंसलटेटिव कमिटी की मीटिंग हुई थी मंत्री महोदय उसके अध्यक्ष थे। उनके सामने एक केस रखा गया था। उन्होंने जांच का आदेश दिया था। उस समय जो एस०डी०ओ० मधुबनी थे, उनके खिलाफ। अभी तक उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है।

अभी बिहार के चीफ सैक्रेटरी के बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय को कोई जानकारी है? मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूँ कि बिहार में आज गान्धि और व्यवस्था का सवाल पैदा हो गया है। चाफ सैक्रेटरी की पतोहू के नाम टाटा की ओर से मुफ्त में जमीन, मशीन, कारखाना मिला है। उनका पुत्र टाटा कम्पनी में ऊंचे पद पर नियुक्त है। यही कारण है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बार बार एलान किये जाने के बावजूद टाटा ने साँ से ऊपर लोगों को गिरफ्तार कराया है, चार सौ के वारंट इशु किये गये हैं और मुअत्तली के मामले तय नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। कल भी यहाँ श्रम मंत्री ने कहा था कि आज तय हो जायेगा। आज मेरे पास यह तार आया है, जिला कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष का...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको इसके साथ न जोड़ें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : यह संगीन मामला है। चीफ सैक्रेटरी के खिलाफ में रख रहा हूँ। उनकी पतोहू की मशीन, जमीन वगैरह मिले हैं टाटा से। उनका पुत्र टाटा का एक बड़ा अधिकारी है। इस मामले की मंत्री महोदय जांच करायेंगे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If specific cases are given to me, certainly I will have them looked into, but I cannot merely act on the statements made here.

श्री शिबचन्द्र झा : जब स्थिति ब्रेकिंग पायंट तक आ गई, तब 391 अफसरों के मुताल्लिक यह एनक्वायरी कमिटी बिठाई गई। लेकिन यह बात निर्विवाद है कि बिहार में सरकारी अफसरों

में इन्तहाई दर्जे का भ्रष्टाचार है। बिहार वर्स्ट एडमिनिस्टर्ड है और उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन राटन टु दी कोर है, सब से गया-गुजरा है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, जब मामला ब्रेकिंग पायंट पर पहुँच जाता है, तब एनक्वायरी होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की ओर से कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाई गई है, जो रोज मर्रा की करप्शन का शिकायतों की जांच करके उन का निपटारा करे; यदि हों, तो वह कौन सी मशीनरी है; यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार राज्य के लेवल से ले कर सब-डिविजनल लेवल तक कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनायेगी, जो रोज-मर्रा की करप्शन की शिकायतों की जांच करे और वार फुटिंग पर इस समस्या का मुकाबला करे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has made certain suggestions. I do not think I can give any information.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन—श्री गणेश घोष।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चार बार उठ चुका हूँ, लेकिन आप को नज़र-इनायत इधर नहीं होती है। इस स्थिति में मैं क्या करूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिर किमा बक्त तो सवाल का पीछा छोड़ देना चाहिए और आगे जाना चाहिए। खैर, माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें। वह बुगुगे दास्त है।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं दोस्ती के नाते नहीं, मदम्यता के नाते सवाल पूछने का अवसर चाहता हूँ।

पटना में इन्तहाई मशीनरी के इन्तहाई में मार्क्स शीट में हो जाना हुआ, पटना के कामिशनर के हाथ में उसी एनक्वायरी दी गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि रिपोर्ट में जिन का दोषा बताया जायेगा, उस के खिलाफ वाजिब कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

हाल ही में बिहार में कमिश्नर, कलेक्टर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के बहुत से ऊंचे पद बढ़ाये गये हैं। जिन लोगों को उठाने के लिये पद बढ़ाये गये हैं, यदि उन में से किसी के बारे में कोई शिकायत हो तो क्या उस की पदान्तरित तब तक के लिए रोक दी गई है या नहीं, जब तक कि उस के विरुद्ध शिकायत की जांच न पूरी कर ली जाये ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is a suggestion for action. As far as the other part of the question is concerned, in reply to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's question I had said that I will have to look into this matter personally.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: It has been admitted that some of the officers have amassed vast properties by resorting to corrupt methods such as taking bribes and all that. I would like to know from the Government if the Government is contemplating the confiscation of such properties as they have made by way of resorting to these methods.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It depends upon the legal powers.

IAS Officers on Deputation to Public Sector Enterprises

*693. SHRI K. HALDAR:

SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI BHAGABANDAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's decision to relieve I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers on deputation in high management positions in the public sector enterprises by end of the current financial year is likely to

be modified significantly in its implementation;

(b) if so, the Government's decision thereon;

(c) the modifications if any, which are now being proposed and

(d) the reasons as to why the decision is now being modified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

For the proper development of managerial talent from within the public enterprises to reduce the dependence of the public enterprises on deputationists, the Government had decided to ask deputationists from the permanent Civil Services serving in the Public Enterprises to exercise an option in favour of either permanent absorption in the Public Enterprises or reversion to their parent cadres within specified time-limits. As per present instructions issued, the time-limits specified for exercise of option are as follows:

(a) in the case of posts in the scale of Rs. 2,500-3,000 and above, a period of one year from the 1st of March, 1969 irrespective of the period already spent on deputation.

(b) in the case of posts below Rs. 2,500-3,000, a period of three years from the 1st of March, 1969 irrespective of the period spent on deputation; and

(c) for all new deputationists, the period of one year or three years, as the case may be, will apply from the date of deputation.

The above decisions apply to all Government officers on deputation to Public Enterprises, including I.C.S./I.A.S. officers. Exceptions, however, may be allowed in the case of

Defence Personnel on their appointment to Defence Production Undertakings and officers of the Industrial Management Poll, in view of their special position with regard to service in Public Enterprises.

The various terms to be offered to persons who opt in this manner for absorption in the Public Enterprises are now being settled. Any decision with regard to these terms, including any modification in the period for exercising of option, when taken, will apply to all the deputationists, and not to I.C.S./I.A.S. officers only.

SHRI K. HALDER: On many occasions, the Government have declared in this House that persons with technical knowledge will be absorbed in the public sector enterprises. May I know whether Government have changed its policy to give better chances to the I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers?

MR. SPEAKER: The question has been very clearly answered.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This question is mainly related to the managerial personnel, and not technical personnel. As far as the technical personnel are concerned, they have their own field of work and there we do not want these particular personnel to handle. As far as the managerial personnel is concerned, we are devising this new system.

SHRI K. HALDER: May I know whether there is any apprehension of deterioration of general administration if the I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers are absorbed in these public enterprises?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We want to remove this misapprehension from the mind of the people who are manning the public sector enterprises because this system was found unsatisfactory: that people went from the Secretariat on deputation for a short term to the public sector enterprises, stayed there for a few years and again came back to take up their secretarial work here, and this did not allow them to develop any expertise or knowledge or to

get themselves involved in the process of development. Therefore, we thought that we should give an option to our officers to decide whether they want to stay and serve the public sector enterprises or want to stay here. We do not want that the officers should be able to operate in both ways according to the choice of the posting.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: I believe there is a service known as the Indian Economic Service which primarily is constituted to meet the needs of the public sector undertakings. In view of that, may I know whether there is any need now felt for the deputation of these I.A.S. or I.C.S. officers to the public sector undertakings?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not think the Indian Economic Service is meant to man the public sector enterprises, but there is an Industrial Management Pool from which we take the officers. This is strictly a question which is limited to the utilisation of the administrative officers who have been posted in large numbers to the public sector organisations and to eliminate this movement between the public sector enterprises and the Secretariat, we have devised this system. If the Indian Economic Service officers are found suitable, they are also utilised for this purpose.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In view of the fact that there is already a shortage of experienced officers for running the administration, both at the Centre and in the States, and also in view of the fact that for running a commercial organisation and the public sector factories specialised knowledge is needed, which is not generally found among the I.A.S. people, will the Government consider that they should not depute I.A.S. or I.C.S. officers to the public sector enterprises and instead they should recruit people either from the Indian Economic Service or from the private enterprise who have special experience so that these enterprises would be run efficiently and economically?

L.S.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, these officers who are selected are selected with a view to importing efficiency in the public sector. As I said earlier, they are not posted to any technical post or for doing some technical job. They are posted for general administrative duties. What we require here is competence, integrity and the will to work and if we find officers of that type who are willing to take up a career in the commercial undertakings of the Government of India, we want them to go there and make a career out of it: not those who go there for a change, stay there for two, three or five years and again come back. Therefore, it is not correct to presume that officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service or other Central services would not be competent to handle the commercial jobs that they are given, because the jobs which they are given are general administrative jobs which, of course, are a little different from the job they have to do at the Secretariat. It is precisely because of this that we have asked for this separation.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : So far as I remember, this Government accepted the suggestion of the Public Undertakings Committee of which you were the Chairman for some time, that deputation officers should not be sent to any public undertaking. There was an announcement made in this House, that the Government had accepted this as a principle, but from the statement that the Minister has just now made, he is confining it only to the Administrative Officers. Is it not a fact that in spite of this announcement of the Government, very recently an I.A.S. officer has been appointed on deputation to the post of Chief Personnel Officer in Bokaro and two army men have also been recruited to some posts in Bokaro?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In the statement I have laid, I have not said that the system of deputation has completely ceased. This is the present situation. We have accepted it in principle and we have

devised a scheme under which everybody has been given an option which they have to exercise.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : That is about those already in service. What about the future?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Now if anybody goes on deputation, he has to declare whether he wants to go there permanently or not. He will have to exercise his option and then go. If he exercises his option and says that he wants to serve in a public undertaking, he is sent there and he will slowly be absorbed there according to the terms and conditions of that particular undertaking. It will not be possible for him to come back to the Secretariat. There are some exceptions which have been made. They relate to defence personnel who go to ordnance factories, etc. But for other public sector undertakings, I have indicated the principle in the statement laid on the Table.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : What about the I.A.S. officer appointed recently as Chief Personnel Officer in Bokaro?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not know about individual cases. I can collect the information and send it to the Hon. Member.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा स्थान है और भविष्य में इस की और अधिक विस्तार होगा और चूंकि हमारे पास सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को चलाने के लिए, इन के प्रबंध के लिये विशेषज्ञों का, अच्छे कैंडिडेट का अभाव है, इसी लिये हम आइ० सी० एस० तथा आइ० ए० एस० के अफसरों को वहां भेजते हैं—आगे इन को वहां नहीं भेजा जायेगा, ऐसा निर्णय लेने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आगे से वे सचिवालय में रहेंगे या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जायेंगे—ऐसा निर्णय लेने से समस्या का हल नहीं निकलने वाला है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हमें विशेषज्ञ अफसरों की

जरूरत है क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जो इकनामिकस को जानते हों, प्रबन्ध के काम को जानते हों और पब्लिक सैक्टर में आगे चल कर जिनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है, ऐसे लोगों का कोई आल इण्डिया सर्विस बनाया जाये ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि अभी जो कार्य किया जा रहा है, इस से हमारी समस्या का सम्पूर्ण हल नहीं निकलता है। हमें इस के सम्बन्ध में आगे भी कार्य करना होगा। जहाँ तक अखिल भारतीय सेवा बनाने का प्रश्न है, इस तरह के और भी कई सुझाव हमारे सामने हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब सुझावों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर के हमें निर्णय लेना होगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में सरकार बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोच रही है और जल्दी ही इस के बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You must give me a chance, Sir (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am very happy you have not called Mr. Lobo Prabhu, because this House cannot be utilised for presenting a personal case. Now, I want to know whether Government have taken any decision to see that ex-I.C.S., ex-I.A.S. or ex-Army officers are not made the Chairman or Managing Director or any senior officer in these public undertakings, because after retirement, they work like a group of pensioners and do not show any initiative. May I know whether a policy decision like that has been taken by Government and if not, the reason therefor?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not think any decision has yet been taken like that. But this is a valuable suggestion, which should be examined.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, everyone seems to be against the I.C.S. here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not against the I.C.S. Even my wife is an I.C.S.—Indian Cooking Service, because she cooks!

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Mr. Banerjee is welcome to be in the Indian Cooking Service. I am very grateful that the Minister has cleared the reflection on the I.C.S. by saying that this applies to all deputationists. But the reflection still remains on the deputationists. I would like to know from the Minister whether in any respect the deputationists have been found inferior to the purely managerial staff they have recruited? Secondly, may I know whether there is not an advantage in circulating the officers in the I.C.S. and I.A.S. and the officers of the public sector enterprises, because each will learn the work of the other and it would be of advantage to the country?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is no question of anybody being inferior. We work on this hypothesis that if a person has to make a career in a public enterprise, he should be allowed to do so. It should not be necessary for him to come back to the Secretariat. For instance, if he works in a fertiliser factory, he should not be asked to come back and work for family planning in the Secretariat and *vice versa*. Therefore, we thought it necessary to develop a good managerial cadre by picking up people who have an inclination or work for public sector concerns. We do not subscribe to the view that it would be better for them to learn both kinds of work. As a matter of fact, they have a general background. If somebody wants to make his career in the Secretariat, he should be allowed to do so. Or, if he wants to make a career in a public enterprise, he should be allowed to do so. I do not think it would serve us well to mix up the two.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the Minister not to give so much details and make a regular speech. If he does that, how can I request Hon. Members to be brief in their questions?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It has been the public opinion and also the opinion of this House and its esteemed committees that birds of passage going round as industrial administrators is a very bad practice. In this context, may I know what happened to the questionnaire issued reportedly by the Government a year ago asking the public sector officers belonging to the I.A.S. etc. to give their options whether they would like to remain in the public sector industry or come back to the Secretariat? The answer to that is not given in the statement. It only says, Government is still considering it. Is it a fact that no officer practically opted for the public enterprises? If that is so, why not appoint other people who are technocrats to manage the public enterprises? Is it a fact that a decision on this has been stalled in the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied to it. In reply to the first two or three supplementaries, he mentioned certain dates like 1st April, 1969, etc.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: These options from the Government employees are still being received.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Serious charges and criticism have been levelled against I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers in the public sector. Even the Central Government is exporting all the I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers to the States. They have no background whatsoever of administration. By and large they are all coming from feudal families. In view of these things, is the Government of India considering the reduction in the strength of the I.C.S. and I.A.S. people for the work of administration?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not think, the suggestion of the Hon. Member can be accepted.

श्री राम चरण : मैं केवल दो बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री का डेपुटेशनिस्ट जो है, डेपुटेशन पर जो लिए जाते हैं उसमें कोई रिजर्वेशन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स का नहीं होता है, उन के रूल्स के अनुसार, तो

जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में लिए जाते हैं क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाएगी कि उस में एक या दो साल में जो रिटायर होने वाले हैं, उन को डेपुटेशन पर न लिया जाय जिस में कि यंग ब्लड ग्राइ० ए० एस० उस में लिया जा सके और उसमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स का रिजर्वेशन जरूर रखा जाय ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल ; जब हम अफसरों को डेपुटेशन पर भेजते हैं तो उन सब बातों का ध्यान जरूर रखते हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस का नतीजा क्या है ? क्या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग उस में हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हां, कई लोग हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रतिशत कितना है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सवाल पूछिये जवाब दूंगा ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Revolving Tower in Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi

S.N.O. 3. **SHRI S. KUNDU:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to construct a Revolving Tower in the Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi has been finally put off; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Ashoka Hotels Ltd. felt that the large sum required to complete the project could more beneficially be utilised in much-needed renovation of the main hotel. The construction already completed is being put to use, and the question of utilising the revolving mechanism to maximum advantage is under consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Wisdom has dawned after three years.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is good news that this fantasy of putting up some sort of a revolving tower is finally being given up. This pampered child of the then Minister of Civil Aviation and of the C.P.W.D. is now finally to be given up at the colossal cost of over Rs. 15 lakhs to the exchequer. I would like to know specifically whether certain goods and implements had been imported from Japan and that after these implements, which were required for the mechanism of the revolving tower, were imported it was found by the Ministry that this plan was not going to materialise and should be given up. How much foreign exchange had been used for importing those implements?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Luckily the entire expenditure that has been incurred on this project is not going to be infructuous. The constructional aspect that was put up is going to be used for stores and offices because, in any case, we would be requiring a lot of stores and office space. As far as the mechanism is concerned, two items have been imported—a revolving mechanism at the cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs and lifts at a cost of Rs. 2.48 lakhs. That makes a total of about Rs. 5 lakhs worth of equipment imported from Japan. Even this equipment by no means is going to be a dead loss; in fact, this equipment can be utilised alternatively. It can either be utilised by the I.T.D.C. for one of its new hotels or it can be sold to some other party. I am sure that if they sell it, they are going to make a big profit out of this. So even that equipment is not a loss.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I had asked whether the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Board of Directors of Ashoka Hotel realised after the equipment was imported that since the three storeys could not be constructed beyond a certain height the plan should be given up. Had they realised it earlier. Government would not have spent this much of foreign exchange. Why did they not find it out earlier? It is a colossal waste of the money of the public exchequer. I did not ask whether it would be utilised

or not. I do not know whether it would be just a scrap of iron after some time and because the price of scrap iron is shooting up somebody will buy it. The most important point is why the Ministry did not realise it earlier. Was it to see that some omission is granted to some firm and they get the money and only after that the scheme was to be given up?

DR. KARAN SINGH: No, Sir. I said, it would indeed be a waste if this equipment remained unutilised. The equipment is not going to be put in the Ashoka Hotel revolving tower. But if the equipment could be alternatively utilised, it could not be a waste.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Committee on Public Undertakings in their Thirteenth Report have made very critical remarks about the affairs of the Ashoka Hotel, particularly about this revolving tower. They have said that one Shri Prem Krishen, who was Joint Secretary in charge of the CPWD, had specifically ordered on the file that for this project limited tenders should be called. The Committee on Public Undertakings had made a very critical remark about it in their report. I would like to know what action Government has taken on the recommendation of the Public Undertakings Committee and against this particular officer who had ordered calling of limited tenders for this expansion of the Ashoka Hotel.

DR. KARAN SINGH: As a result of the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, a regular inquiry committee was set up by the Government of India to look into the whole question of construction of the Ashoka Annexe. They looked into it and submitted a detailed report. Their conclusions were—I am reading out the last bit of their report:—

“However, taking all the circumstances into account, the Committee consider that in spite of the procedural frailties the action of the Board in preferring Messrs. Tirath Ram was understandable in view of their doubts regarding the other contractor.”

We looked into this thing very carefully. As you know, Sir, the annexe had to be completed in record time to make it ready for the UNCTAD session within about eleven months. Therefore the procedure of calling limited tenders, as it was called, was adopted. This has been thoroughly inquired into and no particular blame has been put upon any officer.

SHRI S. KUNDU: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Minister said that no particular blame has been put on any officer.

DR. KARAN SINGH: By this inquiry report.

SHRI S. KUNDU: That inquiry report is subsequent to the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

MR. SPEAKER: This is an observation by a committee. The hon. Minister has quoted the relevant portion of that committee's report. I happened to be the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee. I know the procedure very well and, I think, the Minister is quite right in it.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI: The Minister is well known for his pre-occupation with his belief of efficient management of public sector industries. Therefore I would like to ask him whether he has not been misled by his own department. My information is that out of a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs, the cost of the lift is Rs. 10 lakhs, and the cost of the equipment is Rs. 3½ lakhs. Rs. 7½ lakhs have been spent on the building. That part of the building on which Rs. 7½ lakhs have been spent has today become something very deplorable. It is a dust heap. If the Minister sees that, he will be shocked. This is business management! Will the Minister assure us that, as far as the Ashoka Hotel is concerned, he will order an inquiry into this, because there are other charges also.

One final word and I will finish. On the sixth and the seventh floor, there has been the use of six millimetre tiles instead of ten millimetre tiles, resulting in overpayment of

Rs. 1 lakh. These are important charges. Will the Minister hold an inquiry into all these?

DR. KARAN SINGH: In fact, I did go and see that before answering this question; I thought that it would be useful for me if I went there. So, I went down rather the precarious steps of the new structure. It is true that at present it has only begun being used for stores and all that. It is going to be increasingly used for office accommodation also. I can assure the optimum utilisation of that.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI: Rs. 7½ lakhs.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I said, Rs. 6.63 lakhs, and that will be utilised.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI: What about inquiry? (*Interruptions*).

DR. KARAN SINGH: I would urge on the hon. Member to write to me about the millimetre of the tile (*Interruptions*).

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that some alternative arrangement for the use of the machinery was being thought of. May I know what is that alternative arrangement? May I know what plans they have and where they want to use it?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There are several ideas that are at present being considered. One is putting up a restaurant in a place like the Malabar Hill in Bombay. The Malabar Hill has a magnificent view of Marine Drive and if there is a revolving restaurant there, it is likely to make a lot of money. This is one possibility. The second is this. The Indian Airlines is putting up a new building on Janpath. We thought that it could perhaps be planned on the top of that, because a revolving tower must have a really good view. It is no use merely revolving and our seeing the chimneys of other houses. The idea of revolution is to expand our mental horizon. We shall look into that from that point.

WRITTEN ANSWERS
TO QUESTIONS

Development of Cuddalore Port

*694. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in
the development of the Cuddalore
port; and

(b) whether Government have any
proposal under consideration to ex-
pedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIP-
PING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b)
Cuddalore port is not a major port.
The executive responsibility for the
development of ports other than ma-
jor ports vests in the State Govern-
ments concerned. The Government of
Tamil Nadu have reported that the
river training works at Cuddalore
port have almost been completed and
that the construction of the R.C.C.
jetty, breakwaters, dredging etc.,
have been taken up and the works
are in progress. The Scheme is ex-
pected to be completed in 1971.

Judges on Commission/Committees

*695. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judges/retired
Judges appointed by the Central and
State Governments as Heads of Com-
mittees/Commissions in 1968-69; and

(b) whether a formula/policy has
been laid down for such high ap-
pointments?

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):
(a) 42 serving and retired Judges
were appointed by the Central/State
Governments on various Commis-
sions/Committees/Tribunals during
the period 1968-69.

(b) No, Sir.

आसाम के लिए पर्वतीय राज्य

*696. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

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

(क) उन पर्वतीय जिला परिषदों के
नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने आसाम के पुनर्गठन के बारे
में प्रस्तावित विधेयक के अनुसार नये उप-राज्य
में शामिल होने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार नये उप-राज्य के
लोगों की भांति शेष पर्वतीय जिला परिषदों
की राष्ट्रीय तथा राजनीतिक महत्वाकांक्षाओं का
सम्मान करेगी और इन्हें कुछ और अधिक अधिकार
देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अधिकार दिये
जायेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण
हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव
जव्हाण): (क) से (घ) . असम पुनर्गठन
(मेघालय) विधेयक, 1969 में, जो
15 दिसम्बर, 1969 को सदन में पुरः
स्थापित किया गया, असम के भीतर संयुक्त
खामी-जैन्तिया पहाड़ियों, जोवाई तथा गारो
पहाड़ियों के स्वायत्त जिलों वाले एक स्वायत्त
राज्य के निर्माण की तथा साथ ही मिकिर
पहाड़ियों तथा उत्तरी कच्छार पहाड़ियों के
स्वायत्त जिलों के लिए स्वायत्त राज्य में शामिल होने
हेतु विकल्प की व्यवस्था है। इस विकल्प का
उपयोग संबंधित जिला परिषदों द्वारा विधेयक के
कानून बन जाने के बाद ही किया जाना है।
अतः इस समय इन में से किी परिषद द्वारा
स्वायत्त राज्य में शामिल होने से इन्कार करने का
प्रश्न नहीं उठता। विधेयक में संविधान की छठी

अनुसूची के संशोधन का भी प्रावधान है ताकि राज्य सरकार जिला परिषदों को अनिश्चित कार्यकारी कार्य सौंपने में समर्थ हो सके तथा यह शक्ति उन्हें उपलब्ध होगी चाहे इन दोनों में कोई स्वायत्त जिला स्वायत्त राज्य में शामिल हो अथवा नहीं। अतः इन जिला परिषदों को अनिश्चित शक्तियाँ प्रदान करना असम सरकार अथवा मघालय सरकार का, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, काम होगा।

Direct Shipping Service Between India and Latin American Countries.

*697. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that one of the handicaps in the development of trade between India and Latin American countries is the absence of direct shipping service between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The Indian Trade Delegation which visited South America in September this year has made a suggestion for the introduction of a direct shipping service to Latin American countries by Indian shipping companies. The matter is being examined by the Government of India.

खूनी क्रांती के लिए माओ-नक्सली-साम्यवादी लोगों की तैयारियाँ

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि माओ-नक्सली-साम्यवादी लोग देश में खूनी क्रांती करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में गुप्त रूप से तैयारी कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने अपने उक्त उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए अपना एक राजनीतिक संगठन भी बनाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों के फलितार्थ के प्रति पूरी तरह सजग है। उनकी हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों के बारे में मूचना 28 नवम्बर, 1969 को लोक-सभा अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 1977 के उत्तर में दी गई है।

(ख) पहली मई, 1969 को कलकत्ता में मई दिवस मनाने के लिए उग्रवादियों द्वारा आयोजित एक बैठक में, श्री कान्तु मान्याल ने घोषणा की थी कि 22 अप्रैल, 1969 को भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (माक्सवादी/लेनिनवादी) के नाम से एक तीसरे साम्यवादी दल का गठन किया गया है। उन्होंने, बताया जाता है, कि इस बात पर जोर दिया कि वह दल माओ-त्से-तुंग की इस शिक्षा पर चलेगा कि ताकत बन्दूक की नाली से आती है।

(ग) आन्ध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा सरकारों उग्रवादियों की हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों से निपटने के लिए कानून के अन्तर्गत कड़ी कार्रवाही कर रही है। अन्य राज्यों में ऐसी गतिविधियों पर सावधानी से नजर रखी जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत शास्त्र पुलिस दलों की सेवाएँ उन राज्यों को उपलब्ध कराई हैं जिनको उनकी सेवाओं की आवश्यकता थी।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*699. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशावाह :

श्री जय सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को बनारस हिन्दू-विश्वविद्यालय जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें की गई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (प्रो० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तत्काल कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया था और आवश्यक विधान संसद् के पिछले सत्र में पेश और पारित हो गया था । संशोधित अधिनियम, अर्थात् बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का सं० 34), 5 सितम्बर, 1969 से लागू हो गया है । नए कुलपति की नियुक्ति हो गई है और अधिनियम के अनुसार कार्यकारी परिषद् का पुनर्गठन किया जा चुका है ।

दीर्घ प्रभावशाली सिफारिशों पर, जिनमें विश्वविद्यालय की संरचना और कार्य मंचालन में व्यापक सुधार की सिफारिशें शामिल हैं, संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

भारत में बड़े जहाजों का निर्माण

* 700. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वेज नहर के बन्द होने के परिणाम स्वरूप और अफ्रीका का चक्कर लगाने की आवश्यकता के कारण विश्व के अधिकतर देश बड़े जहाजों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं और उनका विचार भविष्य में एक लाख से अधिक डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के जहाजों का निर्माण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में 66000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० से अधिक

के जहाजों का निर्माण न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघु रामैया) : (क) सरकार को ठीक-ठीक जानकारी नहीं है कि स्वेज नहर के बन्द होने तथा जहाजों के अफ्रीका का चक्कर लगाकर आने जाने की आवश्यकता के कारण विश्व के अधिकांश देशों का विचार भविष्य में एक लाख डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० से अधिक धारिता वाले जहाज बनाने का है । तथापि परिवहन मूल्य में किरफायत करने के लिए आज कल बड़े आकार के जहाज बनाने की प्रवृत्ति है । बताया गया है कि पोत मालिकों को अनुभव में मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तम आशा अंतरीप (केप आफ गुड होप) का चक्कर लगाने में जो अतिरिक्त लागत अपेक्षित है वह बड़े आकार के जहाजों, जो आकार और डुवाव के कारण स्वेज नहर से नहीं गुजर सकते हैं, को प्रयुक्त करके होने वाली आय से पूरी ही नहीं होगी बल्कि वह आय उम लागत में भी अधिक होगी ।

(ख) प्रत्यक्षतः प्रस्तावित कोचीन शिप-यार्ड जिम में 66000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के जहाज बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, में होने वाले जहाज निर्माण में तात्पर्य है । जहाजों का यह आकार मौजूदा 15000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० की क्षमता के देसी जहाजों में बड़ा सुधार है । विदेशी साधनों विशेषकर विदेशी मुद्रा पर दबाव होने के कारण देश की पोत निर्माण क्षमता की प्रगति अवश्य ही क्रमानुकूल होगी । परन्तु इसका यह तात्पर्य नहीं है कि भारतीय बड़े के जहाजों की धारिता 66000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० तक ही सीमित रहेगी । एक 88000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० का जहाज पहले ही प्राप्त कर लिया गया है और अन्य जहाजों के लिये प्रादेश दिए गये हैं और ऐसे जहाजों को उस समय तक विदेशों से प्राप्त किया जाता रहेगा जब तक भारतीय शिपयार्ड उन्हें निर्माण करने के लिए अपनी क्षमता विकसित नहीं कर लेते हैं ।

तटीय नौवहन का विकास

*701. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री ब्रज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भान :

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

(क) क्या तटीय नौवहन के विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीय नौवहन बोर्ड ने कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है,

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

(ग) डम संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसद्-कार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघु रामैया) : (क) और (ख) तटीय नौवहन के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय नौवहन बोर्ड द्वारा की गयी मुख्य सिफारिशों नीचे दी जा रही हैं :

(1) दोनों और संतुलित यातायात की व्यवस्था करने के लिए रेलवे की वहन क्षमता में घट-बढ़ अथवा अन्य बातों का विचार किये बिना, तटीय नौवहन द्वारा दीर्घकालिक आघार पर कलकत्ता से दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी पत्तनों तक ले जाने के लिये 7.5 लाख टन कोयले का सुनिश्चयन होना चाहिए ।

(2) यदि (1) पर की सिफारिश स्वीकार की जाय तो अनुमानित कुल यातायात उपलब्ध होगा उसकी पूर्ति के लिये तटीय बेड़े में प्रत्येक 14000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के 18 नये सूखे-माल की वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए ।

(3) पोतमालिकों के अभ्यावेदनों पर भाड़ा वृद्धि के लिए तदर्थ और विलम्बित मंजूरी देने के बजाय तटीय भाड़े के आवधिक पुनर्विचार

तथा समायोजन की कोई समुचित प्रक्रिया विकसित की जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) (3) पर की सिफारिश पहले ही मंजूर कर ली गयी है और संशोधित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार मौजूदा भाड़ा दरों में कुछ वृद्धि प्रदान करने का प्रश्न पहले ही सरकार के विचाराधीन है । जहां तक (1) पर की सिफारिश का प्रश्न है, रेल मंत्रालय तटीय नौवहन के लिए मार्च 1972 के उपरान्त कोयले की किसी मात्रा की गारंटी देना संभव नहीं पाया गया है । अतः अंतिम निर्णय लेने से पूर्व डम मामले की आगे परीक्षा की जा रही है । (2) पर की सिफारिश (1) पर की सिफारिश पर निर्भर करती है ।

Anti-National Activities of Foreign Missionaries

*702. SHRI HIMASSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports that foreign missionaries are carrying on anti-Indian activities in many parts of the country.

(b) if so, the total number of foreign missionaries at present in the country and what are their normal activities here; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to expel from the country those foreign missionaries who are found engaged in anti-Indian activities?

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

(b) According to the information available, the total number of registered foreign and Commonwealth missionaries in India as on 1-1-69 was 3,663 and 2,663 respectively. They are engaged in medical, educational, social and general missionary work.

(c) whenever an individual foreign missionary has come to the notice for undesirable activities, he has been asked to leave the country. Where there has been a violation of any law suitable action has been taken under the provisions of that law.

नवम्बर, 1969 में हुई राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व

*703. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की 3 और 4 नवम्बर, 1969 को दिल्ली में हुई बैठक में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त बैठक के समय कुछ हरिजन संगठनों ने बैठक में अपने प्रतिनिधित्व की मांग की थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) इन तारीखों को राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई । किन्तु साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा के विरुद्ध सभी राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा संयुक्त मामूहिक अभियान के लिए निश्चित उपायों का निर्णय करने के लिए म्यायी समिति के 16 अक्टूबर, 1969 के निर्णय के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् द्वारा 3 और 4 नवम्बर, 1969 को एक सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया । अतः उसके उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप सम्मेलन में आमन्त्रित व्यक्तियों का दो संगठनों

को छोड़कर, निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा राज्य अथवा राष्ट्रीय दलों के रूप में मान्यता दिये गये दलों तक सीमित, मुस्लिम समुदाय के दृष्टिकोण को पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए चयन किया गया था ।

(ग) यद्यपि सम्मेलन की मांगों का कोई औपचारिक मांग-पत्र पेश नहीं किया था तथापि एक हलका प्रदर्शन किया गया था ।

(घ) सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन द्वारा जारी किये गये बयान की एक प्रति सदन के सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है । [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT 2431/69]

Setting up of a Police Commission to Modernise Police Force.

*704. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the last Police Commission having been set up 67 years ago, Government propose to set up a Police Commission to modernise the police force, in all the States, as it is proposed to do in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Commission would consider the minimum qualification of High School for constables and a salary accordingly related, from savings which could be anticipated by reduction in numbers; and

(c) since the Centre is reported to be sharing in the cost of modernisation in Tamil Nadu, the reasons why it will not do so in all States, at least in respect of providing vehicles, including loans and grants for motor cycles to Station House Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Since police is a State subject, the respective State Governments consider the need and, if necessary, take steps to set up Police Commissions for going into matters relating to their police.

(c) With a view to providing necessary impetus and assistance to the State Governments for modernising their police forces in the spheres of communications, investigation, traffic control, etc., the Government of India have introduced a scheme of loan-cum-grant assistance to State Governments from the current financial year. Such assistance is available to all the State Governments.

Terminal Building at Calcutta

*705. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI:

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

(a) when the new Terminal Building at Calcutta is likely to be completed and commissioned;

(b) whether the new building will be equipped with most up-to-date and sophisticated instruments to receive the most modern planes with the same ease and efficiency as any other best air-port in the world;

(c) the cost of the building when completed;

(d) whether similar facilities are proposed to be created in other airports dealing with the foreign air traffic;

(e) if so, the details of the plans that have been drawn up by Government in this regard; and

(f) when work on each is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The building is expected to be commissioned in January 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir. Provision has been made for baggage conveyor belts, passenger lifts and escalators. Ultimately, aerobridges providing direct

access from the aircraft to the terminal building will be installed.

(c) About Rs. 2 crores.

(d) to (f). Modifications to the existing terminal buildings at Delhi, Bombay and Madras airports, have been approved, which include provision for installation of baggage conveyor belts. Later, new terminal complexes are proposed to be developed at Delhi, Bombay and Madras airports. Construction of a new terminal building for domestic traffic at Calcutta airport at a later date is also envisaged. The new terminal complexes so developed will provide essential modern facilities for quick handling of passengers and baggage.

Complaints from Members of Parliament against Officers of I.A.C.

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament about an officer of the I.A.C. whose services were loaned to an African country and who was found by that country's Government guilty of corruption and misbehaviour;

(b) whether a complaint has also been received about the General Manager of the I.A.C.;

(c) if so, the nature of those two complaints; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Member had himself written to me in this regard.

(c) The complaints were that (i) an officer of Indian Airlines had been given promotion although he had been involved in cases of corruption while on deputation with a foreign Airline and (ii) that the top ranking officers of Indian Airlines,

including the then Chairman were involved in the question, of purchase of Douglas Aircraft and that gifts had been sent to the General Manager, Indian Airlines, by the Aircraft Co.

(d) Indian Airlines have terminated the services of the officer referred to in part (a) of the Question. Government are satisfied that there has been no mis-conduct on the part of the Chairman or the General Manager of Indian Airlines in connection with the purchase of aircraft. A gift was sent by the aircraft company to the General Manager unsolicited, and he requested the Customs Authorities to return it to the consignor as soon as he heard of it.

An officer of Indian Airlines against whom there are certain allegations of misconduct in connection with the purchase of aircraft is being prosecuted and the case is pending in court.

Goods handled by Major Ports

*707. SHRI B. K. MODAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the volume and value of goods handled by each major port in India during the last three years, year-wise.

(b) causes of increase or decrease of handling capacity of each port during these years; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government during this period to develop these ports?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See*] No. LT-2432/69.]

Selection of Scholars for Overseas Scholarships for Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

*708. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the selection of scholars for overseas scholarships for the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified and Nomadic Communities for 1969-70;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time required for finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The following nine scholars have been selected for 1969-70:—

Scheduled Castes (Six).

1. Shri K. Srinagesh (Mech. Engg.).
2. Shri S. K. Mandal (Mech. Engg.).
3. Shri Kottha Jaganatham (Tele-communication).
4. Shri Guru Bhag Singh (Electronics).
5. Shri M. K. Biswas (Civil Engg.).
6. Shri P. Natarajan (Elec. Engg.).

Scheduled Tribes. (Three).

1. Shri Torist Mark (Statistics).
2. Shri R. Kerketta (Agriculture).
3. Shri R. V. Wuike (Agriculture).

(c) Does not arise.

Zonalisation Scheme in Central Secretariat Service

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to remove the anomalies created by the decentralisation of Central Secretariat Service a new scheme called zonalisation is being considered;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be announced and

(c) the steps being taken to refix seniority of such persons who are not working in their respective cadre and have sought the transfer of their present cadre to some other Ministry's cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Necessary amendments to the CSS Rules, 1962, have been notified on 26th November, 1969 providing for promotions in the decentralised grades of that service only within certain zones to be prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) In cases where inter-cadre transfers are effected, the seniority of the officers concerned is determined in accordance with the Central Secretariat Service (Seniority of Transferred Officers) Regulations, 1963.

Recruitment to Central Reserve Police

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

(a) the names of Centres fixed for recruitment of officers and men to the Central Reserve Police;

(b) whether recruitment of both officers and men is done from all States; and

(c) whether any quota has been fixed for each State in the recruitment of officers and men to the Central Reserve Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Central Reserve Police Force has no fixed recruitment centres nor has any State-wise quota been fixed for recruitment of officers and men. Suitable candidates having the prescrib-

ed qualifications are recruited and appointed to the various ranks of the Force from all over the country.

Observations of Sir Mortimer Wheeler, on the effects of Growth of Delhi on its ancient monuments

*711. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the world-famous archaeologist has expressed the view that the haphazard way Delhi is growing, spells great danger to the city's ancient monuments and their environments;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Committee to advise on these problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All possible steps are taken to safeguard the interest of Centrally protected monuments as and when Government apprehends any danger on account of building and allied activities.

(c) A proposal is under consideration.

Assessment of Dr. Richard Buckminister Fuller on Tata Committee Report on Development of International Airports.

*712. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Richard Buckminister Fuller, designer of the geodesic dome and an engineer with a vision of the future in technology, has stated that Tata Committee Report on development of international airports in India is a

compilation of reliable data for the present and is not sufficiently forward looking.

(b) if so, whether he has given any suggestions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A news item in the "Hindustan Times" of 21-11-1969 containing such a statement attributed to Dr. R. Buckminster Fuller has come to the notice of Government. Dr. Fuller has not, however, made any specific suggestion to Government in this regard.

Transfer of Management of Deshbandhu College, New Delhi to Delhi Administration

*713. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration is running eleven colleges for boys and girls in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi, is the only College in Delhi which is directly under his Ministry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry had taken a decision to transfer this college to Delhi Administration and that Delhi Administration had agreed to take it over;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this decision has not been implemented so far; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The Delhi Ad-

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ministration has sponsored the establishment of 11 colleges which are registered under the Societies' Registration Act. The management of these colleges is vested in Governing Bodies constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes framed under the Delhi University Act.

(b) The Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi, is managed by a Board of Administration, constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme of Administration of the College framed by the Central Government under the Charitable Endowment Act. Secretary of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services is its ex-officio Chairman and the Ministry gives direct grants to the College.

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

(e) The implementation of the decision required a change in the Scheme of Administration and prior approval of the Board of Administration of the College thereto. Before the Board could take a final decision in the matter, a representation was received against the proposed transfer from the Staff Association of the College, and it was decided to explore with the Delhi University the possibility of its taking over the management of the College. This is being done.

Delays and Cancellation of Air Services in North Bengal

*714. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the reasons for the delay and cancellation of flights to and from the airports in North Bengal during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): During the period 1st September 1968 to 31st August 1969, the total number of take-offs

from airports in North Bengal was 2,351, out of which 462 take-offs were delayed beyond 30 minutes and 98 cancelled, due to the following reasons:—

Sl. No.	Reasons	No. of Delays	No. of Cancellations
1.	Weather ..	41	20
2.	Consequential	347	63
3.	Miscellaneous ..	12	1
4.	Air Traffic Control ..	4	4
5.	Engineering ..	33	5
6.	Traffic and Catering	13	5
7.	Operations ..	9	—
8.	Transport ..	3	—
	Total ..	462	98

पटना हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल में उर्दू तथा बंगाली भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा का विना जाना

* 715. श्री राम भवतार शाली : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने अक्टूबर 1961 में इस आशय का आदेश जारी किया था कि पटना हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल तथा राज्य के अन्य स्कूलों में जिनमें उर्दू तथा बंगाली बोलने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या, 60 हो, उर्दू तथा बंगाली भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनमें ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को उपर्युक्त भाषाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से स्कूल उपर्युक्त आदेशों को क्रियान्वित नहीं कर रहे हैं और सरकार को भी इस बात की जानकारी है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ङ) इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि उन्होंने 13-3-67 को आदेश दिया था कि भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों को हार्ड स्कूलों की ऊंची चार श्रेणियों में गैर-भाषा विषय उनकी मातृभाषा में पढ़ाए जाएं, बशर्ते कि कम से कम 60 छात्र या 15 छात्र 8 वीं श्रेणी में प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर उस भाषा को अपनी मातृ भाषा के रूप में लें। आदेशों में यह भी स्पष्टतया कहा गया था कि व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण निर्णय को क्रमिक रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जाय।

(ख) पटना के राजकीय बहुउद्देशीय स्कूल में जनवरी 67 से लेकर 1968 की गर्मियों की छुट्टियों तक उर्दू और बंगाली माध्यम से शिक्षा दी गई। स्टाफ की कमी के कारण, संबंधित शिक्षकों को वापिस बुला लिया गया। राज्य सरकार के पास अतिरिक्त पदों के लिये एक प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) और (ङ). जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, राजकीय स्कूलों से प्रारम्भ करके योजना का विस्तार क्रमिक रूप से करना था, किन्तु आर्थिक तंगी के कारण राज्य सरकार आवश्यक अतिरिक्त पदों को अस्तित्व में ला सकी है और न ही इस उद्देश्य के लिये सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के लिये अधिक अनुदान मंजूर कर सकी है फिर भी राज्य सरकार अतिरिक्त पदों को अस्तित्व में लाने के लिये प्रस्ताव की जांच कर रही है।

राज्य लाटरियों द्वारा उत्पन्न समस्याएं

* 716. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शाली : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा चलाई जा रही लाटरियों से उत्पन्न समस्याओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये और विभिन्न लाटरियों में समानता लाने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार किस तरीके से इन समस्याओं को हल करना चाहती है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) लाटरी चलाने वाली राज्य सरकारों ने लाटरियां चलाने के लिए अपने-अपने नियम तथा विनियम बनाये हैं और उनको चलाने के लिए संतोषजनक व्यवस्था करना उनका काम होगा । किन्तु उत्तरी क्षेत्रीय परिषद ने अपनी पिछली बैठक में इस विषय पर विचार किया था और बहु सहमत थी कि सम्बन्धित राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक होनी चाहिए और राज्य लाटरियां चलाने के लिए कुछ समान सिद्धांत तैयार किये जाने चाहिये ।

जहां तक किसी राज्य लाटरी टिकटों की, दूसरे राज्य में उसकी सहमति के बिना, बिक्री का सम्बन्ध है, उसके लिए उपयुक्त विभाग बनाया जा रहा है ।

Pay Scale of Teachers in Himachal Pradesh

*717. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state: .

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government have recommended Kothari Commission grades to be given to Himachal Pradesh teachers;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have accepted the recommendation and if not, the reasons therefor;

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(c) whether it is also a fact that while the Central Government are agreeable to give Central grades to Himachal Pradesh teachers, a condition has been imposed that no increase in existing salaries should be allowed;

(d) whether this condition is being opposed by the teachers; and

(e) the points which are still in dispute and how long will it take for Government to decide the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals relating to revision of pay-scales of the teachers were received.

(b) The Government have sanctioned revised scales to School teachers at par with corresponding categories of Delhi Teachers. As regards College Principals and teachers, the U.G.C. pay-scales have been extended to them.

(c) In the matter of pay-fixation in the revised scales, it has been decided that the pay of school teachers in revised pay-scales may be fixed in such a manner that total emoluments remain the same.

(d) Yes, Sir, representation has been received from one District Union of school teachers.

(e) The manner of pay-fixation of school teachers in the revised pay scales is being reconsidered. Every effort will be made to arrive at a decision as early as possible.

दिल्ली से आसाम को जाने वाली पार्श्व (नेटरल) सड़क परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य

*718. श्री भोलूह प्रसाद : क्या नौबहन तथा परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के वर्ष 1954 के आदेश के अनुमरण में दिल्ली से आसाम को जाने वाली पार्श्व (नेटरल) सड़क परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य 1965 में हाथ में लिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सड़क के निर्माण के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई थी और अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघु रामैया) : (क) और (ख) संभवतया उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली से आसाम में भ्रमीनगांव तक पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क परियोजना में तात्पर्य है। इसका निर्माण 1962 में अनुमोदित किया गया था और 1964 में काम शुरू किया गया। 62.51 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अब तक मंजूर हो चुकी है और 30 सितम्बर, 1969 तक, कुल व्यय 51.17 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है।

Post-Graduate Correspondence Courses in Delhi University

*719. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University invited students to enrol themselves for the post-graduate courses of the Correspondence School of the University;

(b) if so, how many students have been enrolled and the reason why they have not been admitted so far;

(c) the reason why the Delhi University asked the students to enrol themselves; and

(d) when these students will be given admission?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (d). In response to a notification issued by the University in July, 1969, about 7000 students registered themselves for M.A. courses through correspondence. It is understood that the purpose of registration was to find out the subjects in which these courses were in demand and to enable the University to assess the magnitude of the problems involved. The matter

is now under consideration of the University. As soon as a final decision is taken, the courses will be started and students admitted.

Conversion of six Universities into Major Universities

*720. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion made by the Education Commission to convert six Universities in the country into major Universities as model to others has been considered by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The suggestion was considered by the Conference of Vice-Chancellors, jointly convened by the Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission, in September, 1967. The Conference recommended that instead of reorganising a few selected universities as 'major universities', efforts should be made to improve and develop selected university departments to the level of centres of advanced study.

The above recommendation of the Conference has been accepted by the University Grants Commission.

Proposal to construct a bridge over River Jamuna linking Geeta Colony and Shantivana (Delhi)

4551. SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-GUN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for constructing a bridge over river Jamuna linking the localities for Geeta Colony, Shahdara, situated on the other side of Jamuna, with Shantivana (Delhi);

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred thereon and the progress made so far in this project;

(c) the steps being taken to complete the scheme at an early date;

(d) whether any target date has been fixed for the completion of the bridge;

(e) whether there is any other scheme for constructing more bridges on the river keeping in view the increase in population of trans-Yamuna colonies, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (f). The draft Fourth Plan provides for the construction of a road connecting Road No. 57 of the Master Plan in Shahdara area with Lower Bela Road including construction of a bridge over Jamuna near Shantivana at a total estimated cost of Rs. 200 lakhs out of which Rs. 92 lakhs have been provided for in the 4th Plan. The alignment for this bridge is still under consideration. Hence, there has been no expenditure or physical progress so far. No target date has yet been fixed for the completion of the bridge. In addition to the above, the Master Plan of Delhi envisages one more bridge across Jamuna between the existing rail-cum-road bridge and Wazirabad Barrage. However, no details have been worked out so far in this regard.

दिल्ली में यमुना पार क्षेत्र के लिए एक
महाविद्यालय खोलना

4552. श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के यमुना पार के समूचे क्षेत्र (शाहदरा) में केवल एक ही महाविद्यालय है और वह भी सहशिक्षा वाला है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली की यमुना पार की बस्तियों की लगभग 5 लाख जनसंख्या है और उसमें निरन्तर वृद्धि होती जा रही है, किन्तु वहाँ लड़कियों के लिए एक भी महाविद्यालय नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उस क्षेत्र में एक और महाविद्यालय खोलने की योजना बनाने का है, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों की इस कठिनाई को दूर किया जा सके और यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या प्रस्तावित नये महाविद्यालय के स्थापना के लिए कोई स्थान चुन लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो वह स्थान कौनसा है?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डॉ० बी० के० धार० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख)। शाहदरा में, केवल एक ही (सहशिक्षा) कालेज है। किन्तु, चालू शैक्षणिक वर्ष से, कालेज में (केवल लड़कों के लिए) सायकलीन कक्षाएं शुरू कर दी गई हैं। शाहदरा क्षेत्र की वर्तमान अनुमानित जनसंख्या लगभग 2.5 लाख है।

(ग) इस प्रश्न पर, संबंधित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, अगले वर्ष नए कालेज खोलते समय विचार किया जाएगा।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश को मिलाने वाले तटीय राजपथों का निर्माण

4553. श्री गं० च० बोल्लित : क्या मौबहान तथा परिबहान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को मिलाने वाले तटीय राजपथों के निर्माण की योजना की स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

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

(ग) उस पर अनुमानतः कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा और निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा तथा उसके पूर्ण होने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

संसद कार्य विभाग तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) । मध्य प्रदेश को जोड़ने वाले तटीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना अनुमोदित नहीं की है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर पहुंचने के हेतु पर्यटकों के लिये परिवहन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

4554. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटन केन्द्रों में पर्यटकों के पहुंचने के लिये सरकार द्वारा इस वर्ष परिवहन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक आकर्षण के स्थानों तक तथा रम्य स्थलों के विकास के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के किन स्थानों को पर्यटन केन्द्रों के लिये चुना गया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पर्यटक आकर्षण के स्थानों तथा रम्य स्थलों की सूची में पूर्व निमाड जिले में खंडवा के रामेश्वर कुंड तथा बरहानपुर की शुष्क झील को शामिल करने का है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार बरहानपुर के शुष्क झील क्षेत्र का और आगे विकास करने का है ताकि पर्यटक वहां आराम से ठहर सकें ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अभिगृहीत की गयी आयातित कारें इन्दौर और सतना में अनुमोदित पर्यटन कार

परिचालकों को (खजुराहों-रीवा के लिये), तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम को आवंटित की हैं । चालू वर्ष के दौरान 0.70 लाख रुपये की लागत से कान्हा-किसली राष्ट्रीय पार्क में भी दो वाहन प्रदान किये जायेंगे ।

(ख) चौथी योजना के दौरान खजुराहो का 5 लाख रुपये की लागत से समेकित आधार पर विकास करने तथा कान्हा-किसली राष्ट्रीय पार्क में आवास की दो यूनिटें जिनमें से प्रत्येक में चार डबल-रूम होंगे, प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) सांची, माण्डू और खजुराहों में केन्द्र द्वारा अथवा केन्द्र की सहायता से पर्यटन सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) । सीमित साधनों के कारण यह संभव नहीं है ।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में सहायता प्राप्त कालिजों को अनुदान

4555. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ऐसा निर्णय किया है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उन सहायता प्राप्त कालिजों को कोई अनुदान न दे जो प्रति वर्ष कम से कम 1500 विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश देने के नियम का पालन नहीं करते; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे मध्य प्रदेश के कितने कालिज प्रभावित होने की संभावना है ?

(शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव०) : (क) जी नहीं । (ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Discretionary Powers of the President of India

4556. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Constitution of India is silent about the discretionary powers of the Pre-

sident of India in case Lok Sabha is dissolved and the mid-term polls are held;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Law, has defined the functions of the President in the absence of Lok Sabha and the Council of Ministers in case such an eventuality arises; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The provisions of the Constitution are clear.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrests for Theft of Hindu Idols

4557. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and occupations of the six or more persons arrested by the C.I.D. at Rewa and Satna for the theft of 280 Hindu idols of antique value and the steps taken against them;

(b) the names of temples from where these idols were removed and the approximate value of the idols; and

(c) whether the idols have been restored to their temples and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The required information is being ascertained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Strength of Central Reserve Police

4558. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total strength of the Central Reserve Police officers and other ranks and the annual cost of maintaining the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Central Reserve Police consists of 716 officers and 63,411 other ranks. The sanctioned budget provision for 1969-70 is Rs. 15.76 crores.

Building of a Shipyard in Gujarat

4559. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any feasibility study has been made to build a shipyard in the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government have received a proposal from private sector; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). An application from M/s. Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Bombay for setting up a new industrial undertaking at Sikka in the State of Gujarat for the manufacture of ships barges, tugs etc. was received by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs. This was examined by Government and the firm was informed that as Shipbuilding Industry is reserved for the Public Sector, there was no *prima facie* case for the issue of a licence to them.

Punjab Bandh for Merger of Chandigarh with Punjab

4560 SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab All Party Action Committee decided for a Punjab Bandh on the 11th December 1969 to press for their demand for merger of Chandigarh etc. with Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to press reports to this effect:

(b) Government themselves are anxious in the public interest to take a decision in the matter and announce it as early as possible and in any case they will do so before the Budget Session of Parliament.

Permission to Hindi Officers in Ministries to receive visitors

4561. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindi Officers in the various Ministries and Departments who have been granted special permission to receive visitors in their respective offices within the security zones of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Delhi and New Delhi.

(b) the reasons for granting the special permission to each of them:

(c) the number of persons who visited them (separately in each case) during the period from 1st January, 1968 to 30th June, 1968, and

(d) in how many cases the purpose of the visit was official and how many of the visitors were females?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Only one Hindi Officer in the Ministry of Finance has been granted special permission to receive visitors. The special permission was granted at the request of the Ministry of Finance for the reason that the officer had to meet frequently the officers of the concerned attached and subordinate offices in connection with work relating to translation of manuals, codes, parliament questions etc.

(c) and (d). The reception record shows that 75 persons visited the Hindi Officer during the period 1st January 1968 to 30th June 1968. In 40 cases the purpose of visit was official. Six of the visitors were female.

Alleged murder of Baldev Singh, Himachal Pradesh.

4562. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5448 on the 29th August, 1969 and state:

(a) whether on information received from Himachal Pradesh Government, it transpires that the previous Police story of the death of Shri Baldev Singh by an electric shock from the road side pole was wrong and the Special Police Establishment (C.I.D.) has found some new clues about the said episode; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A magisterial enquiry has been ordered by the Government of Himachal Pradesh to enquire into the cause of death of Shri Baldev Singh. The report of the enquiry is still awaited by Himachal Pradesh Government.

Increments to Engineering Diploma Holders who pass A.M.I.E. Examination.

4563. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 588 on the 21st February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information in regard to granting of increments to the Engineering Diploma Holders on their passing the A.M.I.E. Examination has been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Except for a few Ministries/Departments, information from all Ministries/Departments (including their attached and subordinate offices and Public Sector Undertakings under their control) has since been collected. The information received reveals that while in a few Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings, diploma holders who pass the A.M.I.E. Examination are given some concession in the form of advance increments/Cash award or higher start in the prescribed scale of pay, in some Ministries etc. a shorter period of service towards eligibility for promotion to the higher post has been prescribed for diploma holders who have passed the A.M.I.E. Examination. Wherever these concessions are allowed, the relevant departmental rules etc., provide for grant of such concessions. There are, however, Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings where no concessions are allowed to diploma holders who pass the A.M.I.E. Examination. This is because there are no general orders providing for grant of concessions of advance increment etc., to all categories of employees who acquire higher qualifications during their Service. If any concession in

the matter of advance increment etc., is given on a uniform basis to diploma holders who pass A.M.I.E. Examination, such concessions will have to be extended to the various other categories of employees who acquire higher qualifications after entry to Government Service.

Decision by Peninsular and Oriental Steamship and Navigation Company not to touch the Indian ports.

4564. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship and Navigation company has decided that their passenger ships will not call at Indian Ports from February, 1970; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Company, the closure of Suez Canal and the resultant deviation involved in their ships having to call at Bombay after they leave South Africa has made calls at Indian ports uneconomic.

Retirements in Municipal Corporation of Delhi

4565. SHRI MANGLATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Ministerial servants of Municipal Corporation of Delhi who have been retained in service upto the age of 60 years during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and on what basis they were retained in service;

(b) whether they were fully covered under the Fundamental Rules 56(c);

(c) the number of Ministerial servants who have not been retained are not being retained in service upto the age of 60 years and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether a uniform policy is being followed in all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to information given by Delhi Municipal Corporation 16 employees of the General Wing of the Corporation were retained in service upto the age of 60 years being pre-March 31, 1938 entrants in accordance with F.R. 56(c). The Corporation have stated that the employees were fully covered under the said rule.

(c) Delhi Municipal Corporation inform that six employees were not retained in service beyond the age of 58 years as their cases were not covered under the rules.

(d) The Corporation certifies that they follow a uniform policy in such cases.

Installation of Statues of National Leaders in Delhi/New Delhi

4566. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to instal the statues of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the places where these will be installed and when they will be installed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The question of selecting suitable sites for the location of the statues of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is engaging the attention of the Government.

Development of Beypore Port (Kerala)

4567. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI V. VISWANATHA
MENON:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GO-
PALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the formal approval has been given for the development of Beypore Port in Kerala as a centrally sponsored scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; 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). The development of Beypore Port as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The State Government is being informed accordingly.

Pakistani Nationals

4568. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who have settled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Assam, West Bengal and Punjab during the last three years.

(b) the number of persons out of them who have extended their period of stay;

(c) the number of persons out of them who have returned to Pakistan, and

(d) the number out of them to whom notices have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement giving information in respect of Pakistani nationals who came to Delhi, West Bengal and Punjab is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2433/69].

The information in respect of Pakistani nationals who came to the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Instructions given to States to give Priority to Developmental Road Works.

4569. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been given to the State Governments to give priority to certain developmental road works in those States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No directions as such about any developmental road works have been given to any State Government. Certain guidelines have, however, been sent by the Planning Commission to the State Governments for formulating *inter-alia* their Annual Plan for roads for 1970-71. A note giving details of these guidelines relating to roads is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2434/69].

Permission to Shiv Sena Chief to Possess a Revolver.

4570. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed Shiv Sena leader, Shri Bal Thakre to possess a revolver;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shri Bal Thakre fired shots recently at Bombay;

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

(d) the action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, Shri Bal Thakre holds a valid licence for possession of a pistol.

2. On September 26, 1969 at about 11.15 p.m. Shri and Shrimati Bal Thakre accompanied by four persons were returning by car to their house along Lady Jamshedji Road when a motor taxi overtook their car from the left in a rash and negligent manner. When the taxi halted in front of a Restaurant, the person who was driving Shri Thakre's car stopped his car and went to the taxi driver to protest against his rash driving. He was assaulted by the taxi driver. Subsequently a few other taxi drivers also joined in the assault. Shri Thakre who had come out of his car for the rescue of the driver was also assaulted with fists and blows. Apprehending danger to their lives, Shri Thakre fired one shot from his pistol to scare away the crowd. Thereafter he reported the matter to a Sub-Inspector of Police who happened to pass that way. The police took necessary action to apprehend the miscreants.

3. Neither was any one injured nor any property damaged due to firing.

4. No action was taken against Shri Thakre as no offence on his part was disclosed.

पिछले मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किये गये दौरों पर किया गया खर्च

4571. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) पिछले मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किये गये दौरों के सम्बन्ध में किन-किन राज्यों ने कितना कितना खर्च किया ;

(ख) निर्धारित राशि का व्यौरा क्या है और इसमें से कितनी राशि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर खर्च की गई ;

(ग) क्या शेष राशि को प्रधान मंत्री से वसूल नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ) , सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Visit of Official Team to Japan Regarding setting up of Shipyard at Cochin.

4572. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert/official team had been recently sent to Japan in connection with the setting up of a Shipyard at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the precise object of the visit and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, An official team consisting of Director (Projects) and Director (Mechanical) of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport was sent to Tokyo in March, 1969 to pre-study and seek clarifications on the Revised Project Report on Cochin Shipyard prepared by M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., which was submitted to our Indian Embassy in Japan in March, 1969. As a result of the discussions which the above mentioned team held with M/s. M.H.I., the latter furnished supplementary explanations to their Report in April, 1969 and June, 1969. It was further agreed that the Report and the explanations should be read together.

चीनी दूतावास द्वारा सरकारी विरोध की अवहेलना

4572. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नक्सलवादी लोगों को चीनी राजदूतावास में वित्तीय सहायता मिल रही है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा किये गये विरोध का चीनी राजदूतावास से कर्मचारियों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है और वे नक्सलवादियों को अभी तक ऐसी सहायता देने जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : 21 फरवरी, 1969 के लोक सभा प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 578 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है

जिसमें बताया गया था कि केरल सरकार को, कालीकट के एक श्री कुन्नीकल नारायणन द्वारा दिल्ली में चीनी दूतावास से चार अबसरों पर मनीग्रार्डर द्वारा एक सौ रुपये से पांच सौ रुपये तक की रकमें प्राप्त किये जाने की जानकारी है। यह भी बताया गया था कि किसी अन्य राज्य सरकार के पास, चीनी दूतावास द्वारा उन भारतीयों को दी गई सहायता के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है जिन्होंने हिंसात्मक या तोंड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों में भाग लिया है। फरवरी, 1969 से चीनी दूतावास द्वारा किन्ही उग्रवादियों को वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) कड़ी सतकंता बरती जा रही है।

Burning of National Flag in a U.P. Village

4574. SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news paper reports that "In the Village Himmatgarh, Thana AGJAIN of U.P. some miscreants had burned the National Flag after it was hoisted on the CHABUTARA of Gandhi on the occasion of Gandhi Centenary;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a joint letter signed by the V.I.Ps and other dignitaries belonging to almost all shades of parties and Independents has sent to the State Chief Minister demanding severe punishment to the culprits as well as to enquire into the whole affair including not registering the complaints by the Police Officials in the matter;

(c) if so, the details of the incident and the above joint letter and the facts thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) According to information received from the state government a letter was received from the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Unnao, alleging that the national flag, which had been hoisted in village Himmatgarh on the occasion of the Gandhi Centenary, was burnt by some anti-social elements and that local police had not taken action against the miscreants.

(c) and (d). The matter was inquired into by the State authorities. The allegations regarding the burning of the flag were not substantiated. On the other hand, it was brought that while the flag was being hoisted, an adjacent chappar caught fire accidentally and the flag was saved by the villagers from catching fire.

Directions regarding new Constructions issued to South Kanara District authorities

4575. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how directions are being issued to the South Kanara District authorities that on the coastal road, financed by the Centre, no new constructions may be made within 75 metres of the bye-pass and 40 metres of other sections of the road;

(b) what legal right Government have to immobilise private land which they have not acquired and which in many cases is the only land left to the owners after acquisition for the road; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the precise directions issued will be placed on the Table of the House as these are pleaded by the local authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

“जिहाद” पुस्तक का पकड़ा जाना

4576. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस द्वारा देवबन्द में “जिहाद” नामक पुस्तक, जिस में भारत वदेशी सामग्री है, की लगभग 700 प्रतियां और 864 मुख्य पृष्ठ पकड़े गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों के घर से उक्त पुस्तकें बरामद की गई हैं उन्हें अभी तक गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पुस्तक देवबन्द से प्रकाशित की जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) उस मुद्रणालय का नाम क्या है जिसमें उक्त पुस्तक प्रकाशित की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क), (ख) तथा

(घ) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार देवबन्द पुलिस द्वारा “जिहाद” नामक पुस्तक की लगभग 70 प्रतियां और 864 मुख्य-पृष्ठ पकड़े गये थे । भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 124-क/153-क के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया । इस संबंध में एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उसे जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया है । दूसरा व्यक्ति जिसके अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने का सन्देह है, फरार है ।

(ग) और (ङ). पुस्तक के मुख-पृष्ठ से पता लगता है कि यह लाहौर से प्रकाशित हुई थी । पुस्तक के छपने के वास्तविक स्थान का अभी तक पता नहीं लगा है । जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है ।

Publishing Malicious reports against a Member of Parliament

4577. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newspaper Reports which have appeared in the local journals published from Banda, particularly in the “Rishwat”, in which attempts have been made to blackmail the member of parliament representing Banda Constituency by publishing malicious and distorted facts during the last one year;

(b) whether Central Government have received any information on this matter from the State Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for publishing such malicious reports and defaming the Member of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the State Government, some Reports had appeared in the "Rishwat", published from Banda, referring to a Member of Parliament.

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

Raids by Sankrak Party

4578. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GO-
PALAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a "Sankrak Party" has started organising raids and dacoities in border areas of Tripura for more than a year;

(b) if so, the number of raiders arrested up till now and number of raiders convicted;

(c) to which political party the leader of these raiders belong; and

(d) the reasons for organising these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

चंडीगढ़ में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के गिरोह का पता लगाना

4580. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चंडीगढ़ पुलिस द्वारा पता लगाये गये पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के गिरोह में कितने व्यक्ति हैं तथा उनमें से कितनों को अब तक गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) पकड़े गये उन तीन व्यक्तियों के बारे में जो सेना के व्यक्ति बताये जाते हैं, सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) उनके पास से बरामद हुई सामग्री का व्यौरा क्या है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य : मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) : जासूसी गतिविधियों के सन्देह में चन्डीगढ़ पुलिस द्वारा अभी हाल में छः व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे । इस मामले में जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है । इस अवस्था में उक्त मामले के व्यौरे प्रकट करना लोक-हित में नहीं होगा ।

Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

4581. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the countries where arrangements for the celebrations of Gandhi Centenary were made at the initiative of Government; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) In 93 countries.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 13.75 lakhs has so far been incurred for this purpose from Government grants. The concerned organizations in the foreign countries have also incurred expenditure from out of their own funds.

Demand for curb on Powers of President regarding Dissolution of Lok Sabha

4582. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-
DU:
SHRI J. B. SINGH:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether leaders of Opposition are demanding a curb on the powers

of the President, especially in the matter of dissolution of Lok Sabha before completion of the normal period of five years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the demand?

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

(a) Government have seen Press reports of views expressed in this matter by some political leaders.

(b) Government are not contemplating any amendment of the relevant provisions of the Constitution.

शिक्षा का समान पाठ्यक्रम

4583. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

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

(क) सरकार का विचार समूचे देश में शिक्षा का समान पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने की योजना बनाने और शिक्षा के लिए समाजवादी ध्येय अपनाते का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कब तक लागू होने की आशा है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ङ) समूचे देश में शिक्षा का समान पाठ्यक्रम अपनाने में सरकार को किन किन मुख्य कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० क० आर० बी० राव) : (क). राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में इस बात का उल्लेख है कि "देश

के सभी भागों में आमतौर पर एक समान शिक्षा पद्धति रखना लाभदायक होगा। अन्तिम उद्देश्य, 10 + 2 + 3 पद्धति अपनाते होना चाहिए—स्कूलों, कालिजों अथवा दोनों में, स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार, दो वर्षीय उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर"। इसमें, शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गयी मोटे तौर पर शिक्षा के मूलभूत पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता को भी दोहराया गया है ताकि समाज का सामाजिक पद्धति का आदर्श प्राप्त किया जा सके।

(ख) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का निर्माण, शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर सभी राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श के बाद किया गया था और इसे राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सामान्यतः स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। वे शिक्षा की एक समान पद्धति की दिशा में कदम उठाने की वांछनीयता से भी सहमत हो गए हैं और कुछ राज्यों ने (उदाहरणार्थ केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश) इस दिशा में पहले से ही कदम उठाने प्रारम्भ कर दिए हैं।

(ङ) सारे देश में शिक्षा की एक समान पद्धति अपनाने में सरकार द्वारा अनुभव की गई प्रमुख कठिनाइयाँ हैं—प्रस्ताव की भारी लागत और उपलब्ध साधनों की कमी।

Seizure of Ammunition from Naga Contractor in Imphal

4584. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some grenades, detonators, rifles and other live-ammunition were seized by Manipur Rifles Party from a Naga contractor in Imphal;

(b) if so, the details thereof. and

(c) whether any arrests were made in the matter and action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). On the night of 17th/18th September, 1969, one .310 rifle, four rounds of .310 cartridges and four empties of the same ammunition was recovered from the house of a Naga contractor at Imphal.

(c) No arrest was made as the contractor subsequently produced his licence and the weapon and the ammunition were returned.

Restrictions on age of Vice-Chancellors and Heads of the Educational Bodies for purpose of Appointment

4585. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the names, previous employment and ages of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities appointed during the last two years:

(b) the average age of all the Vice-Chancellors;

(c) considering the necessity for Vice-Chancellors being in tune with age and spirit of the students, the reasons why Government allow appointment of superannuated officials;

(d) the reasons why Government should not fix a maximum age, on first appointment, of 40 for Principals of Colleges and 45 for Vice-Chancellors of Universities; and

(e) the reasons why Government should not make similar age rules for other educational bodies to prevent them from being out of date with the needs of students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The information is as follows:—

Name	Age at the time of appointment	Previous employment
1 Prof. A. Aleem, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University.	61 years and 4 months	Professor, Aligarh Muslim University.
2 Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University.	59 years and 11 months	Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University.
3 Prof. K. N. Raj, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.	45 years and 5 months	Professor, University of Delhi.
4 Shri G. Parthasarathi, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University.	56 years and 9 months	Permanent Representative of India at the United Nations.

(b) The average age of all the Vice-Chancellors of Universities is not available. But that of the Vice-Chancellors mentioned in reply to part (a) is about 56 years.

(c) to (e). Age is only one of the several considerations for appointment of Vice-Chancellors, Principals of Colleges or Heads of other educa-

tional institutions. Their competence, sense of dedication, and identification with the interests of students are even more important considerations.

Prescription of any upper age-limit for Vice-Chancellors is entirely within the jurisdiction of the appointing authorities. However, the Government of India have accepted, and recommended to the State Governments

and the Central Universities, the recommendation of the Education Commission that the Vice-Chancellors should retire at the age of 65 years.

With regard to Principals of Colleges and Heads of other educational bodies, it is not desirable to make any distinction between the age-limit prescribed for them and for teachers in general. In this context, the Education Commission recommended that "the normal retirement age for teachers should be 60 years; and there should be provision for extension upto 65 years provided the person is physically fit and mentally alert to discharge his duties efficiently". This recommendation has been brought to the notice of all the concerned authorities.

Murder of Tribal Girl near Mirzapur (U. P.)

4586. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have full report on the murder of a tribal girl Satia, near Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh in which the former Deputy Chief Minister's son was alleged to be involved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor and how the interests of the tribal and Harijan people will be safeguarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, one Shri Munni Lal lodged a verbal report at the police station Bharhan on 22-6-69 that his daughter was shot by one Ram Bahadur Singh, a servant of Ram Narayan Singh at the Gopalpur Farm when he came to his house and asked his deceased daughter as to why she did not come for work. The case was investigated by the State CID. Ram Bahadur Singh has been sent up to

court on charges under section 302 IPC and sections 25/27 Arms Act. The cases are *sub judice*.

The Chief Minister U.P. in the course of a statement in the U.P. Vidhan Sabha had mentioned that there was no *prima facie* case to suggest the involvement of the son of the Deputy Chief Minister in the incident and that he would agree to institute an inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act if the allegations were furnished to him in writing.

ग्वालियर के महाराजा की सम्पत्ति

4587. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर राज्य को मध्य प्रदेश में मिलाने के समय ग्वालियर के महाराजा और भारत सरकार के बीच हुए हस्ताक्षरित इकरारनामे के अनुसार ग्वालियर के महाराजा के निजी भवनों और भू-सम्पत्ति आदि की सूची तैयार की गई थी और उनके मानचित्र तैयार किये गये थे तथा उन पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे ?

(ख) क्या उस सूची और मानचित्रों के अनुसार संबंधित महाराजा को उनकी सम्पत्ति सौंप दी गई थी और यदि हां, तो कब ?

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के कुछ अधिकारियों ने ग्वालियर के महाराजा की कुछ भू-सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा कर रखा है; और

घ) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) ग्वालियर के महाराजा की निजी सम्पत्तियां भारत सरकार द्वारा मध्य भारत के संयुक्त राज्य का निर्माण करने के लिए हस्ताक्षरित इकरारनामे के उपबन्धों के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई थी।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वे सम्पत्तियां, जो महाराजा की निजी सम्पत्तियां घोषित की गई थीं, उनको 1950 में सौंपी गई थीं। बाद में, ग्वालियर के वर्तमान महाराजा से यह शिकायत मिलने पर कि भारत सरकार द्वारा यथा मान्यता प्राप्त उनकी निजी सम्पत्तियां नक्शे, मानचित्रों इत्यादि के अनुसार उनको नहीं सौंपी गई थीं, राज्य सरकार ने यह स्पष्टीकरण चाहा कि सूची ग्रथवा नक्शे में असमानता होने पर किसको ठीक माना जाए। उन्हें सूचित किया गया कि जब तक कोई विशेष परिस्थितियां प्रतिकूल निर्णय को न्यायोचित नहीं ठहराती हैं, जिनमें किसी वर्णनात्मक सूची और एक मानचित्र ग्रथवा एक नक्शे के बीच अन्तर होता है, तो उस सूची को मूल दस्तावेज के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाता है।

(ग) भारत सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नेशनल राइफल एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया

4588. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल राइफल एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा हर वर्ष नई अनियमिततायों की गई हैं तथा इसके लेखों को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं रखा जा रहा है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदनों में बताई गई अनियमितताओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त अनियमितताओं के लिये जिम्मेदार पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

L/B(N)7LSS—5(a)

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत की राष्ट्रीय राइफल एसोसिएशन को भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए अनुदानों के उपयोग के संबंध में कोई अनियमितताएं सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आई हैं। जहां तक एसोसिएशन के वार्षिक खातों का संबंध है, एसोसिएशन के लेखापरीक्षकों ने वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 के खातों के रख-रखाव में बहुत सी अनियमितताएं बताई हैं। एसोसिएशन एक स्वायत्त निकाय है; इसलिए सुधार के लिये उपाय करना और दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना, यदि कोई आवश्यक हो, उन्हीं पर निर्भर करता है। 1968-69 वर्ष (31 अगस्त, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि) के जंचे हुए लेखे अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

सीमा सुरक्षा दल द्वारा हिन्दू परिवारों की गिरफ्तारी

4589. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सीमा सुरक्षा दल ने भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर शेरपुरा के निकट भारतीय राज्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करते हुए सात हिन्दू परिवारों को गिरफ्तार किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब ये परिवार दण्डाधीश के सामने पेश किये गये, तो उन्होंने अपने बयानों में पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं पर किये जा रहे घोर अत्याचारों का उल्लेख किया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू परिवारों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार का कोई उपाय करने का विचार है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पाकिस्तान के 7 हिन्दू परिवारों को जिनमें 39 व्यक्ति थे, जब वे 6 सितम्बर, 1969 को रायसिंह नगर क्षेत्र में शेरपुरा के लगभग चार मील उत्तर में एक स्थान से भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर रहे थे, सीमा सुरक्षा दल द्वारा पकड़ा गया ।

(ख) और (ग). पूछ-ताछ के दौरान उन्होंने पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं पर किये जा रहे अत्याचारों के बारे में शिकायत की ।

(घ) हम पाकिस्तान सरकार से अपने अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति अपना उत्तरदायित्व निभाने को मनवाने के लिये अपने प्रयत्न जारी रखेंगे ।

Dispute over Poet Kalidasa's Birth Place

4590. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about the dispute on poet Kalidas's birth place, as raised by the Maithili speaking people in Bihar that Kalidas was born in Maithila;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The location of the birth-place of the poet Kalidasa is a purely academic issue, with which the Government of India is not concerned.

Visit of Begum Shah Nawaz Khan to Pakistan

4591. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times and the dates on which Begum Shah Nawaz Khan, wife of former Deputy Minister for Railways went to Pakistan during the last two years; and

(b) the specific reasons why she was allowed to cross the border so many times without any let or hindrance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Any person holding a valid passport is at liberty to visit the country for which his passport is valid. No information regarding the number of times and the dates on which such visits abroad take place is ordinarily maintained. No special permission is required by a person holding a valid passport every time such person crosses the border.

Metalled and Unmetalled Roads in India

4592. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total and State-wise length of metalled and unmetalled roads in India; and

(b) whether there is any plan of constructing lateral roads in the border areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2435/69].

(b) Currently, the Government of India are financing the development of a lateral road from Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh to Amingaon in Assam passing through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. The Central Government have no proposal for constructing any other lateral road at present.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान का प्रभाव तथा साम्प्रदायिकता

4593. श्री देवन सेन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान और साम्प्रदायिकता के बढ़ते हुए प्रभाव की ओर' आकर्षित किया गया है ?

(ख) क्या छोटा काश्मीर अर्थात् मद्रावा घाटी में जो श्रीनगर के दक्षिण-पश्चिम में 250 किलोमीटर दूर है और जम्मू के दक्षिण पूर्व में 200 किलोमीटर दूर है, गंभीर साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में बढ़ती हुई साम्प्रदायिकता या राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों के बारे में कोई प्रमाण नहीं है । तथापि वे सतर्क हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). अहमदाबाद के दंगों के विरुद्ध विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए जब भादेरवा में 27 सितम्बर, 1969 को प्रदर्शन हुआ तो वहां कुछ तनाव था । जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भादेरवा में अब शान्ति है और वहां स्थिति सामान्य है ।

Purchase of Ships from Yugoslavia

4594. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of other countries are considered before buying ships from Yugoslavia and if so, the average percentage above world prices, which is being paid to Yugoslavia;

(b) whether this price advantage would be pressed if the dispute goes to international arbitration;

(c) how can friendly relations be affected by arbitration when Yugoslavia itself desires arbitration; and

(d) whether Government are not confident of their claim and whether due to this Government have delayed reference to arbitration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Since credit facilities for purchase of ships are not available all over the world, it is not practicable to compare prices by calling for global quotations before ordering ships in Yugoslavia or for that matter in any other country. The usual way to check the reasonableness of prices is to obtain valuation certificate from some reputed shipvaluer and to compare it with the price quoted by the shipyard.

(b) to (d). In view of the different legal interpretations of the exchange variation clause in the Credit and Trade and Payments Agreements, it has been mutually agreed by the two Governments to obtain legal advice through the good offices of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

In this connection, attention is invited to the reply given in the Lok Sabha by Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Shri P. C. Sethi to Unstarred Question No. 1176 on 24-11-69.

Indo-Philippines Cultural Pact

4595. SHRI CHENGALRYA NAIDU:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Philippines have signed a cultural pact;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the pact;

(c) whether this is the first time India and Philippines have signed such a pact; and

(d) when the exchange of cultural delegations will take place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreement provides for cooperation between the two countries in the fields of Education, Science, Art & Culture, Radio & Television and Sports through exchange of personnel and materials, award of Scholarships to students, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of formulating a Cultural Exchange Programme will be taken up with the Philippines Government after the Agreement is ratified by the two Governments.

Survey Regarding Shortage of Senior Professors and Teachers in Engineering Colleges

4596. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent survey for the first half of 1969, conducted by his Ministry, there is a considerable shortage of senior professors and teachers in engineering colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). According to the Survey conducted, the shortage of teaching staff in engineering colleges in 1969 was 16.4 per cent as against a shortage of 38.9 per cent in 1963. All State Governments and other authorities have been requested to fill up the vacant posts as far as possible by streamlining recruitment procedures.

Gifts Received by Prime Minister and Purchases made during her Visits Abroad

4597. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official and non-official gifts the Prime Minister re-

ceived during her tours abroad and from whom were they received, the nature of gifts, their approximate value and how much customs duty she paid for these gifts separately since 1964 upto 30th June, 1969;

(b) whether Prime Minister made any purchases from abroad during this period and the amount spent on such purchases during each visit and how much customs duty was paid by Prime Minister;

(c) whether Prime Minister received any gifts during this period in India; and

(d) if so, the nature and value of such gifts and also when and by whom were they presented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Attention is invited to the statement made in the House by the Prime Minister on 8th April, 1967 in which she had observed *inter-alia*, that the disclosure of information asked for would entail embarrassing comparisons as between one friendly country and another and it would not be in the public interest to disclose such details.

(b) No dutiable article was purchased on any visit. Only some articles of purely personal use, and of no significant value, were purchased, their cost was met out of the foreign exchange allocation released in her favour on the basis of normal entitlement to meet incidental expenses on such visits.

(c) and (d). Some caskets containing welcome addresses, framed addresses or photographs, albums, local handicrafts, souvenirs and similar other articles of small value were received either from people of the places visited or from organisers of public functions attended. While some of these articles have been sent to appropriate charitable and other public institutions and some kept as official property for use at the Prime Minister's official residence, a few have been kept by her as souvenirs.

Manipuri Youths in Pakistan

4598. M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have verified the news that some Manipuri youths have crossed into Pakistan for receiving training in the use of arms;

(b) if so, the number of youths and the authenticity of the report; and

(c) the reason and purpose of their going over to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Some Manipuri youths who were instigated by subversive and extremist elements were reported to have gone to Pakistan to get assistance for organising subversive activities in Manipur. Some of them were arrested on their return from Pakistan.

केन्द्रीय सरकार लिपिक संघ को मान्यता

4599. श्री भ्रोकार लाव बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार लिपिक संघ को पुनः मान्यता देने की सरकार से मांग की गई है ;

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

(ग) उक्त मांग को पूरा करने की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य [मंत्रालय] मं] राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय सरकार लिपिक संघ के नाम से कोई संस्था नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार लिपिक यूनियन के संबंध में, कर्मचारियों के दो अलग वर्गों से मान्यता के लिए दो दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं। दोनों वर्गों ने यूनियन के पदाधिकारी होने का दावा किया है। इन प्रतिद्वन्दी दावों की जांच की जा रही है।

Disrespect to National Flag by J and K People at the end of Film Shows

4600. SHRI B. K. DASHCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mandatory displaying of the National Flag after showing a film in a cinema house is observed in Jammu and Kashmir,

(b) whether the people of Jammu and Kashmir show any disrespect to the National Flag of India and if so, what action has been taken by the Government in this respect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Enquiries have been made on this point from the State Government from time to time and Government of India have been informed that the National Anthem is played in cinema houses in the State. The National Flag is also shown while the National Anthem is being played.

(b) and (c). No report about disrespect to the National Flag of India by the people of Jammu and Kashmir has been received.

संसदीय कार्य प्रणाली तथा चुनाव पद्धति में सुधारों के बारे में सुझाव देने हेतु स्वतंत्र आयोग की नियुक्ति

4601. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री धीचन्व गोयल :

क्या संसद कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1969 में हुए अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन में संसदीय कार्यप्रणाली तथा चुनाव पद्धति में सुधारों के बारे में सुझाव हेतु एक स्वतंत्र आयोग की नियुक्ति की मांग की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मांग पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

संसद कार्य और नौहवन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामय्या) : (क) सितम्बर 1969 में मद्रास में हुए सातवीं अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन की एक समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को (क) संसदीय संस्थानों, (ख) राजनीतिक दलों का ढांचा, (ग) निर्वाचन पद्धति, (घ) समिति प्रणाली, (ङ) संसदीय प्रक्रिया, और (च) कार्याग का संसद के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व की कार्यप्रणाली की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र संसदीय तथा चुनाव सुधार आयोग की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए परन्तु सम्मेलन द्वारा यह सिफारिश स्वीकृत नहीं की गयी।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Age-Alteration by Judges of High Courts

4602. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Judges of the High Courts in India have altered their ages in the last 5 years;

(b) the names of the High Courts and the number of the Judges of the said Courts;

(c) the maximum of age alteration permitted (in years and months); and

(d) whether such alterations are made merely on requests or these are done after proper investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). During the last five years, change in the date of birth was agreed to only in one case. The Judge belonged to the Kerala High Court.

(c) The period involved was 1 year 5 months and 9 days and it was to the disadvantage of the Judge.

(d) After proper investigation.

Preventive Detention Act

4604. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHRAMA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had sought the views of the State Governments on the proposal to extend the life of the Preventive Detention Act; and

(b) if so, what are the views of the different State Governments on this issue?

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

(b) Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Nagaland, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have favoured extension of the Act for three years. Maharashtra, Mysore and Punjab have suggested extension for a period of 5 years. Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have recommended continuance of the Act for 2 more years and Kerala for one year (mainly for preventing black-marketing). West Bengal Government had earlier recommended extension of the Act for 3 years but have recently revised their stand and have suggested that the Act may be allowed to lapse.

लन्दन स्थित इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी का स्थानान्तरण

4605. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भोगन्द्र झा :
श्री चन्द्र शखर सिंह :
श्री कं० हल्द्वर :
श्री जनार्दन :

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

(क) क्या समस्त इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी को अथवा उसके महत्वपूर्ण भाग को भारत लाने के मामले में और आगे कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डिया इन्स्टी-ट्यूट ऑक्सफोर्ड का प्रभाव भी वहां पर कम हो रहा है ;

(ग) भारत में अनुसंधान के छात्रों को इन दुर्लभ पुस्तकों तथा सामग्री को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश सरकार से और पत्र व्यवहार किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पर उनकी क्या प्रति क्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयपाल सिंह) :
(क), (ग), (घ) और (ङ). इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटेन सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ एक पंच फंसले के करार के प्रारूप की जांच की गयी और हमारे मुद्दाओं तथा एक संशोधन के साथ उस सरकार को लौटा दिया गया है। मामले पर अब ब्रिटेन की सरकार ध्यान दे रही है। भारत में अनुसंधान के छात्रों के लिए लाइब्रेरी की दुर्लभ पुस्तकों तथा सामग्री को उपलब्ध कराने का प्रश्न केवल तभी उठेगा जब लाइब्रेरी के भारतीय भाग को, इस झगड़े के तय होने पर, भारत को हस्तान्तरण किया जाएगा।

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान कन्द्रों के निवेशकों द्वारा किया गया कार्य

4606. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देशमें विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान केन्द्रों के निदेशक कितने दिन बाहर रहते हैं और कितने दिन अपने अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में काम करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सेवा की शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में से किसी एक ने अभी तक कोई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है ; और

(घ) शेष केन्द्रों के कार्य तथा उन पर किया जाने वाले भारी व्यय से सरकार किस हद तक संतुष्ट है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों के निदेशक/अध्यक्ष, अपने नियंत्रण अधिकारी स्वयं ही हैं और देश के अन्दर उनकी यात्रा के संबंध में कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों की पिछले 20 वर्षों की वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियां दर्शाने वाली एक पुस्तिका तैयार की जा रही है और उसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में भेज दी जाएंगी।

(घ) प्रयोगशालाओं की कार्यकारी परिषदें संबंधित प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा की गई प्रगति का पुनर्विलोकन करती हैं और जब कभी भी उनके द्वारा किसी विशेष उपाय की सिफारिश की जाती है, कार्रवाई की जाती है।

बंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाना

4607. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार ने परामर्श कर लिया गया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) बंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया गया था।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के संबंध में जारी किये गये आदेश

4608. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2757 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "स्वराज्य" तथा "हिन्दू" समाचार पत्रों में की गई आलोचना और हिन्दी विरोधी तत्वों के प्रभाव के कारण ही मंत्री महोदय ने उक्त आदेशों को रद्द कर दिया है और इन आदेशों को भतपूर्व मंत्री महोदय ने रद्द नहीं किया था ;

(ख) क्या इन आदेशों को, जिनमें गृह कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये गये आदेशों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली मद [संख्या 12 भी सम्मिलित है, प्रशासन डिवीजन के अनुभाग अधिकारियों तथा अवर सचिवों के हिन्दी विरोधी रवैये के कारण रद्द किया गया है ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय में संस्कृत एकक, हिन्दी एकक, भारतीय भाषाएं एकक तथा हिन्दी अनुवाद एकक में से किन एककों में पूरा कार्य हिन्दी भाषा में किया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित उनके मंत्रालय के सभी कार्यालयों से तथा हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ सम्पूर्ण पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में किया जाता है ;

(ङ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के सभी अनुभागों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के लिये एक हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और एक हिन्दी अनुवादक की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) हिन्दी अनुवाद एकक।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) और (च) : अक्टूबर, 1969 के प्रारम्भ तक सारे मंत्रालय के लिए एक हिन्दी अनुवाद एकक था। इसके अतिरिक्त, बहुत से अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वाले टाइपिस्ट थे। 10 अक्टूबर, 1969 को तीन हिन्दी सेल स्थापित किए गए थे, प्रत्येक में अनुवादक और टाइपिस्ट हैं और कार्य भार के अनुसार विभिन्न व्यूरो से सम्बद्ध है। मंत्रालय में टाइपिस्टों का अलग कोई संवर्ग नहीं है। 29 अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों को हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। इनके अलावा, हिन्दी टाइप जानने वाले 8 अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों को भर्ती किया गया है। जहाँ तक हिन्दी टाइप का संबंध है, ये मंत्रालय की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में समर्थ है।

जहाँ तक अनुवाद कार्य का संबंध है, नए स्थापित हिन्दी सेल मुख्यतः पत्रों, टिप्पणियों आदि के अनुवाद में लगे हुए हैं, जबकि हिन्दी अनुवाद एकक का उपयोग, संसदीय प्रश्नों, आश्वासनों, वक्तव्यों, वार्षिक रिपोर्टों, मंत्रियों के भाषणों, प्रेस विज्ञप्तियों, करारों लाइसेंसों, टेंडर फार्मों, परमिटों आदि के अनुवाद के लिए किया जाता है। जहाँ तक इस मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों का संबंध है, जहाँ तक व्यावहारिक है, हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

भारतीय अधिकारियों की विदेशी पत्नियां

4609. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के 160 वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों में से, जिन्होंने विदेशी महिलाओं से विवाह किया है कितने अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिनकी भारतीय पत्नियां जीवित हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इनकी भारतीय पत्नियों के दाम्पत्य अधिकारों को उनको दिलाने के लिए तथा अपनी भारतीय पत्नियों को अपने साथ रखने के लिये इन अधिकारियों पर दबाव डालने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इन अधिकारियों को विदेशी महिलाओं से विवाह करने की अनमति देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उनकी भारतीय पत्नियाँ जीवित हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ग). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) ऐसी कार्यवाही करना सरकार का काम नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के लिए पुलिस की व्यवस्था

4610. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे का :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने 9 सितम्बर, 1969 की संध्या को रामलीला मैदान में आयोजित एक सार्वजनिक सभा में भाषण दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके रामलीला मैदान तक के मार्ग में तथा रामलीला मैदान में कुल कितने पुलिस कर्मचारी और पुलिस अधिकारियों को तैनात किया गया था और वे कुल कितने घंटे वहाँ तैनात रहे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के लिए इतनी बड़ी व्यवस्था करने से दिल्ली की जनता की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ जाती है क्योंकि अधिकांश पुलिस कर्मचारी ऐसी व्यवस्था में लगे होते हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 सितम्बर, 1969 को समाचारपत्र "दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के मुख पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के

समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें 9 सितम्बर, 1969 को विद्यार्थियों और दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों के बीच हुए झगड़े के संबंध में पुलिस की निन्दा की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या गणमान्य व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए पुलिस द्वारा की जाने वाली व्यवस्था में कटौती करने का सरकार का विचार है, ताकि जनसाधारण की उपेक्षा न होने पाय ?

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

(ख) कानून व व्यवस्था के सामान्य कर्तव्यों में लगे कर्मचारी वर्ग के अतिरिक्त, प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य गणमान्य व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित कर्तव्यों के सिलसिले में मार्ग पर तथा समारोह के स्थान पर कुल 395 पुलिस अधिकारी और व्यक्ति तैनात किये गये थे । सामान्यतः वे लगभग 3 घंटे ड्यूटी पर रहे ।

(ग) दिल्ली में गणमान्य व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए तैनात किए गये पुलिस बल का अधिकांश भाग पृथक आरक्षण से लिया जाता है जो पुलिस थाने के कर्मचारी वर्ग से अलग है । दिल्ली की जनता को सुरक्षा के खतरे में पड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ङ) ऐसे अवसरों पर सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध, इस विषय पर स्थायी अनुदेशों और स्थिति की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, किये जाते हैं । जनसाधारण की उपेक्षा किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

यूगोस्लाविया से मालवाहक जहाजों की खरीद

4611. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) भारत ने गत तीन वर्षों में यूगोस्लाविया से कुल कितने मालवाहक जहाज खरीदे हैं ;

(ख) उनका कुल मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) इस समय ऐसे कितने जहाज खरीदने का विचार है ?

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

(क) से (ग). 1-4-1966 में 27.204 करोड़ रुपये के 10 मालवाहक जहाज यूगोस्लाविया से अर्जित किये जा चुके हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त 28.36 करोड़ रुपये के 5 जहाजों के लिये इस समय यूगोस्लाविया में शिपयाजों को पक्का आदेश है।

Demand for Representation for Haryana on Syndicate of Punjab University

4612. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Haryana college Teachers' Union demanding 40 per cent representation for Haryana on the Syndicate of the Punjab University; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) No such resolution has been received by the Central Government from the Haryana College Teachers' Union.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of Idol in Jalkandeswar Temple

4613. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have arrived at any decision regarding the proposal made by Hindus to allow them to place an idol in the old Jalkandeswar Temple, in the Historical fort of Vellore where a mosque and a church are also situated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Since the Jalkandeswar temple is a Centrally protected monument, the Government of Tamil Nadu had asked the Central Government's permission for installing an idol in the temple. The permission has not been granted as at the time of being declared a monument of national importance it was not in religious use.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. not getting any Money after Loan Deductions

4614. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of workers of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., who had taken loans, are not getting any money after the deduction of the loan instalments from their pay; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to take any sympathetic view in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Under the Payment of Wages Act, deductions recoverable from the wages of workers including loans should not exceed 75 per cent of their earnings and they should receive the remaining 25% of their pay in cash. The Hindustan Shipyard Limited are complying with the statutory requirement.

Popularising Mountaineering

4615. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to popularise mountaineering among the youth of the country;

(b) how many expeditions were organised to various peaks in the various parts of the country during the period from 1st June, 1968 to 1st June, 1969; and

(c) whether any award was presented to the successful climbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2436/69].

Ban of Book "Across the Black Waters"

4616. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has banned the book "Across the Black Waters" written by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand.

(b) whether the author has approached the Government of India to do justice in understanding his thoughts expressed therein;

(c) if so, what are the main portions of his text which are objectionable to the Punjab Government; and

(d) the reaction of Government of India thereon?

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

(b) No communication from the author has come to notice.

(c) A copy of the order of the Government of Punjab indicating the passages held objectionable is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2437/69].

(d) State governments are competent to take such action under section 99-A, Criminal Procedure Code.

ब्रह्मपुत्र के उत्तर भाग में विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक संस्थाएं

4617. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ब्रह्मपुत्र के उत्तरी भाग से विदेशी धर्मप्रचारक संस्थाओं को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : सरकार की नीति भारत में विदेशी धर्मप्रचारक संस्थाओं का उत्तरोत्तर भारतीयकरण करने की है। स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर इसे कार्यरूप दिया जा रहा है।

विदेशी पर्यटकों को ठहराने के इच्छुक लोगों के नाम तथा पते

4618. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उद्बुधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लोगों से ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम मांगे हैं जो अपने साथ विदेशी पर्यटकों को रखने के इच्छुक हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नामों का रिकार्ड रखा गया है और क्या यह सूचना विदेशी पर्यटकों को दे दी जाती है कि वे उन लोगों के साथ ठहर सकते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में ऐसी सूचना देने का है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उद्बुधन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख). दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता में पर्यटन विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा अनुमोदित 'पेइंग गेस्ट' आवास की सूचियां रखी जाती हैं जहां कि विदेशी पर्यटक यदि वे भारतीय परिवारों के साथ रहना चाहें तो रह सकते हैं। इस योजना में मद्रास को भी शामिल किया जा रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

किराये पर लिये हुए विमानों द्वारा भारत की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटक

4619. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने विदेशी पर्यटकों ने किराये पर लिये हुए विमानों के द्वारा भारत की यात्रा की है तथा गत वर्ष की तुलना में उनकी संख्या कितनी अधिक है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) पछिले वर्ष जनवरी से नवम्बर तक की अवधि के दौरान 19 चार्टर उड़ानों में 540 पर्यटकों के मुकाबले इस वर्ष उसी अवधि में 30 चार्टर उड़ानों में 801 पर्यटक भारत आये। इसके अतिरिक्त, उसी अवधि के दौरान पिछले वर्ष भारत से होकर जाने वाली 39 चार्टर उड़ानों के मुकाबले इस वर्ष भारत से होकर जाने वाली चार्टर उड़ानों की संख्या 72 थी।

अपराध तथा दुर्घटना के शिकार हुए व्यक्तियों को प्रतिकर

4620. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सुरजभान ।

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपराधों तथा दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार हुए व्यक्तियों तथा उन के परिवारों को प्रतिकर देने के प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय कर लिया है, और

(ख) इस संबंध में ब्रिटेन, न्यूजीलैंड तथा अमरीका में क्या प्रथा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) अपराध-कानून तथा समसामयिक सामाजिक परिवर्तनों पर नई दिल्ली में 8 मई से 10 मई, 1969 तक हुए सेमिनार ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की थी कि अपराधग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा दिया जाय। सेमिनार की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है। सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे के भुगतान के लिये मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 में पहले से ही प्रावधान है।

(ख) एक विवरण, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। (मन्थालय में रखा दिया गया, देखिये संख्या LT-2438/1969)।

Appointment of a Police Commissioner in Delhi

4621. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of Government's decision on the appointment of a Police Commissioner in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Facilities in Islands of India

4622. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI SHARDA NAND

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the correct number of all the small and big Islands of India and their area;

(b) the number of uninhabited islands and the special steps taken for the protection thereof;

(c) the number of islands the residents of which do not have facilities in respect of Posts and Telegraphs, hospitals, banks, educational institutions and employment exchanges; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to have at least the facilities in respect of hospitals and communication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Island territories in the Indian Union comprise (i) islands in the Andaman and Nicobar group, (ii) islands in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi group and (iii) the coastal and outlying islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Fuller details about the actual number of islands, rocks, etc. inhabited or otherwise will be known after the results of the recent surveys are analysed.

Attention is invited to reply given to parts (c) and (d) of the Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 9020 answered on the 9th May, 1969 regarding

educational institutions, hospitals and Post Offices; besides one post office is located at Charapuri island in the Maharashtra State. Information regarding Banks and Employment Exchanges is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Introduction of Free and Compulsory Education

4623. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute any Committee to consider the programme of introduction of free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Lala Lajpat Rai's Statue

4624. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government about the place where Lala Lajpat Rai's statue is to be erected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के प्रति भेदभाव

4625. श्री रामचरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की ओर से उन जातियों से संबंधित होने के कारण उनसे भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार किए जाने तथा उन्हें तंग किए जाने के विरोध में उनके मंत्रालय में, गत वर्ष कितने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए और

(ख) उनमें से कितने अभ्यावेदनों का अन्तिम रूप में निपटारा किया जा चुका है तथा इस समय ऐसे कितने अभ्यावेदन हैं, जो विचाराधीन हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख) . 124 अभ्यावेदन इस मंत्रालय के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कक्ष में गतवर्ष के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त हुए थे जिनमें से 87 विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों को निपटान के लिए भेज दिये गये । शेष 37 अभ्यावेदनों में से 29 को निपटा दिया गया है और 8 में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/विभागों से अग्रतर तथा/टिप्पणियाँ प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक

4626. श्री रामचरण : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की 3 तथा 4 नवम्बर, 1969, को दिल्ली में आयोजित हुई बैठक में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम समस्याओं पर तो जोर दिया गया और हरिजनों की समस्याओं पर नहीं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . साम्प्रदायिक मैत्री तथा मेल-मिलाप के लिए तथा साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा के विरुद्ध संयुक्त सामूहिक अभियान आयोजित करने के लिए निश्चित उपायों का निर्णय करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् द्वारा आयोजित सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन 3 और 4 नवम्बर, 1969 को दिल्ली में हुआ । जब कि विचार-विमर्श मुख्यतः हिन्दू-मुस्लिम समस्याओं तक ही सीमित था, सम्मेलन ने हरिजनों की समस्याओं पर भी चर्चा की और विचार किया । फलतः, सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन द्वारा 4 नवम्बर, 1969, को जारी किये गये बयान, जिसकी प्रतिलिपि सभा-पटल पर पहले ही रख दी गई है, के पैरा 1 में अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति अन्याय के विरुद्ध भी संयुक्त सामूहिक अभियान निर्दिष्ट है ।

अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी को बनाया जाना

4627. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 1 अगस्त, 1969 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1760 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विज्ञान तथा गणित आदि को हिन्दी माध्यम से पढ़ाने के निर्णय को दिल्ली में कुछ स्कूलों में किन विशेष कठिनाईयों के कारण कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है और ऐसे स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय औद्योगिक संस्थान ने इस मामले पर विचार किया और क्या इन संस्थाओं के लिए सरकार की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति को अपनाना आवश्यक नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों में अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाये रखा जाता है, जो अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले या अंग्रेजी का कम ज्ञान रखने वाले छात्रों तथा अंग्रेजी में प्रवीण छात्रों के बीच जो अन्तर है, उसे किस प्रकार दूर करने का विचार है, और

(घ) एसी क्या व्यवस्था की जाने की संभावना है जिसके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी माध्यम वाले स्कूलों में पढ़े छात्रों को, उन शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश पाने में कठिनाई नहीं होगी जहाँ शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) से (घ) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में बनाये रखने के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री का वक्तव्य

4628. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 सितम्बर, 1969 को त्रिवेन्द्रम के निकट डा० जान मथाई भवन के शिलान्यास के अवसर पर उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि मैं विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर पर अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं करूंगा चाहे इसके लिए कहीं से कितना ही दबाव न पड़े ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपतियों के सम्मेलन में हिन्दी-माध्यम से शिक्षा देने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके वक्तव्य का उद्देश्य अंग्रेजी मातृभाषा वाले थोड़े से व्यक्तियों को विशेष सुविधायें देने तथा इस प्रकार उनके लिये उच्च पदों का आरक्षण करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० कं० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग) : शिक्षा मंत्री ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम से अंग्रेजी को हटाने और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं से बदलन की तिथि के लक्ष्य को निश्चित करने की कठिनाई के विषय में संकेत

जरूर किया था । किन्तु उनका प्रमुख प्रसंग यह था कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाले स्कूलों को कठिनाई होगी और वे प्रबंधक जो प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में माध्यम को नहीं बदलेंगे वे बच्चों का भविष्य आपत्ति में डालेंगे ; क्योंकि 70 में से 46 विश्वविद्यालयों ने पहले ही से शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को अपना लिया है, और सरकार की स्वीकृत नीति यह है कि इस परिवर्तन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये यथा संभव प्रयत्न किए जाने चाहिए । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यदि भारत को वैज्ञानिक प्रगति करनी है तो अंग्रेजी का परित्याग नहीं हो सकता वक्तव्य का यह पिछला भाग इस मंत्रालय के उस विचार से उभरा था कि शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बदलने का यह अभिप्राय नहीं हो सकता और न होना चाहिए कि विश्वविद्यालयों से अंग्रेजी का अंत कर दिया जाय । विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों को अपने ऐच्छिक विषयों पर अंग्रेजी की किताबें पढ़ने और समझन के लिए तथा अंग्रेजी को अपनी पुस्तकालय भाषा बनाने के लिए अंग्रेजी पर पर्याप्त अधिकार प्राप्त करना चाहिए, क्योंकि केवल ऐसा करने से ही छात्र संसार के बढ़ते हुए ज्ञान का सीधा लाभ उठा सकते हैं और स्तर कायम रखने में वे सहायक हो सकते हैं ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक और भाषा डिविजनों में काम करने वाले अधिकारी और कर्मचारी

4629. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में प्रशासनिक और भाषा डिविजनों में एसिस्टेंटों, अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों, मैकणन अफसरों और अपर सचिवों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या अधिक और शीघ्र पारी तथा वहां काम करने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों को मोक देने के लिये उपरोक्त दो डिवीजनों से उन कम

चारियों का अन्य डिवीजनों में तबादला करने का विचार है जिन्हें इन डिवीजनों में काम करते हुए तीन वर्ष हो चुके हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनका तबादला न करने का कारण यह है कि इन डिवीजनों में काम करने वाले अधिकारी और कर्मचारी दूसरे डिवीजनों में काम करना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि उनमें अधिक उत्तरदायित्व का काम है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा०
बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क)

प्रशासन प्रभाग

अवर सचिव	6
अनुभाग अधिकारी	11
सहायक	35
प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिक	23

भाषा प्रभाग

अवर सचिव	1
अनुभाग अधिकारी	4
सहायक	16
प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिक	2

(ख) कुशल प्रशासन के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जब भी आवश्यक समझा जाता है तबादले किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों का तबादला हो सकता है और किसी कर्मचारी के किसी प्रभाग विशेष में काम करने की इच्छा न होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Chartered Planes Booked in the Country from 15th November to 25th November, 1969

4630. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA:

SHRI RAM SINGH AYAR-WAL:

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

(a) the number of chartered planes booked in the whole country from 15th November to 25th November, 1969.

(b) the names of the places from where these planes were booked and their respective destinations along with the names and addresses of the passengers they carried;

(c) the amount charged for each chartered plane; and

(d) the names and addresses of the person(s) who made the payment for these chartered planes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आसाम में ईसाई लोग

4631. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5309 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1951 की तुलना में वर्ष 1961 में आसाम में ईसाइयों की जनसंख्या बढ़ कर दुगनी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां; तो क्या सरकार उन कारणों पर ध्यान देगी जिनकी वजह से उनकी जनसंख्या में इतनी अधिक वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक निर्धन व्यक्तियों को विविध प्रकार के प्रलोभन देकर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन करके उन्हें ईसाई बनाते हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1951 में आसाम में हिन्दुओं तथा मुसलमानों की जनसंख्या कितनी थी और वर्ष 1961 में कितनी थी ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं श्रीमान् ।
 (ख) से (घ) . संविधान के अनुच्छेद 25(1) के उपबंध के अन्तर्गत सभी व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था, नैतिकता तथा स्वास्थ्य के अधीन रहते हुए अन्तःकरण की स्वतंत्रता तथा स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक धर्म को मानने , उस पर आचरण करने तथा उसका प्रचार करने के अधिकार के समान रूप से हकदार हैं । अतः स्वेच्छापूर्वक धर्म परिवर्तनों पर सरकार द्वारा रोक लगाने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) जनगणना के महा पंजीकार द्वारा भेजे गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार :

	हिन्दू	मुसलमान
1951	5,886,063	1,995,936
1961	7,884,921	2,765,509

Difficulties Experienced by Foreign Tourists at the Hands of Government Institutions

4632. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study is made of the difficulties faced by foreign

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tourists, particularly in their dealings with Government institutions and employees;

(b) the reasons why Government do not appoint a team of observers and bring their reports to the notice of the Departments concerned; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the repulsion felt by foreign tourists in the appearances and conditions of public places and conveniences particularly on Railways, and whether his Ministry has done anything to create competition for improvements?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No special study has been made.

(b) Government are aware of the position and efforts are continuously being made to remove any difficulties.

(c) The Department of Tourism appreciates the need for improvements in these matters and attention is always given to these aspects.

Celebration of Completion of 400 Years of Ramcharit Manas (The Ramayana) by Tulsidas

4633. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagri Pracharni Sabha has approached the Prime Minister with a request to provide in the next year's Central Budget at least rupees fifty lakhs for celebration of the completion of 400 years of Ram Charit Manas (The Ramayana) by Tulsidas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received and is under consideration.

Violation of Indian Constitution

4634. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statements made by Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri E. M. S. Nambudiripad for violation of the Indian Constitution; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement made in the Lok Sabha on July 24, 1969 in response to a Calling Attention Notice. A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2439/69].

मध्यप्रदेश के दमोह जिले में

पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

4635. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2828 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों, जो इस समय भूमिगत हैं, ने दमोह जिले में अपना पंजीयम किस तिथि को कराया था,

(ख) उन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) उन्होंने अपने 'बीजा' की भ्रवधि कितनी बार बढ़ाई तथा अन्तिम बार उन्हींने अपने बीजा की भ्रवधि किस तिथि को बढ़ावाई थी ?

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

उत्तर प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

4636. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान:

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो वैध पारपत्र लेकर वहां आये थे तथा पारपत्र में उल्लिखित भ्रवधि के समाप्त होने पर भी भ्रव चोरी छिपे वहां रह रहे हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें निकालने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में

पाकिस्तान राष्ट्रिक

4637. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2828 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन 19 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों ने अपने नाम मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में किस दिन पंजीकृत कराये, जो इस समय उस जिले में छिप कर रह रहे हैं?

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में किस-किस तारीख को उनके बीजा की अन्तिम बढ़ाई हुई अवधि समाप्त हुई थी ?

(ग) प्रत्येक के बीजा की अवधि कितनी बार तथा किस-किस तारीख को बढ़ाई गई थी, और

(घ) उन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रों के नाम क्या हैं ?

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

नैनीताल जिल (उत्तर प्रदेश)
में नक्सलवादियों द्वारा रायफल ट्रेनिंग
कैम्प का लगाया जाना

4638. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है कि दिसम्बर, 1968 और फरवरी, 1969 में उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनीताल जिले में नक्सलवादियों ने राइफल ट्रेनिंग कैम्प आयोजित किया था,

(ख) यदि हां ; तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं ; तो क्या वे अपने साधनों से तथा राज्य सरकार के साधनों से भी उपयुक्त जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा एकत्र किये गये तथ्यों के आधार पर उपर्युक्त राज्य के किन जिलों में नक्सलवादी सक्रिय हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री क० एस० रामा स्वामी) : (क) से (घ) . राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

Construction of Road Connecting Banka to Deoghar Via Katoria

4639. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that though the major portion of the road connecting Banka to Deoghar via Katoria had been completed about five years back, the portion from Katoria to Deoghar via Chanda is still lying incomplete though tenders were accepted long ago and the contractors have also partly worked on the road;

(b) if so, the reason why this section has not been completed so long; and

(c) by what time the same is now expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Construction of a Road for Katoria to Belhar in Bhagalpur District

4640. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5294 on the 20th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the work on the road from Katoria to Belhar in the Banka sub-division of district Bhagalpur Bihar has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the road is open to the traffic; and

(c) if not, by what time it is expected to be completed and the steps taken to expedite the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Roads under Construction in Banka and Deoghar in Bihar

4641. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and mileage of roads which are under construction for which sanction has already been issued and tenders accepted and the work started in the sub-division of Banka and Deoghar in Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware that the tenders for many of these roads were accepted as far back as five to ten years but the same were not completed by the contractors;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether immediate steps will be taken to have the above roads completed without any further delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Enquiry Report into Gauhati Riots

4642. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of the report of the Inquiry Commission on disturbances in Gauhati on 26th January, 1968 would be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The report of the Commission of Inquiry on Gauhati disturbances is still under consideration of the Government of Assam.

दिल्ली में प्रतिनियुक्त भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी

4643. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय आसूचना विभाग के क्रमशः कितने केन्द्र तथा उप-केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों तथा उप-केन्द्रों में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के क्रमशः कितने अधिकारी राजपत्रित पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अधीन ऐसे अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों का जो दिल्ली तथा उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रतिनियुक्त हैं तथा जो दिल्ली पुलिस में कार्य कर रहे हैं, उपयुक्त केन्द्रों तथा उप-केन्द्रों में स्थानान्तरण किया जा सके जिस से उन केन्द्रों का कार्य संचालन सुदृढ़ हो सके ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) सूचना प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

(ग) आसूचना विभाग के भीतर कर्मचारी वर्ग के एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य को स्थानान्तरण, छोक सेवा की आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करते हुए, किये जाते हैं।

Recording of Conversation between Prime Minister and Congress President by a Deputy Director of Intelligence Bureau

4644. SHRI SHARDA NAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Deputy Director of Intelligence Bureau recorded the telephone conversation between the Prime Minister and Congress President, after Bangalore Congress Session up to the Presidential election, in connection with the crisis between the Syndicate and the Prime Minister's group;

(b) if so, under what rules;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the practice mentioned above by a particular section of Intelligence Bureau is continuing;

(d) whether the telephonic conversation of the Leaders of opposition parties are also recorded; and

(e) the action Government propose to take to prevent the practice of recording the telephonic talks?

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

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

आसूचना विभाग के अधिकारियों को वर्दी भत्ते के भुगतान में बिलम्ब

4645. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1969 के आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5407 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय आसूचना कार्यालय में वर्ष 1968-69 के वर्दी भत्ते की कुल कितनी राशि का अभी तक भुगतान किया गया; और उसका भुगतान कितने व्यक्तियों को किया जाना है,

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके उक्त वर्ष के वर्दी भत्ते के मामले अब तक विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों को इस भत्ते का भुगतान करने के लिए जिन्हें अभी तक इसका भुगतान नहीं किया गया है, सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाना है और कब तक उसका भुगतान दिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) लगभग 9,600 रुपये की राशि का 120 अधिकारियों को भुगतान किया जाना है।

(ख) 33 अधिकारियों के मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) और (घ). भुगतान किये जाने वाली कुल राशि उपरोक्त भाग (क) में बता दी गई है। इस राशि का भुगतान शीघ्र ही कर दिया जायेगा।

Pak. Hand in Communal Riots in Ahmedabad

4646. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statements made by various publicists including Shri J. P. Narayan that the first provocation in Ahmedabad came not from the Indian Muslims but from Pakistanis who were living in Ahmedabad without valid passports and visas;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain transmitters etc. were seized from such people;

(c) whether Government have been able to establish any direct instigation by Pakistan to mar the occasion of the visit of Badshah Khan and Gandhi Centenary celebrations; and

(d) if so, the details of this evidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen the article of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan that appeared in the 'Citizen' of October 11, 1969, and a report of an interview with him in the 'Statesman' of October 31, 1969.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government have no evidence regarding the complicity of Pakistani agents in the communal disturbances in Gujarat.

Re-Employment of Retired Persons

4648. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the total number of retired

persons above 60 years, now employed in various Government Departments and public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (e). According to the criteria laid down by Government for grant of re-employment to superannuated officers, no proposal for re-employment beyond the age of superannuation should ordinarily be considered except in very rare and exceptional circumstances. Even in such cases the re-employment can be upto the age of 60 years in non-scientific/non-technical posts and 62 years in the case of scientific/technical posts. The overriding consideration for the grant of re-employment is that it must be clearly in the public interest. Detailed procedure has been prescribed for the consideration of each proposal for grant of re-employment, at a sufficiently high level. Proposals for grant of re-employment to Class I/Class II officers beyond the age of 60 years also require the concurrence of the Home Ministry. Thus each individual case for grant of re-employment is examined thoroughly before it is accepted. There is therefore, no need to make any separate assessment about persons granted re-employment in services/posts under the Government. Re-employment of superannuated officers in public sector undertakings would also be governed by the above criteria and procedures if such posts are within the purview of Government. Re-employment in other posts in such an undertaking would, however, be governed by the rules of the undertaking itself in this regard. The public sector undertakings have however been advised to consider adopting the same criteria and procedures in the matter of grant of re-employment to their own officers as are applicable to Government servants.

Sedition Act

4649. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about any legislation on the lines of Sedition Act of U.K. to deal with the situation arising out of the Communal riots in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of any concrete steps proposed to be taken by Government?

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

(a) to (c). The provisions of law relating to activities intended to promote feelings of hatred or enmity between communities have been recently amended with the enactment of the Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1969. In view of the recent communal disturbances, Government are considering measures to deal with the activities of organisations, which promote or attempt to promote, on grounds of religion or race, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or illwill between different such religious or racial groups.

Transfer of Tribal Land to Non-Tribals

4650. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the total number of acres of land belonging to the members of Scheduled Tribes, illegally transferred to the non-tribals in all the Districts of Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Pargana District in Bihar within the last thirty years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to implement the Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government have reported that they are taking adequate steps for successful implementation of Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation 1969 and for this purpose have appointed special officers in the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas, 166 cases have so far been instituted for restoration of lands to tribals and 11 have already been disposed of, benefitting 15 persons.

Riots in Namrup

4651. SHRI HEM BARUA: SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the town of Namrup in Assam was recently ravaged by racial riots;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Army was called into support the State Police Force already planted in the area; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). On the 4th October, 1969 a local Cultural Organisation arranged a variety entertainment at Dillighat, Namrup to celebrate the successful staging of a Hindi drama. This was reported to be a private function to which some trainees of the Fertilizer Factory were refused admission. The refusal resulted in a scuffle between the two sections. This was followed by separate groups of people organising processions, shouting slogans etc., in the main streets of Namrup. One Shri Jawahar Lal Chaliha was attached on

the road and he succumbed to the injuries on way to hospital. Some incidents of assault took place in different parts of Namrup township. On receipt of the information about the outbreak of disturbances, two magistrates with police forces rushed to the affected area which was patrolled by police forces. The Army was alerted to stand by in aid of civil administration as an additional precautionary measure to prevent any deterioration of the situation. Peace Committees were formed to help the authorities in restoring normalcy and a number of arrests of anti-social-elements were made. By 11-10-1969, complete normalcy was restored. During the disturbances 27 petty stalls were burnt down and the total loss/damage to property has been estimated to the tune of approximately Rs. 2 lakhs. The disturbances resulted in the death of 4 persons while 77 persons suffered injuries. 764 persons have so far been arrested under different Sections of Law and further investigation of these cases is in progress.

Delay in Appointments after Selections made by U.P.S.C.

4652. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:**

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of services/posts in Class II and Class III (Non-Gazetted) in which recruitment is made through open competitive examination by U.P.S.C.;

(b) whether there is any time-limit for appointment of candidates after they have been selected;

(c) the number of cases during the last three years where appointments have not been made within two months of the date of selection thereby causing hardships to individuals;

(d) the reasons therefor and the action taken to avoid such inordinate delays;

(e) the number of cases in which persons so recruited have not been confirmed after the expiry of the two year probationary period; and

(f) the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to avoid such delays?

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

(a) Recruitment to the following Class II and Class III services/posts is made through competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission—

1. Central Information Service (Grade IV);
2. Assistants' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service;
3. Grade IV of the General Cadre (Assistants) of the Indian Foreign Service (B);
4. Grade IV (Assistants) of the Railway Board Secretariat Service;
5. Posts of Assistants in certain Departments/Offices of the Central Government not included within the purview of the Central Secretariat Service/Indian Foreign Service (B)/Railway Board Secretariat Service;
6. Stenographers Grade II of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service;
7. Railway Board Secretariat Stenographers' Service (Grade II);
8. Indian Foreign Service (B)—Grade II of the Stenographers Sub-Cadre;
9. Posts of Stenographers in certain Departments and Offices of the Government of India not participating in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service/I.F.S. (B)/Railway

Board Secretariat Stenographers Service, and such posts in the Office of the Election Commission;

10. Lower Division Grade of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service;
11. Grade II of the Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service;
12. Grade VI of the Indian Foreign Service (B);
13. Posts of Lower Division Clerk in the Office of the Election Commission;
14. Posts of Lower Division Clerk in certain Departments and Attached Offices of the Government of India not participating in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service/I.F.S. (B)/Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service;
15. Assistant Engineer (Class II) in the Overseas Communications Service, Department of Communications;
16. Assistant Technical Officer (Class II) in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;
17. Assistants' Grade of the Armed Force Headquarters Civil Service;
18. Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers' Service Grade II; and
19. Lower Division Grade of the Armed Forces Headquarters Clerical Service.

(b) Although no specific time-limit for the appointment of the candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission has been fixed, instructions have been issued that special watch should be kept in respect of those cases where offers of appointment are not sent within say 3 to 4 months of the receipt of the recommendations from the U.P.S.C. Procedures for watching such cases and taking suitable action for the issue of offers of appointment without delay have also been laid down.

(c) No specific information is available of the number of cases in which appointments were not made within two months of the date of selection. However, the number of cases where offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission were delayed in each of the last 3 years is given below—

1966-67—127 cases involving	364
candidates.	
1967-68—148 cases involving	329
candidates.	
1968-69—130 cases involving	373
candidates.	

These figures relate not only to the examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to Class II and Class III services/posts, but also to all recruitments made by the UPSC either by competitive examination or by selection in all the services/posts which were within the purview of the Commission.

(d) Certain essential formalities have to be completed before the candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission can be appointed after the recommendations of the Commission have been received. Before issuing formal offers of appointment and before actual appointment of the candidate, medical examination, verification of character and antecedents, etc. have to be completed. The completion of these formalities takes time and the appointment of the candidates is sometimes delayed on this account. With a view to reducing the delay involved in medical examination, all Ministries/Departments have been advised to consider the feasibility of conducting the medical examination of all candidates called for interview simultaneously with the progress of interviews. Suitable instructions have also been issued to all concerned to handle all cases of verification of character and antecedents expeditiously.

(e) and (f). Confirmation of persons after the expiry of the probation period will depend upon various factors, namely, the nature of the post

against which the officer was recruited, satisfactory completion of the probation period, etc. In the case of persons who have been recruited against temporary posts confirmation will depend upon the availability of permanent vacancies. Ministries/Departments concerned are expected to issue orders of confirmation as soon as possible after the end of the probationary period, but actual confirmation will depend on a number of factors to which reference has been made above. However, in the case of persons appointed against permanent posts with definite conditions of probation delay in the issue of the actual orders of confirmation will not affect them adversely since they are in any case to be confirmed with effect from the date of successful completion of the period of probation. The Ministry of Home Affairs have no information as to the number of persons in various Ministries/Departments who have been recruited through the U.P.S.C. and have not been confirmed after the expiry of the period of probation.

Bhargava Committee Report of Share of Telengana Region

4653. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 891 on the 21st November, 1969 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the Bhargava Committee Report on the share of Telengana Region which has been used in the common pool of the revenue of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether any recommendation of the Committee has been accepted for implementation so far?

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

(a) and (b). The report of the Bhargava Committee on surpluses relat-

able to Telengana is at present under consideration of the Government.

UNESCO Research Seminar on Science and Technology

4654. SHRI CHENGALARAYANAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO Seminar on multi-disciplinary research activities in Science and Technology in South Asia was held in Bangalore on the 18th November, 1969;

(b) if so, how many countries participated in the Seminar;

(c) whether observers from the United Nations also attended the Seminar;

(d) how far the Seminar has proved beneficial to India; and

(e) what was the main purpose of the Seminar?

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

(b) Five countries of the South Asian Region, viz. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India and Nepal participated in the Seminar.

(c) The Seminar was organised by UNESCO. Though United Nations was not represented on the Seminar, UN Specialized Agencies like FAO, UNIDO, ILO and WHO attended the Seminar as observers.

(d) It is not possible to state this precisely at the present moment because the final report of the Seminar has not so far been received from UNESCO.

(e) The main purpose of the Seminar was to take stock of the situation in the participating countries as regards the application of science and

technology to development, especially through multidisciplinary research, to plan out regional co-operation in these fields, and to strengthen existing scientific and technological research and development institutions in the member states of South Asia.

Talks regarding Purchase of Boeing 727 and Relative Economy in use of Engines of Boeing 727 and TU-154

4655. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States team on Jet engines has concluded talks with the Indian Government for the purchase of Boeing 727 from the United States:

(b) if so, whether they have convinced the Indian team that JT8D engines Boeing 727 planes are far more economical than the unproven NK8-2 which Russia's newest commercial TU-154 is using; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Representative of the United Aircraft Co. of U.S.A. came to Delhi on their own in November, 1969, and presented to Indian Airlines technical material regarding the economics of JT8D engines fitted on Boeing 727 planes.

(b) and (c). A Committee is presently engaged in the evaluation of different types of aircraft for Indian Airlines and will take all aspects into consideration. Its report is expected shortly, which will be carefully considered by Government.

Students Participation in University Affairs

4656. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI C. JANARADHANAN:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University has accepted the demand of the students to give representation to students for participation in University affairs;

(b) if so, how far the students have agreed to this proposal and how they will be represented; and

(c) whether other Universities have also put forward such a demand?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Delhi University has appointed a Working Group, which includes students' representatives, to consider the question of students' participation in the administration of the University. The Group has yet to submit its report.

(c) It is a matter for the Universities to decide and therefore there is no question of their putting forward a demand in this regard.

Expenditure on P. M., Her Personal Staff and Central Ministers' Bungalows

4657. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure on Prime Minister and her private staff including the Police and Military guards and Central Government Ministers' bungalows in August, September, October and November, 1968-69, month-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): A statement showing the expenditure relating to the Prime Minister for the months of August to November

in 1968 and 1969 as debited to Cabinet Grant (Demand No. 44) and another statement showing the expenditure incurred on pay, travelling and other allowances of the members of the personal staff attached to the Prime Minister during the same period are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2440/69]. Information regarding the other details is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Re-Naming Qutab Minar

4658. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the so-called Qutab Minar of Delhi was part of a temple complex built by King Vishal Dev and his predecessors and that it was meant to be a 'Kirti Stambh'.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no evidence to prove that it was built by Kutab-ud-din Aibak who ruled over Delhi for only a few years and was busy in war all that time in Sindh and Punjab; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to re-name it as 'Vishal Stambh' and take steps to remove the wrong impression that it was built by Kutab-ud-din Aibak?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) This is the view of only a few scholars. Majority of scholars consider it to be a Muslim construction.

(b) Most of the scholars are of the view that its construction was commenced by Qutbuddin Aibak in 1199 and completed by his son-in-law and successor Sultan Iltutmish.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged Conversion of Old Monuments Around Delhi as Mosques or for Commercial Purposes

4659. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the past expansion of Delhi, a number of old monuments scattered around Delhi are coming within the inhabited areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of them have been clandestinely converted into mosques or they have been taken into illegal control by Wakf Board and other parties to be used for commercial purposes; and

(c) if so, whether any survey of such monuments has been made and what steps are being taken to prevent their illegal occupation by interested parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far as centrally protected monuments are concerned there have been no such instances.

(c) Does not arise.

Transfer of Schools Run by Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee to Delhi Administration

4660. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to transfer all Middle and Higher Secondary Schools run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Middle and Higher Secondary Schools are being run by the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken to transfer these schools also to Delhi Administration, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has not yet communicated its decision to transfer these schools to the Delhi Administration.

Programme for Development of Tourism in States

4661. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the programmes chalked out for the development of tourism in each State during the fourth five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The Central Government draws up and implements Tourism schemes not on the basis of State-wise allocation but having regard to the actual or potential attraction of a place for tourists. Central schemes are in addition to the programmes of the State Governments under their

respective Plan allocations. During the Fourth Plan period a total allocation of 25 crores (including 6 crores for loans to the private sector) has been made. Details for the actual projects in various States are being drawn up.

Expenditure on International and Domestic Airports

4662. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on International and Domestic Airports in Indian currency and foreign exchange, separately;

(b) allocation made under similar heads for the coming 3 years;

(c) allocation made for the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) the amount allocated for building staff quarters for domestic airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The information asked for is being collected for the last three years, viz. 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c). The provision earmarked at this stage for works at International and Domestic aerodromes is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

	International	Domestic
Fourth Plan period	40.45	2.07
3 Years (1970-71, 1971-72 & 1972-73)	20.84	1.17

In addition, a provision of Rs. 3 crores for carry-over expenditure on account of works from the previous plan has been made in the Fourth Plan (Rs. 150 lakhs for 1969-70, Rs. 120 lakhs for 1970-71 and Rs. 30 lakhs for 1971-72).

(d) A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in Fourth Five Year Plan of the Civil Aviation Department for constructing staff quarters at domestic aerodromes. Indian Airlines have provided a sum of Rs. 3.25 crores in their Plan for staff quarters.

बिहार में जेलरों की मांगें

4663. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार राज्य के जेलरों तथा सहायक जेलरों के वेतन-मान बढ़ाने तथा उन्हें राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का दर्जा देने सम्बन्धी मांगों को विलीय कठिनाइयों के कारण ठुकराती आ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी नीतियां अपनाने का औचित्य क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ऊपर बताई गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए जेलरों तथा सहायक जेलरों की उक्त मांगों को स्वीकार करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) : बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जेलरों तथा सहायक जेलरों के वेतनमानों को संशोधित करने तथा उस राज्य के जेलरों को राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का दर्जा देने का प्रश्न इस समय सक्रिय रूप से उनके विचाराधीन है ।

पटना के स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम—उर्दू और बंगाली का योग

4664. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना नगर निगम के अधीन कितने स्कूल हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम उर्दू है तथा कितनों में बंगला और उनमें से पढ़ने वाले छात्रों तथा छात्राओं की पृथक पृथक संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उन स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें उर्दू तथा बंगला भाषा पढ़ाई जाती है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त भाषाओं के साथ भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार किया जाता है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इन भाषाओं की ओर उचित ध्यान न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) से (ङ) . अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बंधित राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बिहार में आयुक्तों के पद बढ़ाये जाना

4665. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने हाल में आयुक्तों के कुछ पद और बनाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी पदोन्नति आयुक्त पद पर की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त पद बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं और तथा इस कारण सरकार का मासिक खर्चा कितना बढ़ गया है ?

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

(ख) कुल मिला कर आयुक्तों के सात पद हाल में बनाये गये हैं जिन पर निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है :

1—श्री एम० के० मुकर्जी, गंडक क्षेत्र विकास आयुक्त ।

2—श्री के० ए० रामासुब्रामनियन, विशेष अधिकारी, खान विभाग ।

3—श्री वी० बालासुब्रामनियन, आयुक्त विभागीय कार्यवाहियों ।

4—श्री आर० पी० खन्ना, आयुक्त वाणिज्य-कर

5—श्री एन० पी० सिन्हा, सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग ।

6—श्री वी० पी० कश्यप, स्वास्थ्य सचिव

7—वित्तीय आयुक्त—रिक्त ।

(ग) गंडक क्षेत्र-विकास आयुक्त का पद चम्पारण और सादान जिलों में प्रतिरूप संवेष्टन कार्यक्रम (शैंडो पैकेज प्रोग्राम) के उद्घाटन के परिणामस्वरूप सघन विकास कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए बनाया गया था । आयुक्त के दर्जे का विशेष आधिकारी, खान विभाग, का पद खानों से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण मुकदमों में कारगर रूप से कार्यवाही करने के लिए बनाया गया । विशेष अधिकारी, विभागीय कार्यवाही के पद को फिर से चालू किया गया क्योंकि राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध बहुत सी विभागीय कार्यवाहियों को शीघ्र निपटाने की आवश्यकता थी । विद्यमान पदों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर शेष चार पदों का सृजन इन पदों की बढ़ती हुई जिम्मेदारियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया गया । पुनर्गठन की इस प्रक्रिया में कुछ अन्य बरिष्ठ पदों को भी समाप्त अथवा अन्य पदों में मिला दिया गया । बताया गया है कि इस कारण से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय भार नगण्य होगा ।

Conference of All India Majlis-e-Mushawarat

4666. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of All India Majlis-e-Mushawarat was held at Delhi from October 2 to 4, 1969;

(b) whether the conference has demanded establishment of Riot

Police Force with 50 per cent Muslim representation at all levels; and

(c) whether the conference has also demanded for the establishment of Riot Intelligence Cell at the Centre under the charge of the Prime Minister with effective Muslim representation thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, a Conference of the All India Majlis-e-Mushawarat was held at Delhi from October 3 to 5, 1969.

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

Murder of Legislators

4667. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of legislators murdered during the last one year;

(b) the reasons behind these murders; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the lives of Legislators in view of the increase in crimes?

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

(a) to (c). The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal and all the Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies have reported that during the last one year no Legislator was murdered in their State/Union Territory. The Government of Kerala have reported that one such murder took place in their State during the last one year. The reasons behind this murder is stated to be Trade Union rivalry.

The information in respect of the remaining State Governments will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, on receipt from them.

Service Conditions for Employees of Himachal Pradesh Government

4668. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government imposed a ban on the Himachal Pradesh Government not to alter conditions of service of the employees in 1966 in view of impending merger of hilly areas of composite Punjab and consequent allocations of certain employees to Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether such a ban was to remain in operation till the integration of allocated employees in Himachal Pradesh was finalised.

(c) in how many cases and in what manner has this ban been violated by the Himachal Pradesh Government and the steps, the Central Government proposes to take to remedy the position.

(d) whether the ban not to alter the service conditions also applied to the allocated employees and if so, whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have complied with the ban; and

(e) what are the present rules concerning these conditions in respect of allocated employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a), (b) and (d). Instructions were issued to the Government of Himachal Pradesh in February, 1967 that under the provisions of Section 82(4) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, it was necessary to ensure that pending finalisation of the seniority lists, no irrevocable changes be made in the status of any Government servant affected by the Punjab Reorganisation Act. It implied that no new confirmation should be made in any post which may be involved in the process of integration and that the promotions and reversions which may have to be made to meet urgent administrative requirements should

specifically be made subject to review in accordance with the position which may be accorded to the officers concerned in the final seniority list. These instructions would remain in force till the integration of services is completed and would apply to allocated employees also.

(c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have reported that they have not violated the directions given by the Government of India. They have added that a few *ad hoc* promotions have had to be made in public interest in order to carry on Government work and such promotions are subject to review after integration is completed.

(e) The Government of India in exercise of their powers under proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution have framed the Himachal Pradesh Allocated Government Servants (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1968 for regulating the conditions of service applicable to allocated Government servants. A copy of the rules is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2441/69.]

विश्व के वाणिज्य नौवहन बेड़े में भारत का हिस्सा

4669. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 211.66 मिलियन जी० आर० टी० के विश्व वाणिज्यक बेड़े में भारत का हिस्सा केवल एक प्रतिशत है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं। और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय नौवहन क लिए दीर्घकालीन विकास का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रतिशतता के इतने नीचे होने का कारण यह है कि जबकि अचरपद में भारत का पोतपरिवहन टनभार बहुत बढ़ा है विश्व का कुल टनभार भी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ा है। उदाहरणार्थ, 1969 में भारतीय टन भार 10.13 लाख जी० आर० टी० था जबकि विश्व टनभार जो कुल 124.935 मिलियन जी० आर० टी० का 0.6 प्रतिशत था। 10 वर्ष की अवधि में भारतीय टनभार दुगने से अधिक हो गया है और अब 22.52 लाख जी० आर० टी० है परन्तु यह विश्व के कुल टनभार का केवल लगभग 1 प्रतिशत है जो कि 211.66 मिलियन जी० आर० टी० हो गया है। भारतीय टनभार के विस्तार की तीव्रतर दर साधनों विशेषतया विदेशी मुद्रा के निरोध के कारण संभव नहीं हो सकी है।

(ग) पूर्व पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की तरह पोतपरिवहन देश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का भाग है। 1-4-1969 को योजना के प्रारम्भ में 21.43 लाख जी० आर० टी० के परिचालित टनभार के लिये 31-3-1974 को योजना के अन्त के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य 35.00 लाख जी० आर० टी० परिचालित टनभार है और इसके अलावा 5 लाख जी० आर० टी० का पक्का आदेश है। वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि परिचालित टनभार 22.52 लाख जी० आर० टी० है और लगभग 7.60 लाख जी० आर० टी० का पक्का आदेश है। अतः यह निश्चयपूर्वक आशा की जाती है कि चौथी योजना के अन्त के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिये जायेंगे।

विदेशों से पुस्तकों का आयात

4670. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में

केवल ब्रिटेन से प्रति वर्ष 3 करोड़ रुपये की पुस्तकें आयात करता है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक देश में वार्षिक आयात की गई पुस्तकों का मूल्य और उन पुस्तकों का मुख्य विषय क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने भारत में पुस्तकों के लेखन एवं उनके प्रकाशन की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जिससे कि पुस्तकों के आयात पर व्यय की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो सके ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) (क) 1967-68 में और 1968-69 में, क्रमशः 2 करोड़ रुपये से कम और 2.5 करोड़ रुपये से कम मूल्य की पुस्तकें जिनमें पेम्फलेट, पत्रिकाएं आदि भी शामिल हैं विदेशों से आयात की गईं।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। **[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया देखिये]**। संख्या L/I-244 2/69 विषयवार विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) किन्तु, देश कितना भी विकसित क्यों न हो, पुस्तकों के आयात को पूर्णतया बन्द करना सम्भव नहीं है। शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में भारतीय भाषाओं को अपनाने के फलस्वरूप, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को उपलब्ध की जा रही वित्तीय सहायता का सम्बन्ध में, राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि मौलिक लेखन पर जो दिया जाना चाहिए। अंग्रेजी अथवा भारतीय भाषाओं में कुछ बुनियादी मूलभूत (कोर) पुस्तकें तैयार करने का भी एक प्रस्ताव है। विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये इंग्लैंड, अमरीका और रूस से सस्ती पुस्तकें उपलब्ध करने की भी योजनाएं चालू हैं, जिनमें आयात का खर्च कम होता है।

Appointment of Hindi Translators in Education Ministry

4671. SHRI J. SUNDER LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Hindi Translators have recently been appointed in his Ministry:

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they are also required to translate from Hindi into English whereas Hindi Assistants are not required to do so and there are orders as well for not doing so;

(c) the reasons for which the employees and officers who have received Hindi training do not take any action on the letters received in Hindi, unless they are supplied with the English versions of such letters;

(d) whether it is because of the fact that senior officer of his Ministry hate Hindi and Devnagri script and due to this hatred, a Joint Secretary of his Ministry had returned a file of the Hindi Adviser to the Government of India as it was in Hindi, and

(e) whether he proposes to take steps to eliminate this anti-Hindi attitude from his Ministry?

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

(b) The work to be done depends on whether the staff is posted to the Hindi Cell or Hindi Translation Unit. In the former both types of work is required to be done. In the latter translation is mainly from English to Hindi.

(c) No such case has come to notice.

(d) There is no anti-Hindi attitude in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. No file of the Hindi Adviser to the Government of India was returned on this account by a Joint Secretary of this Ministry. There was however one case in 1966 in which a file was returned for translation by a Joint Educational Adviser. No such instance has arisen after 1966.

(e) Does not arise.

Demands of IAC and AIR India Pilots

4672. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of TOUR-

ISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of outstanding demands of the I.A.C./Air India Pilots which are still to be settled/met by Government;

(b) the loss suffered during the year 1968-69 due to the strikes of these Pilots; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid such losses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) So far as Air-India is concerned, no demand of the Indian Pilots Guild on individual matters is outstanding. However, the Guild has submitted a Memorandum dated 20-9-69 for the general revision of pay and allowances and other conditions of service. This is under examination by the Corporation.

In the case of Indian Airlines, the Indian Commercial Pilots Association submitted their charter of demands on 26-2-69 for revision of their pay scales, allowances and other conditions of service. The Association has also demanded that the Corporation should continue to take up First Officers for command training within six months after completion of three years' service, as provided for in the settlement signed between the Management and the Association on 27-11-69 and that, if the Corporation is unable to provide such command training within the stipulated period, such First Officers should be placed in the Captains' Grade. These demands are under examination by the Corporation.

(b) There was no strike by the Pilots of Air India during the year 1968-69. The loss suffered by Indian Airlines during 1968-69 due to strikes of their Pilots, was Rs. 20,000.

(c) Indian Airlines have impressed upon their Pilots that the Corporation is a national enterprise and it is the duty of all concerned to ensure provision of uninterrupted services.

Anti-National and Subversive Activities on Indo-Nepal Border

4673. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some times back the Government of Bihar had brought to the notice of the Union Government that some political parties were preparing for anti-national and subversive activities on Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether some political parties are still engaged in such activities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to safeguard our national interests?

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

(a) The Government of Bihar report from time to time about the activities of the extremists in the border districts of the State.

(b) Facts are being ascertained from the state government.

(c) Strict vigilance is being maintained.

Dispute Regarding Pay and Grades of Lecturers in Himachal Pradesh

4674. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the dispute regarding the pay and grades

of Himachal Pradesh lecturers has been in existence for a long time;

(b) if so, since when the dispute has been under consideration of the Central Government;

(c) what are the chief demands of the Lecturers, which of them Government are prepared to accede to and in regard to which of them there are difficulties and what are those difficulties; and

(d) whether Government have taken any final decision in this matter and if so, what is the decision and if not, when a decision is likely to be reached.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the revision has been under consideration since 1963.

(c) The main demand of the Lecturers was the revision of scales of pay, as recommended by the University Grants Commission.

(d) Orders have since been issued to revise the scales of pay of the College teachers and Principals in the light of recommendations of the University Grants Commission. The new scales are effective from 21-12-67. A statement showing the existing pay and revised scales of pay is attached.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Post	Existing Pay Scale	Revised scale of pay
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Principal	.. 350—1,200 Plus special pay of Rs. 50 p. m.	700—50—1,000/50—1,250
2	Professor (i) 350—1,200 (ii) 350—950	700—40—980—40—1,100
3	Lecturer (Senior)	.. 250—750	400—30—640/ 40—800
4	Lecturer (Junior)	.. 200—500	300—25—450/ 25—600

National Council of Educational Research and Training

4676. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) since when the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been functioning.

(b) whether the Council has made any special contribution to the educational system of Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which of the recommendations of the Council have been implemented so far and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) 1st September, 1961.

(b) The Council has made the following special contributions to the educational system of the country—

- (i) publication of model text-books for primary and secondary schools;
- (ii) publication of supplementary reading material;
- (iii) preparation of a revised syllabus for standards I—X;
- (iv) training of paper setters and examiners with a view to modernising school examinations;
- (v) preparation of model laboratory kits and new demonstration apparatus for science and mathematics teaching;
- (vi) preparation of films and filmstrips as well as charts;
- (vii) administration of the Science Talent Search Scholarship Scheme;
- (viii) training of high school teachers through an integrated course in the Regional Colleges of Education.

(c) The syllabi, text-books, science kits, supplementary reading material and audio-visual aids have been utilised either wholly or part by the States. All States are taking part in the Science Talent Search Scheme. Evaluation Units have been set up in twelve States to improve the system of school examination. The scheme of internal evaluation to supplement external examination has been introduced in several States. Eleven States have so far agreed to conduct a pilot project to try out the new science syllabus and text-books prepared by the Council. The project will commence from the academic year 1970 and will involve about 2,000 primary schools. Thus the main impact of the Council has been on the improvement of standards of education at the school level. The impact of the training scheme of the Regional Colleges is expected to be felt in the years to come when the first batch of trained teachers will be joining the schools. The Council has been successful in focussing attention on the need to improve the examination system and consequent improvement in class room instructions.

Implementation of Recommendations made by Transport and Communications Committee of ECAFE

4677. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport and Communication Committee of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East made certain recommendations in respect of ports, coastal shipping etc;

(b) if so, whether the scope and possibility of implementation of the recommendations has been considered by Government;

(c) if so, which of the recommendations have been found possible to implement and which have so far been implemented; and

(d) which of the recommendations have not been found feasible to implement and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The Transport and Communications Committee of the ECAFE is a Consultative and Advisory Body serving the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East in the field of transport and communications. The Committee does not suggest any action in respect of any specific country without its agreement. At the 17th Session of the Committee held at Bangkok between 3rd and 11th February, 1969, certain recommendations had been made in the field of Ports, Highways and Highway Transport. There was no specific recommendation as such in the field of Coastal Shipping. The action taken on the recommendations applicable to India is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2443/69].

उच्च कोटि की पाठ्य पुस्तकें लिखने वाले व्यक्ति को डाक्टर की उपाधि का दिया जाना

4678. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक-सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड ने विश्वविद्यालयों से सिफारिश की है कि उच्च कोटि की पाठ्य पुस्तकें लिखने वाले व्यक्ति को डाक्टर की उपाधि (पी० एच० डी०) प्रदान की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय ने स सम्बंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति की है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) इस विषय पर कोई विशेष सिफारिश नहीं की गई है। स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के राष्ट्रीय

बोर्ड ने अपनी पहली बैठक की रिपोर्ट में जो कि 5 और 6 अप्रैल, 1969 को हुई थी, यह सिफारिश की थी कि सर्वोत्तम पाठ्य पुस्तकों के निर्माण करने वाले व्यक्तियों को सामाजिक मान्यता और प्रतिष्ठा देने की योजना बड़ी लाभप्रद होगी : इसमें आगे कहा गया है कि उदाहरणतया सोवियत संघ में सर्वोत्तम पुस्तक के लेखन कार्य को प्रथम श्रेणी के अनुसंधान कार्य की बराबरी दी जाती है और अक्सर सर्वोत्तम पाठ्य पुस्तकों के लेखकों को डाक्टर की उपाधि दी जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रधान मंत्री के दौरे पर बिहार सरकार द्वारा किया गया खर्च

4679. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री के दौरे पर बिहार सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की थी ;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी राशि सुरक्षा प्रयोजन के लिये और कितनी अन्य मदों पर खर्च की गई तथा उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) सुरक्षा से इतर मदों पर किये गये खर्च की राशि वसूल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(घ) क्या सरकार उपर्युक्त राशि वसूल करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है, और

(ङ) बिहार सरकार द्वारा आल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी को कितनी राशि का बिल भेजा गया था और कांग्रेस की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) में (ङ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के नभा पटल पर रख दी जायगा।

कोटा का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

4681. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में कोटा का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का सरकार का क्या विचार है क्योंकि वहाँ पर सुन्दर बांध दृश्य नजारे और परमाणु बिजली इत्यादि काफी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण ह ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (श्री कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . सीमित साधनों तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार फिलहाल कोटा का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने में समर्थ नहीं है ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में विभिन्न डिविजनों और व्यरों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4682. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में डिविजनों और व्यरों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक डिविजन और व्यरों में असिस्टेंटों और सैवशन अफसरों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) प्रत्येक डिविजन और व्यरों में हिन्दी का सामान्य ज्ञान रखने वाले और हिन्दी में मूल रूप से काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) 14 प्रभाग (डिविजन), 6 विभाग (व्यूरो)

(ख) और (ग) . विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [प्रंथालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या L/T-2444/69]

हिन्दी टाइप राइटिंग में अखिल भारतीय प्रतियोगिता

4683. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद्, नई दिल्ली 1960 के पश्चात् प्रतिवर्ष हिन्दी टाइप राईटिंग में अखिल भारतीय प्रतियोगिता की व्यवस्था करती रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या यह भी सच है कि नई दिल्ली के श्री चन्द्र देव पाण्डेय ने पुराने की-बोर्ड (माडल 18 संख्या स्टेन्डर्ड) वाले हिन्दी टाइपराइटर पर 91 शब्द प्रतिमिन्ट का रिकार्ड कायम किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अखिल भारतीय प्रतियोगिता में नये की-बोर्ड वाली मशीन पर केवल 59 शब्द प्रति मिन्ट की अधिकतम गति से टाईप किया जा सका था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नये की-बोर्ड वाली मशीन को अस्वीकार करके पुराने की-बोर्ड मशीन (माडल संख्या 18 स्टेन्डर्ड) को ही रखने का है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् नई दिल्ली ने जो कि एक स्वैच्छिक संगठन है, हमें सूचना दी है कि उनके द्वारा 1967 में की गई अखिल भारतीय टाइपराईटिंग प्रतियोगिता में श्री चन्द्र देव पाण्डेय ने 90.06 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति प्राप्त की, और पुराने की-बोर्ड वाली टाइप मशीन का प्रयोग किया ।

(ग) परिषद् ने हमें यह भी सूचित किया है कि 1967 में हुई प्रतियोगिता में हिन्दी टाइप की मशीन पर, जिसका की बोर्ड 1964 में स्वीकृत किया गया था, अधिकतम गति जो प्राप्त की गई, वह 61.04 थी ।

(घ) और (ङ) . 1964 में स्वीकृत की-बोर्ड पर कम गति प्राप्त करने का मुख्य कारण केवल यह है कि अपेक्षाकृत यह कम समय में प्रयोग में लाया गया है । पुराने और नये की-बोर्डों की गतियों का स्पष्ट तुलनात्मक परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ वर्षों का और अनुभव आवश्यक होगा । किन्तु यह भी बताना है कि सरकार ने हाल ही में पूरे मामले की जांच की और 1969 में एक नया की-बोर्ड स्वीकृत किया गया है । यह पहले की बोर्डों पर एक उन्नति है और इससे गति बढ़ने की सम्भावना है ।

हिन्दी टंकन (टाइप) मशीन का कुंजी फलक (की-बोर्ड)

4684. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नये कुंजी फलक वाली हिन्दी टंकन मशीन में प्रायः प्रयोग में आने वाले अक्षरों को ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में रखा गया है न कि नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रायः प्रयोग में न आने वाले अक्षर आध अक्षर हैं और उनको

अशुद्ध पढ़े जाने की बहुत सम्भावना रहती है, जैसे कि खाली को 'साली' पढ़ा जाये;

(ग) क्या पूर्ण विराम तथा अर्ध विराम ऊपर की पंक्ति में किनारे पर रखे गये हैं और उन्हें टाइप करने में दुगना समय लगता है;

(घ) क्या सच है कि नये कुंजी फलक वाली हिन्दी टंकन मशीन से स्टेन्सिल ठीक तरह से नहीं काटे जा सकते हैं; और

(ङ) जिस समिति ने कुंजी फलक के सम्बंध में सिफारिशों की थी उसके अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों के नाम तथा योग्यता क्या थी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी, नहीं । जनवरी, 1969 में घोषित संशोधित की-बोर्ड में प्रायः प्रयोग में आने वाले अक्षरों को नीचे और ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में रखा गया है, ताकि उनसे, कुंजी-बदल का प्रयोग किये बिना ही टाइप किया जा सके । इससे गति सुनिश्चित रहती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । आधे अक्षरों को ऊपर की शिफ्ट में रखा गया है क्योंकि उनका इतना ज्यादा प्रयोग नहीं होता है । नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में अक्षर 'स' पूरा है और अक्षर 'ख' जब 'ग' की मात्रा लगाकर पूरा अक्षर बनाया जाता है तो वह 'स' के भ्रम के बिना ही 'ख' की स्पष्ट आकृति देता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । पूर्ण विराम सबसे ऊपर की पंक्ति में किनारे पर न होकर बाईं ओर से तीसरी कुंजी है । अर्ध विराम (;) को जिसका पूर्ण विराम के मुकाबले कम प्रयोग होता है, ऊपर की पंक्ति में, बाईं ओर से छठी कुंजी के रूप में ऊपर शिफ्ट पर रखा गया है इसमें प्रगति के सुनिश्चित होने की सम्भावना है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्या कि जनवरी, 1969 में घोषित नवीनतम की-बोर्ड पर आधारित हिन्दी टाइपराइटर मशीनें बाजार में नहीं आई हैं ।

(ङ) विशेषज्ञों, उत्पादकों और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद, देवनागरी हिन्दी-मराठी टाइपराइटर की-बोर्ड को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। 1969 में घोषित नवीनतम की-बोर्ड की जिस समिति ने सिफारिश की थी, उसके अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :-

1. श्री एस० एम० अग्रवाल (अध्यक्ष)
संयुक्त सचिव,
रक्षा मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली।
2. डा० डब्ल्यू एन० पंडित,
भाषा निदेशक, तथा उप सचिव
महाराष्ट्र सरकार (सदस्य)
3. श्री जी० एस० कुलश्रेष्ठ,
उप निदेशक,
महानिदेशालय, पूत तथा निपटान
(सदस्य)
4. प्रोफेसर ए० चन्द्रहासन,
निदेशक,
केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय,
नई दिल्ली (सदस्य सचिव)

हिन्दी की टाइप मशीनों में कमियां

4685. श्री शिवचरण लाल: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नये की-बोर्ड (कुंजी-पटल) वाली हिन्दी की नई टाइप मशीनों में निम्नलिखित कमियां हैं :-

(1) नये कुंजी-पटल में अर्धाक्षरों के ऊपरी लाइन में होने के कारण भ्राति हो जाती है जबकि पुराने कुंजी-पटल में प्रत्येक अर्धाक्षर नीचे की लाइन में है, (2) नये कुंजी-पटल में 'ड' और 'ढ' की व्यवस्था नहीं है और उनके स्थान पर 'द' योग किया जाता है, (3) 'f' और 'ी

टाइप करने में कठिनाई होती है क्यों कि नये कुंजी-पटल में ये भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों पर हैं, (4) पुराने कुंजी-पटलों की टाइप की छाप बहुत स्पष्ट है जबकि नये कुंजी-पटलों की टाइप की छाप इतनी पास पास आती है कि कार्बन प्रति बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं रहती, और (5) इस नयी टाइप मशीन द्वारा देवनागरी लिपि का रूप ही बदल दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह नया कुंजी-पटल चलाने का प्रयोजन क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) (i) जी, नहीं। यह अभ्यास का प्रश्न है और नये कुंजी-पटल वाली मशीनों पर पर्याप्त अभ्यास कर लेने के बाद सामान्यतः कोई भ्रान्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

(ii) जी नहीं। टाइपराइटर को मराठी के लिये भी उपयोगी बनाने के उद्देश्य से और कुंजियों की सीमित संख्या को देखते हुए, 'ड' और 'ढ' जैसे संयुक्त अक्षरों को छोड़ दिया गया है। हलन्त (,) चिह्न का प्रयोग दो अक्षरों को मिलाने के लिये किया जाता है।

(iii) जी नहीं। यदि मात्राएं 'f' और 'ी' को एक ही कुंजी पर रखा गया, एक ऊपरी शिफ्ट पर और दूसरी निचली शिफ्ट पर हो तो, इससे गति अवरुद्ध होती।

(iv) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि 1969 के कुंजी-पटल वाला टाइपराइटर अभी तक बाजार में नहीं आया है।

(v) जी नहीं।

(ख) टाइप की अच्छी गति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नया कुंजी-पटल अपनाया गया है और निर्माताओं से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि निर्धारित सीध आदि में कोई मशीनी कमियां न रह जाएं।

Resignation by two Directors of C.S.I.R.

4686. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Directors of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have resigned their posts recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for their resignation; and

(c) whether the resignations have been accepted by the Council?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). Shri G. S. Chowdhury, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar, has recently submitted his resignation for personal reasons. The matter is under consideration. Dr. H. A. B. Parpia, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has recently written to the President, C.S.I.R., expressing his desire to resign. He has stated that it has become difficult for him to be effective as a result of conditions created by the Central Office. The question of extending his contract which expired on November 3, 1969 has been under consideration but no decision has been taken yet.

Earlier in July-August, 1969, Dr. Hari Narain and Dr. G. S. Sidhu had expressed their desire to resign. They had not mentioned any reasons in their letters of resignation. Their resignations were not accepted.

Badshah Khan's Visit to Jammu and Kashmir

4687. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI DEVAN SEN:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan changed the pro-

gramme of his scheduled visit to Jammu and Kashmir State due to hostile attitude shown by the Plebiscite Front and Sheikh Abdullah;

(b) if so, the details about such opposition to Badshah Khan's visit to Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) whether fresh efforts will be made for his goodwill tour of that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have no information to show that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan changed his programme of visiting Jammu and Kashmir for the reason mentioned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In a press statement the Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir has stated, "we still hope that he will be able to pay us a visit in the near future."

Elected Council in Place of Nominated Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4688. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for nomination of members for the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) the names of persons who constitute the present Committee and the basis of their representation:

(c) whether the present population strength of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands calls for constitution of an elected council for administration of the Territory as enjoyed by other Union Territories like Pondicherry, Goa etc.; and

(d) if so, when steps will be taken for setting up an elected body for the administration of the area and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Home Minister's Advisory Committee for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of which the Home Minister is the Chairman, has at present ten other Members. Three of these are *ex-officio* Members, namely, the Chief Commissioner of the Union territory, the Member of Parliament representing the Union territory, and the Senior Vice-Chairman of the Port Blair Municipal Board. The remaining seven non-official Members have been nominated for the term expiring on the 31st March, 1970, taking into consideration their standing as prominent members of the public in the different areas of the Union territory.

(b) The seven non-official Members (other than the Home Minister and the three *ex-officio* Members) who have been nominated to the Committee for the term expiring on the 31st March, 1970, are as shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2445/69*].

(c) and (d). The population of the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, according to the 1961 census, is only 63,548. The territory is still in the process of development, and the time is not yet ripe for setting up an elected body for the administration of the territory. There is, however, a Municipal Board for the urban area of Port Blair, and Gram Panchayats are also functioning in the rural areas in the Andaman Group of Islands. Besides, there is also an elected Member of Parliament representing the territory as a whole in the Lok Sabha

Abolition of Para-Psychology Research Unit, Jaipur

4689. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the research unit in Para-Psychology at Jaipur has been suddenly closed down by the Rajasthan University, when its Director, Dr. H. N. Banerjee was on tour in U.S.A.;

(b) whether all the books and research material of the unit have been taken away by the University authorities and services of all Assistants and employees attached to it have been arbitrarily terminated;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government will seek explanation for such abrupt and arbitrary closure of the unit; and

(d) whether steps would be taken for continuation of research work on the issue of rebirth and other allied phenomena having vital bearing on concept of Hindu-Buddhist Philosophy which aroused much interest in India and other parts of the world?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). The Para-Psychology Unit was set up by the Rajasthan University in 1963 as a temporary measure. The expenditure of the Unit was to be met from donations/grants received for the purpose. The Director was appointed on temporary basis for one year in the first instance. The other staff was also appointed on temporary basis and their appointment was extended from time to time. The response of the philanthropists was encouraging in the beginning but it soon diminished and the donations actually received during the first two or three years were not enough to run the Unit. On the request of the University, the Grants Commission agreed in November 1964, to provide 50% assistance towards the expenditure of this Unit.

In April 1968, the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee to review the working of the Unit and to examine the question of continuing financial assistance towards the Unit

during the Fourth Plan period. The Committee *inter-alia* recommended that continuing the Unit in its present form would result in wastage of resources and in alienating the sympathies of the academic community in India and abroad from Para-psychology. It would also undermine its claim to being a scientific discipline. The Committee, therefore, did not recommend the U.G.C. support for the Unit in its present form.

The Commission accepted the recommendations made by the Committee and decided that no assistance should be given to the University for the Unit after March 31, 1968.

In June 1969 on representations received by it, the Commission informed the University that it would not support the work of the Unit on 100% basis but continuing support on existing basis (50%) may be considered by the Commission if the proposal was supported by the University. The University, however, regretted its inability to share the expenses of running the Unit and also indicated that it would not be in a position to give an assurance regarding its continuance beyond the Fourth Plan. The State Government also decided not to provide any grant for the purpose.

The University accordingly decided to close the Unit with effect from November 21, 1969. The services of the staff have been terminated as per rules and it has been decided to pay each one of them one month's salary with allowances in lieu of one month's notice.

The University has informed the Ministry that the question of continuance or otherwise of the Unit had been engaging the attention of the University for quite some time and that the Unit has not been abolished suddenly. The rooms occupied by the Unit have been vacated to make the same available to other Departments for teaching purposes for which there was persistent demand. The University have also informed that the material of the Unit has been shifted to another place and is safe.

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को आस्ट्रेलिया से उपहार-स्वरूप मिले कागज का दुरुपयोग

4690. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को आस्ट्रेलिया से उपहार-स्वरूप मिले कागज के दुरुपयोग के बारे में जांच की जा रही है ;

(ख) उक्त आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को अब तक कितना कागज उपहार-स्वरूप आस्ट्रेलिया से मिला है तथा इसका किन पुस्तकों के लिए उपयोग किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या वह कागज उक्त आयोग के चीफ पब्लिकेशन ऑफिसर की व्यक्तिगत पुस्तक 'एक हृदय हो भारतवासी' के मुद्रण के लिए भी प्रयोग में लाया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त कदाचार के लिए दोषी पाये गये ऑफिसर के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपहार-स्वरूप मिले आस्ट्रेलिया के कागज तथा उक्त आयोग के प्रकाशनों के वितरण के बारे में जांच करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रफ़्त वरान) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) 20 टन तथा 421 पीण्ड कागज प्राप्त किया गया था। हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा जिन पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त कागज प्रयुक्त हुआ उनके नामों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पत्र्यालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या (ii)-2446/69] उन पुस्तकों के नाम जिनमें वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग ने उपर्युक्त कागज का उपयोग किया था, एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग
के प्रिंसिपल पब्लिकेशन्स आफिसर द्वारा
सरकार की अलोचना**

4691. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के प्रिंसिपल पब्लिकेशन्स आफिसर द्वारा लिखी गई तथा प्रकाशित की गई पुस्तक के 13 नवम्बर, 1969 को विभोचन समारोह के अवसर पर उक्त अधिकारी ने सरकार तथा देश की वर्तमान स्थिति की अलोचना की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सम्बन्धित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त अधिकारी ने उक्त पुस्तक लिखने तथा प्रकाशित करने के लिए सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त की थी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सम्बन्धित अधिकारी के विषय सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) प्रिंसिपल पब्लिकेशन्स आफिसर ने इनकार किया है कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसी अलोचना की थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). यह पुस्तक एक साहित्यिक कृति है और इसलिए कोई औपचारिक अनुमति जरूरी नहीं थी।

Threat by Sant Fateh Singh
4692. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Akali Dal President Sant Fateh Singh has announced that he would commit self-immolation on 1st February, 1970 if Chandigarh was not merged with Punjab by 26th January, 1970; 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) Government themselves are anxious in the Public interest to take a decision in the matter and announce it as early as possible and in any case they will do so before the budget session of Parliament.

Adoption of Uniform Spellings for Names of Goa Towns and Shrines

4693. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that duplicity and triplicity adopted in spelling names of important towns and shrines in Goa have confused foreign tourists, railways and various travel agencies in the country; and

(b) the reasons why even after 8 years of liberation, Government do not adopt a uniform spelling and prevent confusion e.g. Shree Mangesh, which is spelt in Portuguese as "Mangexa", Shantadurga of Kavle as "Xantadurga of Queula"?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no variation in the spelling of names of important towns and shrines in the tourist publicity literature produced by the Department of Tourism on

Goa. The Department does not produce any literature in Portuguese nor does it use Portuguese variations of names.

Civil Service Regulations

4694. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the spate of books by retired civilians and army officers revealing State secrets picked up during their official career, it is proposed to amend the Civil Service Regulations and the Official Secrets Act of 1923; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) under what provision of rules or law is a retired Civilian like R. K. Nehru, former Secretary General permitted to have access to official records after retirement for the purposes of writing a sensational best-seller; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the whole question with regard to access to official records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c). Any person disclosing official secrets can be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act, 1923. The provisions of the Act were amended in 1967 in order to make them more effective. The relevant provisions of the Civil Service Regulations were also amended in 1968 to enable pensions of retired Government servants found guilty of breach of the Official Secrets Act being withheld or withdrawn.

(b) Shri R. K. Nehru was not given access to official records after retirement.

Measures to Prevent Violence in the Country

4695. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the Government of India on the growing menace of violence, destruction of public and private property and other kinds of damages being caused by way of agitations, etc., with a view to putting a stop to such activities;

(b) whether it is a fact that in most cases, damages are caused to property and human life, etc. unconnected with the cause of the agitation;

(c) if so, whether any All-India conference or discussion is likely to take place to consider all the aspects of such violent acts; and

(d) whether any study has been or is being undertaken to find out the causes of growing lawlessness throughout the country as well as in urban towns including the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government view with serious concern the numerous violations of law in recent agitations and disturbances in different parts of the country. Under the Constitution, state governments are entrusted with the responsibility for public order, police and administration of justice. Necessary administrative and legal steps are taken by them to prevent violent agitations and to deal firmly with any manifestations of violence. The Central Government also provide reasonable assistance to the state government whenever sought.

(c) Government have no such proposal.

(d) The state government send periodical reports on the law and order situation to the Government of India, who review the trends in the incidence of violence in various spheres of our national life.

Application for Reduction of Air Fare Between India and Australia to I.A.T.A.

4696. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India and Qantas Airways of Australia applied to the International Air Transport Association for reduction of fares between the two countries; and

(b) if so, response received in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). At the I.A.T.A. (International Air Transport Association) Traffic Conferences held in Cannes and Geneva, Air India obtained a tentative agreement to establish new promotional fares from Australia/New Zealand to India in order to promote tourist traffic. These fares have, however, not been finally accepted by I.A.T.A., owing to the problems of certain other airlines in this area.

Robbing of Foreign Tourists

4697. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter of robbing of three foreign tourists on their way from Delhi to Varanasi on 5th October, 1969;

(b) whether any arrests were made in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that a police patrolling party during their beat found three foreign nationals along with a child sleeping inside their car parked on the wayside on the Grand Trunk Road about four miles east of Gurshahaiganj in District Fatehgarh on the night of October 4/5, 1969 while they were on their way from Delhi to Varanasi. The

police party advised them to move to some Inspection House or Police Station in Gurshahaiganj. The foreign nationals however left that place and moved on to another place about four miles west of Gurshahaiganj and went to sleep inside their vehicle parked on the roadside in a lonely place. Some miscreants are reported to have attacked and beaten these persons while they were asleep in their car and also robbed them. While the child remained unharmed the others received injuries. On receipt of this information the foreigners were brought to the Police Station along with the vehicle and the injured persons were sent to the local hospital at Gurshahaiganj for medical aid.

Three persons involved in this attack were immediately arrested. Investigation of the case revealed the participation of five persons in the commission of the offence. Efforts to arrest the remaining two are continuing. The three arrested have been challaned.

Bifurcation of Intelligence Bureau

4698. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Intelligence Bureau had been bifurcated and a new Department known as Research and Analysis Wing has been created and attached to the Cabinet Secretariat;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that junior staff transferred to the new Wing had been promoted ignoring the claims of the senior staff working in the Bureau.

(c) whether option was not given to the senior staff before distributing them among the two wings;

(d) whether senior staff was not distributed equally between the two Departments; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of the senior staff who had been superseded by the junior staff and to avoid frustration and heart-burning amongst them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). For greater efficiency of the intelligence services, the external intelligence wing has been separated from the internal intelligence wing. The allocation of staff between the wings has been made on the basis of work handled by them. Cases of hardship if any arising out of such allocation will be individually considered and dealt with sympathetically.

Discussions with World Bank Regarding National Highways

4699. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discussions with the World Bank authorities on new National Highways have since been completed, and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The discussions being held with World Bank authorities are for development of certain sections of existing National Highways and not for taking up of new National Highways. These discussions have not been completed.

Increase in Road Accidents in Delhi

4700. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable increase in the road accidents in Delhi during 1968-69 as compared to the preceding two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINI-

STRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No. There has been a decrease in the number of road accidents during the year under reference.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken, or proposed to be taken, by the Delhi Administration to reduce road accidents are indicated below:—

I. Road Safety Education

(i) Road safety education, including lectures on road safety and observance of traffic rules, is imparted in educational institutions. This is followed by practical demonstrations.

(ii) Television shows are being arranged for children.

(iii) Pamphlets and comics on road safety are distributed among children and also in the surrounding villages.

(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 the guidance of motorists.

(vi) Pedestrian crossings have been marked and speed restrictions imposed on all important roads.

(vii) A traffic Training School has been functioning at Irwin Road where training in traffic regulations is given to children.

(viii) Cinema slides on traffic safety are being shown regularly in about 25 cinemas in the city with burlesque figures.

(ix) 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

(x) On the advice of the traffic police, round-about are being removed, road crossings widened, channelisers footpaths and cycle tracks provided,

road markings made and bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, etc. removed from congested areas, as far as possible. A number of bus stops of the Delhi Transport Undertaking have been resited.

III. Enforcement measures

(xi) Movement of heavy transport vehicles has been stopped altogether on busy and congested areas to avert traffic bottle-necks while, on a few other roads, their movements have been suspended during peak hours to avoid congestion.

(xii) Busy roads of Delhi and New Delhi have been closed for slow moving vehicles during the peak hours.

(xiii) Congested roads have been declared as 'One Way' and crowded roads as 'No Parking' zones.

(xiv) 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 those resulting in grievous injuries.

(xv) A separate Traffic Inspector has been detailed for enforcement of traffic rules and regulations. 6 static enforcement squads, accompanied by mobile magistrates, work under him, in close liaison for on-the-spot prosecutions and trials. These are in addition to eight traffic magistrates.

(xvi) There are also four Mobile Enforcement Squads which patrol on jeeps at different hours and on different routes, both during peak and idle hours, to detect violations by motorists.

(xvii) One break-down van has been provided for the removal of abandoned vehicles which hinder free flow of traffic.

(xviii) Education is imparted to the police staff in road rules and regulations and in new ideas and innovations in traffic and other allied matters. For this purpose, 2 Sub-inspectors and 1 Head Constable have been kept,

(xix) Since August, 1968, a new system of "School Safety Patrol" has been introduced. Under this system, about 300 boys and girls have been trained upto now to control and direct traffic outside their schools before and after school hours. The children receiving this 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 school.

(xx) During 1968, a National Crime Prevention Week was held in April, an Exhibition of Home Guards and Civil Defence was held in November, in which the traffic police had put up two stalls and a traffic park, for children, and a Road Safety Week was organised, by the traffic police, with the help of other organisations in December.

Need for...Improvised Schools in Delhi and New Delhi

4701. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children in Delhi and New Delhi in the age group of 3 and 5;

(b) the number of children in the age group of 3 and 5 who are attending nursery, kindergarten schools etc.;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is need for hundreds of such small and even improvised schools all over Delhi and New Delhi;

(d) whether it is also a fact that promotion of such schools will provide employment opportunities to a number of unemployed trained teachers; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the educational authorities in Delhi and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Prisoners in Bihar Jail

4702. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prisoners in Bihar Jails at present;

(b) how many of them are political prisoners and of which party affiliation;

(c) the specific charges against political prisoners; and

(d) in what divisions the political prisoners are at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Government of Bihar have intimated as under:

(a) 31397 prisoners.

(b) The State Rules do not provide for a separate classification as political Prisoners.

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

Introduction of New Sports Amongst Students

4703. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any new sports amongst the students since Independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). Depending upon the facilities available, the educational institutions in the country have now arrangements for the playing of their students in the following games and sports:—

Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Ball Badminton, Chess, Cricket, Cycle Polo, Cycling, Football, Gliding and Flying, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Mountaineering, Shooting, Squash Racket,

Swimming Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Yachting and Indigenous Sports other than those mentioned above.

Development of Tourist Centre in North Bihar

4704. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the historical places in North Bihar in general and Darbhanga District in particular for their development as Tourist Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No specific survey has been made. Tourist facilities are not provided on a regional or district-wise basis, but having regard to the actual or potential attraction of a place for tourists. The following tourist facilities have been provided in Bihar:—

1. Tourist Bungalow (Class I) at Bodhgaya constructed at the time of Buddha Jayanti in 1956.
2. Construction of Rest Houses and provision of Transport facilities in DVC area.
3. Setting up of Tourist Bureaux at Gaya, Bodhgaya, Ranchi and Rajgir.
4. Tourist Shala at Rajgir.
5. Installation of an aerial ropeway at Rajgir.

The integrated development of Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda is proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Plan. In addition, the State Government propose to provide more accommodation and tourist facilities at selected places of tourist interest.

Amphibian Transport Arrangements

4705. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any amphibian transport arrangement either for the passengers or for the goods in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A study of the extent to which such a mode of transport has been in use in foreign countries and of its advantages will have to be made, before it can be considered for adoption in this country.

Praise of Shri G. D. Birla in Gandhi Centenary Souvenir

4706. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first article in the Gandhi Centenary Souvenir (Gandhi Darshan) contains a homage by various Birla firms in praise of Shri G. D. Birla;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the said homage, it has been said "That Gandhiji breathed his last in Birla House is a great tribute to their relationship";

(c) if so, whether the said souvenir tarnishes the memory of Gandhi and is intended to be a praise for Shri G.D. Birla; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take steps for the suppression of such a souvenir which is an insult to the memory of Gandhiji?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) A Committee, known as the "Citizen's Committee", which is independent of the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary or its Sub-Committee for Gandhi Darshan, has brought out a Souvenir for collecting funds for meeting the expenditure on publicity and the cultural programme staged in the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition. The Committee has included several advertisements in the Souvenir which it received from certain companies and concern. One such advertisement has been inserted in the form—of an article by Messrs. Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd., Messrs. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Messrs. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., and Messrs. Century Shipping and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., with a caption "BAPU DARSHAN—STORY OF A LONG AND UNIQUE ASSOCIATION". This advertisement has been published as the first advertisement in the Souvenir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Certain portions of the article are unhappily worded and it is understood that the advertisers have agreed to make suitable modifications in the bulk of the copies which have yet to be printed.

Visits of Members of Parliament Abroad

4707. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Members of Parliament, who, at the instance of the Government went on foreign tours during 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968, 1st April 1968 to 31st March, 1969 and 1st April, 1969 to 30th November, 1969, and the numbers of visits in each case during each year.

(b) The following information in regard to each visit by each Member of Parliament—

(i) the name of the country, institution or individual on whose invitation, the Government arranged or allowed the visit;

(2) whether the visit was in connection with some matter related to industry or trade;

(3) the name of the particular meeting, conference or goodwill mission to which the Member was sent;

(c) who bore the expenses towards air fares, conveyance in foreign countries, hotel accommodation and contingencies on each foreign tour and the manner in which the expenditure was shared by the hosts, the Member of the Parliament, the Centre and the State Government; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to each Member for each separate foreign tour and the value of foreign goods brought by each member on his return?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) to (d). The information sought for is not readily available and the time and labour involved to collect the same would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

13 नवम्बर, 1969 को संसद भवन के आस-पास सभाएं तथा जलूस

4708. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद भवन के आस पास सभाएं करना और जलूस निकालना वर्जित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 13 नवम्बर, 1969 को प्रधान मंत्री के समर्थक किन परिस्थितियों में संसद भवन पर जनम लाये थे और पुलिस के संरक्षण में सभा की थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) संसद भवन के आस पास प्रशनों, सभाओं, जलूसों आदि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाते

हुए दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अन्तर्गत 14 नवम्बर, 1969 को दो महीने की अवधि के लिए एक आदेश की उद्घोषणा की गई थी।

(ख) 13 नवम्बर, 1969 को जब जलूस निकाला गया था तो कोई ऐसी निषेधाज्ञा लागू नहीं थी।

प्रधान मंत्री के जीवन को उनकी वाराणसी की यात्रा के दौरान खतरा

4709. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री झारखंडे राय :

श्री कबरलाल गुप्त :

श्री बि० नरसिम्हा राव :

श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशावाह :

श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बंश नरायण सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

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

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की वाराणसी यात्रा के दौरान उनकी हत्या करने का षड्यंत्र रचा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है और यह समाचार कहां तक ठीक है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस तरह सूचित किया है :-

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री की हत्या करने के लिए कथित षड्यंत्र के बारे में सूचना मिलने पर राज्य पुलिस द्वारा मामल की जांच-पड़ताल की गई थी जिन्हें पता चला कि आरोप निराधार है ।

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार का उल्लेख

4710. श्री राग सेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (1968-69) की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि प्रतिरक्षा, वित्त, रेलवे मंत्रालय तथा डाक एवं तार और वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति विभागों के उच्च अधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार अधिक व्याप्त है। ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों का अध्ययन किया है और उपचारात्मक उपाय किये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीविद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (ग) . केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (1968-69) में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों से सम्बन्धित मामलों के विवरण दिये गये हैं। तथापि, उस प्रतिवेदन में किसी विशेष विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार क पर मारा अथवा किसी विशेष श्रेणी अथवा वर्ग के अधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार की मात्रा का कोई विशिष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है। अधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार की रोकथाम की आवश्यकता के प्रति सरकार पूर्णतया सजग है। मंत्रालयों में सतर्कता संगठनों को मजबूत बन दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के चुने हुए विभागों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के बारे में सतर्कता तथा भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी कार्य का एक कार्यक्रम हर साल तैयार किया जाता है। ऐसे कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने क दौरान भ्रष्टाचार के कारणों तथा कार्य-प्रणाली की भी केन्द्रीय

जांच आयोग के अधिकारियों द्वारा विभागीय अधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श करके जांच की जाती है। लोकपाल तथा लोकायुक्त विधेयक भी, जो इस समय संसद के समक्ष है, भ्रष्टाचार की रोकथाम करने के लिए एक अन्य उपाय है।

Untrained Non-Matriculate Teachers of Manipur Elementary Schools.

4711. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 987 on the 25th July, 1969 regarding the grant of pay-scales of trained teachers, to untrained non-Matriculate Teachers working in elementary schools in Manipur state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision in the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Tourists from West-European Countries

4712. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists from west European countries who visited India during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of cases where Government had to expel the tourists because of their subversive activities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The figures are:

Year	Number
1966	48,008
1967	56,513
1968	64,004

(b) None.

Status of Manipur and Nagaland

4713. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1998 on the 28th November, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the same argument of Central assistance applied in the case of Nagaland;

(b) whether Government want to decide the fate of the people of Manipur and on the matter of finance; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to decrease the amount of financial assistance so that Manipur gets her statehood?

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

(a) to (c). Creation of Nagaland as a separate State under the State of Nagaland Act, 1952 is a matter of history and the relevant debates in Parliament would throw light on the special considerations on which this law was enacted. As a Union territory Manipur is receiving large Central assistance to meet its Plan and non-Plan expenditure. As the economy of the Union territory develops it should be in a position to mobilise larger domestic resources and progress towards financial viability. Any reduction in the Central assistance would not only retard the development of the Union territory but also its progress towards financial viability. Government do not consider that any such step would be in the interest of the people of Manipur.

Arrest of Persons Connected with Revolutionary Government of Manipur

4714. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrests have been made of persons connected with the so-called "Revolutionary Government of Manipur;

(b) if so, the number of arrests made within the last six months and on what grounds;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of young men and students have also been arrested on suspicion; and

(d) if so, their number and the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Sixty-three of the arrested persons were arrested in connection with the various criminal cases registered by the police.

(c) and (d). Sixty-three of the arrested persons are students.

Work Study of Manipur State Transport undertaking

4715. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a work study of the Manipur State Transport Undertaking was done sometime in the month of December, 1966;

(b) if so, whether the work study report was discussed by the Government of Manipur and if so, the main points recommended;

(c) what portions of the recommendations of the said 'work study' report have so far been implemented; and

(d) what measures the Government of Manipur have so far taken to improve this Transport?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :

(a) to (d). The information required is being collected from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Publication of Books on Speeches and Writings of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Raja Ram Mohan Roy

4716. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to publish books on speeches and writings of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Raja Ram Mohan Roy through National Book Trust of India in national and all regional languages; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) National Book Trust, India, proposes to bring out biographies of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the National Biography series in all the Indian languages. The biographies will include extract from their important speeches.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के कर्मचारियों की पदावनति के बारे में लम्बित मामले

4717. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री अशोक लाल वेरवा :

श्री प० ला० बाबूपास :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के कर्मचारी की पदावनती संबंधी कुछ मामले, अपील किये जाने के बावजूद भी गत 10 वर्षों से शिक्षा निदेशालय में विचाराधीन पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मामलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) इनमें से कितने मामले व्यायाम शिक्षकों से संबंधित हैं; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी मामले निबटाने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान): (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Heirloom Jewellery of Late Nawab of Rampur

4718. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the so-called dynastic or heirloom jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur lying in the vaults of the State Bank of India, New Delhi had at any time, after the death of the late Nawab of Rampur, been replaced, substituted, sold or tempered with; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been initiated against the concerned Government officials or against the officials of the State Bank of India, New Delhi?

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

(a) The matter is under investigation.

(b) No occasion for such action has arisen.

Exemption from Wealth Tax for Heirloom Jewellery of Nawab of Rampur

4719. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exemption for the so-called dynastic or heirloom jewellery belonging to the late Nawab of Ram-

pur, under Section 5(1)(XIV) of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 was given under the advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis that the list of heirloom or dynastic jewellery had been recognised by that Ministry prior to the commencement of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957;

(b) if so, whether any letter or order recognising the dynastic or heirloom jewellery was ever issued by that Ministry;

(c) whether the present Nawab of Rampur was advised by the Ministry of Home Affairs to approach the Ministry of Finance for recognition of the so-called dynastic or heirloom jewellery of the late Nawab of Rampur; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) On receipt of a petition from the present Nawab of Rampur, the Central Board of Direct Taxes after making necessary enquiries, were satisfied that seven items of jewellery were recognised as heirloom jewellery by the Central Government before the commencement of the Wealth Tax Act.

(b) While no letter was sent to the late Nawab, a letter was sent to the present Nawab when he asked for confirmation in 1966.

(c) and (d). The present Nawab of Rampur was advised to apply under the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act in case he intended to claim exemption for this jewellery under that Act.

Termination of Services of I.A.C. Officer

4720. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relevant records about the activities of Shri O.P. Kapur, an I.A.C. officer formerly on

deputation to Nigeria, were before the I.A.C. Administration when the decision to promote him was taken;

(b) who was the officer/were the officers responsible for this promotion.

(c) whether any action had been taken against the officer/officers who promoted Shri O. P. Kapur despite the adverse reports against him by the Nigerian Commission;

(d) if not, the reason why no action has been taken; and

(e) whether the letter terminating the services of Shri O.P. Kapur has mentioned the ground for this and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines had no adverse information about Shri O. P. Kapur when it was decided to promote him in March, 1967. Shri Kapur was selected for promotion by a Recruitment Board of the Corporation and his appointment was approved by the Chairman.

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

(e) Shri Kapur's services were terminated under rule 13 of the Corporation's Service Rules according to which the services of an employee are terminable on 30 days' notice on either side, or basic pay in lieu, without assigning any reasons.

Tourists from West Germany Visiting India

4721. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourists from West Germany who visited India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) in how many cases of such visits, Government had to expel the tourists because of their subversive activities; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check such tourists?

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

(a) Year	Number
1966	7,677
1967	8,101
1968	9,862
(b) None.	
(c) Does not arise.	

भगवान दास न्यास नई दिल्ली के विश्व आरोग्य

4722. श्री केदार पास्वान : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 28 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1992 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें किन्ही श्री डी० आर० निम्म, 145-बी, अमर कालोनी, नई दिल्ली-24 की ओर से लिखा गया दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 1969 का एक पत्र भी प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें उन्होंने डा० भगवान दास न्यास, स्मारक आल इंडिया आई रिलीफ सोसायटी और माडल आई अस्पताल 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली में हो रहे अष्टाचार का उल्लेख किया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मामले को पुलिस अधीक्षक, अपराध तथा रेलवे, तीसहजारी, दिल्ली को जांचार्थ सौंपा गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने उक्त डा० भगवान दास स्मारक समारोह समिति को 2500 रुपये दान दिये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त पत्र की एक प्रति तथा उक्त मामले में की गई जांच की रिपोर्ट को एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

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

(ख) से (घ) . इस शिकायत में आल इंडिया आई रिलीफ सोसायटी के निदेशक तथा भगवानदास न्यास स्मारक के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किये गये कथित दुरुपयोग और अनियमितता के आरोपों का उल्लेख था। पत्र जांच के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस को भेजा गया था। जांच-पड़ताल के पश्चात यह देखा गया कि कोई हस्ताक्षेप्य अपराध नहीं किया गया।

दिल्ली पुलिस के पास उक्त डा० भगवान दास स्मारक समारोह समिति को दिये गये इस प्रकार के दान की कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Seminar on Panchang held in New Delhi

4724. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received copies of the proceedings and resolutions adopted at the Seminar on Panchang held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on the 19th and 20th November, 1968;

(b) whether steps have been taken to implement all the seven resolutions adopted;

(c) progress so far made in the implementation of each resolution;

(d) if it is not intended to implement all the resolutions, which of the resolutions have been taken up for implementation; and

(e) the reasons for leaving aside the other resolutions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The manner and the extent to which the resolutions passed at the Seminar can be implemented is under examination.

नेशनल बार्टनिकल गार्डन्स, लखनऊ की शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए समिति

4725. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल बार्टनिकल गार्डन्स (लखनऊ) के विरुद्ध शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए फादर एस० सन्तापू की अध्यक्षता में 1968-69 में कोई समिति नियुक्त की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समिति ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति ने लगाये गये आरोपों के बारे में क्या विचार प्रकट किये हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० प्रार० बी० राव) : (क) जी हां । समिति के विचारार्थ विषय थे :-

(1) पिछली पुनर्विलोकन समिति के समय से अथवा इसके प्रारम्भ से उद्यानों के कार्य की समीक्षा करना ;

(2) इस संबंध में अध्ययन और सिफारिश करना कि राष्ट्रीय वानस्पतिक उद्यानों के कार्य का क्षेत्र क्या हो, और

(3) राष्ट्रीय वानस्पतिक उद्यानों के कर्मचारियों को पेश आने वाली कठिनाइयों की, यदि कोई हों, जांच पड़ताल करना ।

(ख) और (ग) समिति ने अब अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, जिस पर वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Proposal to Purchase F-28 Fellowship Twin Jet Airliner from Netherland

4726. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to purchase F-28 Fellowship twin jet airliner from Netherland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Staff to Himachal Pradesh

4727. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 per cent of Punjab Secretariat Clerks were allocated to the Himachal Pradesh Administration on the recommendations of Shanker Committee appointed by his Ministry in October, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of such Clerks allocated to the Government of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such clerks who were sent to Himachal Pradesh Government have been equated as junior clerks, despite the fact that they were recruited as clerks on the basis of the decision taken by Punjab Government in 1955; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative what are the reasons for such equation when their pay scale was Rs. 100—240 under Punjab Government and their existing pay scale is Rs. 110—180 under Himachal Government?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all 65 clerks had been allocated to the Himachal Pradesh Government Secretariat.

(c) Clerks allocated from the Composite Punjab State have been equated with the junior clerks of Himachal Pradesh Government Secretariat, on the recommendation of an Advisory Committee constituted by the Government of India under the provisions of clause (4) of Section 82 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(d) Himachal Pradesh Government have certified that the pay scale of clerks under Punjab Government was Rs. 60—175 as on 1-11-1966 and not Rs. 100—240. The scale of junior clerks of Himachal Pradesh Secretariat is Rs. 110—180. The equation of allocated clerks from Punjab with that of junior clerks of Himachal Pradesh Secretariat is in accordance with the criteria laid down by the Government of India.

अहमदाबाद में बमों का बरामद होना

4728. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अहमदाबाद में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में तथा उनके बाद बम विस्फोट की कुछ घटनायें हुई थीं और कुछ भरे हुए (लाइव) बम भी पकड़े गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बरामद हुए भरे बमों पर कुछ विदेशी आयुध कारखानों के चिन्ह अंकित थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी गति-विधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इन बमों पर किस देश के आयुध कारखाने के चिन्ह अंकित थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) जी हां, श्री मान् ।

(ख) और (घ) : राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताया गया था कि इन घटनाओं के संबंध में दर्ज किये गये मामलों में 52 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । मामलों की जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

IAC Flights Delayed and Cancelled from January to November, 1969

4729. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flights delayed and cancelled by the Indian Airlines Corporation from January to November, 1969; and

(b) the reasons for such frequent delays and cancellations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). During the period January to November 1969, the total number of take-offs was 82,094, out of which 11,765 take-offs were delayed (beyond 30 minutes) and 1,733 cancelled, due to the following reasons:

	Delayed	Cancellations
1. Engineering ..	1,408	75
2. Traffic & Cantoring ..	411	22
3. Operations ..	221	26
4. Transport ..	69	..
5. Weather ..	1,065	535
6. Consequential ..	8,294	597
7. Miscellaneous ..	231	427
8. Air Traffic Control	66	51
Total ..	11,765	1,733

Delay in Delivery of Relief Goods Sent by Corso Organisation of New Zealand

4730. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of Relief Goods for the

President of Contai Flood Relief Committee, sent by CORSO Organisation of New Zealand was received by the Calcutta Port Authority during the month of January, 1969;

(b) whether the Relief Goods were delivered to West Bengal Government in the month of October, 1969; and

(c) if so, the cause of such delay in delivering Relief Goods to the Government of West Bengal for handing over to the President of Contai Flood Relief Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A consignment of Relief Goods addressed to the President of Contai Flood Relief Committee from CORSO Organisation of New Zealand landed at Calcutta Port on the 15th March, 1969. Documents for taking delivery of the consignment were filed with the Port authorities by the clearing agents on the 27th September, 1969 and the consignment was delivered to the party on the same date.

(c) In an application dated 22nd July, 1969 received by the Port Commissioners from the clearing agents for waiving of rent charges on the consignment, the reason for not clearing the consignment in time was stated to be late receipt of shipping documents. Orders were issued by the Port authorities for rent-free delivery of the consignment on the 17th September, 1969.

Son-Et-Lumiere Centre in Calcutta

4731. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to open a Son-et-Lumiere Centre in Calcutta and other parts of the country as promised in the House; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A Son-et-lumiere project is being finalised at Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, and a similar project has been approved for the Shalimar Gardens, Srinagar. Government is also considering a proposal to mount a Son-et-lumiere spectacle at the Meenakshi Temple, Madurai. There is no proposal at present for a show to be mounted in Calcutta due to constriction of resources.

Propagation of Yoga Science in Schools and Colleges

4732. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent researches conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Institute of Medical Sciences have revealed that Yoga is a science having immense potentialities of curing effective certain bodily and mental ailments;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government during the last five years separately, on the research and propagation of Yoga System *vis-a-vis* the physical training patterned on the western style; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up Yoga institutions in the country and appoint Yoga trained persons in schools and colleges as physical training instructors with a view to 'popularising one of the main founts of Indian culture'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The research work conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, with the help of the Indian Council of Medical Research has revealed that it is possible to influence certain body functions by the practice of Yoga. The extent, to which Yogic practice can cure various diseases has not been investigated at this Institute.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Government of India during the last five years under the head 'Physical Education' amounts to Rs. 10.12 crores. This includes both Indian and Western Systems of training in Physical Education, including Yoga. No separate figures of expenditure are available for different branches of Physical Education. The Government have rendered financial assistance amounting to Rs. 8.5 lakhs, during the last five years to some all India institutions devoted to training, research and propagation of Yoga.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, the revised Syllabi prepared for training institutions in Physical Education cover instruction in Yoga as well.

Pay Scales of Delhi Teachers

4733. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teacher members of the Delhi Metropolitan Council had recently submitted to Government a memorandum demand-

ing revision of pay-scales of the Delhi school teachers, as recommended by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that their pay-scales are even lower than those in the adjoining States; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on their demands?

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

(b) On the basis of the available information, a comparative statement showing the minima and maxima of pay-scales of three main categories, namely Primary Teachers, Trained Graduate Teachers and Post Graduate Teachers in Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, is attached.

(c) The recommendation of the Delhi Administration about revision of pay-scales of teachers had already been taken into consideration, when pay-scales were revised with effect from 21-12-1967. No further revision is contemplated at present.

Statement

Category of Teachers	Delhi	Punjab	Haryana	Uttar Pradesh
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1. Primary Teachers ..	118—270 (For Matrics)	125—300	125—250	80—180 Private aided J.T.C.
	126—270 (For Higher Secondary passed)			100—180 J.T.C 80—125 H.T.C. Govt. Schools 70—85 Local Bodies.
2. Trained Graduate Teachers ..	175—350 190—425	220—500	220—400	150—350 Govt. schools 138—350 Private aided schools.
3. Post-Graduate Teachers ..	275—550	250—550 (For M.A. III class). 300—600 (For M.A. I & II Classes)	250—550 (For M.A. III class). 300—600 (For M.A. I & II Class)	250—550 Govt. Schools. 215—550 Private aided Schools.

High Level Committee for Reviewing System of Technical Education

4734. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high level committee to thoroughly review the existing system of technical education;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition thereof; and

(c) the time by which the report will be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee will examine the entire question of polytechnic education *vis-a-vis* the needs of industry for technicians and prepare a blueprint for its reorganisation and further development for the next ten years. The composition of the Committee is under consideration. It is also proposed to invite to advise and assist the Committee experts from U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Germany and Japan.

(c) It is expected that the Committee will take about six months to complete its work and that the report will be available by the end of 1970.

Correspondence Between Central Government and State Govts. of Communal Situation

4735. SHRI YAJNA DATT

SHARMA:

SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 953 on the 21st November, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Union Home Secretary had written to the other State Governments also when he had written to the Chief Secretary of the Gujarat Government on the 22nd April, 1969, in connection with the Communal Situation;

(b) if so, the names of the other States; and

(c) whether a copy of the communication sent to the State Government and the replies of the States thereto 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.

Expenditure Incurred on Administrative Reforms Commission

4736. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:

SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1854 on the 1st August, 1969 and state:

(a) the total amount so far spent on the Administrative Reforms Commission including salaries of the staff, payments to Members, travelling allowances etc. under these heads separately; and

(b) the number of reports which the Commission has presented and the total number of recommendations made therein?

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

	Rs.
(a) (i) Members :—	
Honoraria to Shri V. Shankar ..	11,967
*Daily & travelling allowances ..	1,81,106
(ii) Staff & others :—	
Pay and allowances of staff (other than Daily and travelling allowances) ..	37,33,483
Daily and travelling allowances of staff members of study teams etc. ..	9,35,557
(iii) Other Charges ..	14,51,463
Total expenditure upto 3-10-69	63,13,575

* Members other than Shri Shankar are paid only daily allowance for the days on which they are engaged in the work of the Commission outside their home towns.

(b) The Commission has so far submitted fourteen reports containing 414 recommendations.

Loss Suffered During Bengal Band in April, 1969

4737. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 904 on the 25th July, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have since computed the financial losses suffered by the Central Government on account of the Bengal Band on the 10th April, 1969; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the losses suffered?

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

(a) and (b). According to information furnished by the different Central Departments no loss was suffered by the Central Government on account of damage to property during the Bengal Bandh. Information from the Department of Agriculture, Department of Cooperation and Department of Internal Trade is awaited.

Abolition of Privileges of Former Rules of States

4738. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 905 on the 25th July, 1969, and state:

(a) whether any final decision on the abolition of privileges of the

former Rulers of States has been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether any meeting for the purpose was held with the former Rulers of States during the inter-Session period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the other steps taken to find solution to this problem?

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

(a) and (b). Certain proposals on the subject of abolition of privy purses and privileges of the former Rulers of Indian States have already been formulated. However, discussions with the Rulers have not yet been concluded. It is hoped to complete this process, if possible, by the end of this year and to finalise decisions soon thereafter.

Persons Killed in Maharashtra-Mysore Border Dispute

4739. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 918 on the 25th July, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the number of persons who have been killed in Maharashtra and Mysore States on account of boundary dispute has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The information has been collected and transmitted to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for being laid on the Table of the House. The number of persons killed in both the States on account of agitational approach of the people on this issue is 64.

Holding of Parliament Session in the South

4740. SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 968 on the 25th July, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the question of holding a Parliament Session in the South;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time likely to be taken in coming to a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Government have accepted the conclusion of the Committee of Members of Parliament regarding Parliament Session in the South, viz., that "it is not feasible under the existing conditions and circumstances to hold one session of Parliament annually either at Trivandrum or Bangalore by making minor adjustments".

(c) Does not arise.

Coal Gasification Plant Sanctioned for Hyderabad lying incomplete

4741. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHA-TGI: Will the Minister of EDUCA-TION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Gasification Plant which was sanctioned for Hyderabad in 1962, is still lying incomplete after incurring great expense; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that if completed this plant will considerably assist in gaining technical know-how and save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR.

1/B.N.) : LSS 9

V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) A Coal Gasifi-cation Plant to be erected in Hyder-abad was originally sanctioned in 1962 for Rs. 21.00 lakhs. The present esti-mated capital cost of the plant is Rs. 107.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 35.12 lakhs has already been incurred and Rs. 37.88 lakhs is committed under French Credit. The plant has not yet been erected.

(b) If the plant is erected and work-ed it may provide operational data for gasification of Singareni and other coals in the region. The ques-tion of saving foreign exchange can only arise when commercial plants are established.

Violent Uprising by Marxists in Kerala

4742. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHA-TGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mar-xists are collecting arms for a violent uprising in Kerala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are inciting the student commu-nity; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Oil Jetty at Madras Harbour

4743. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of SHIP-PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that delay in the completion of oil jetty at Madras Harbour is upset-ting the financial working of the Madras Refinery;

(b) whether it is a fact that the date of completion of the jetty has

already been revised twice and that the jetty is now expected to be completed by April/May 1970; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government can give an assurance that the completion of the Oil Jetty would in fact be over by April/May 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is expected that the Oil Jetty will be ready by April-May 1970 subject to completion of certain items of work still remaining to be done.

Covering of Tourist Spots in South India in Tourist Propaganda Abroad

4744. SHRI VERENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the "Hindu" of 21st November, 1969, wherein Shri S. Vaziri, General Manager in India of Iran Air, is reported to have expressed the view that tourist spots in South India are not being properly covered in the Government tourist propaganda abroad;

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

(c) whether Government will take necessary steps to see that tourist spots in South India are properly covered in the Government tourist propaganda abroad, to ensure increased foreign exchange earning for the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Department of Tourism's publicity literature as well as its promotional campaign abroad cover all places of tourist interest including those in South India. Efforts are continuously being made to improve the quality and coverage.

प्रधान मंत्री का मनाली का दौरा

4745. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 28 नवम्बर, 1969 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1820 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने मनाली का दौरा सरकारी कार्य के लिये प्रथवा स्वास्थ्य की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए किया था ;

(ख) उनके साथ दिल्ली से गये उन के मंत्रालय के सार्वजनिक सम्पर्क अधिकारियों तथा अन्य आफिसरों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) प्रधान मंत्री वहां कुल कितना समय ठहरी; और

(घ) प्रधान मंत्री उनके साथ गये कर्मचारियों प्रथवा उक्त दौर के सम्बन्ध में बाद में, वहां गये कर्मचारियों के यात्रा भत्ते, परिवहन व्यय तथा दैनिक भत्ते के बारे में उक्त दौर पर भारत सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री का मनाली का दौरा देश के विभिन्न भागों के उनके उन दौरों की सामान्य प्रक्रिया का एक भाग था जिनके अन्तर्गत वे सरकार के नेताओं तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों से मिलती है। यद्यपि मनाली के दौर में उन्हें कुछ विश्राम करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ जिसकी उनको बहुत आवश्यकता थी, तथापि वे अपना सरकारी कार्य वहां पर भी करती रही।

(ख) कोई सार्वजनिक सम्पर्क अधिकारी न तो उनके सचिवालय का और न भारत सरकार के किसी अन्य मंत्रालय का, प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गया था। प्रधान मंत्री के साथ दिल्ली से जो अधिकारी गये थे उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) प्रधान मंत्री 28 मई, 1969 को मनाली पहुँची थी तथा उन्होंने पहली जून, 1969 को प्रातः वहाँ से प्रस्थान किया था।

(घ) प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता नहीं लिया क्योंकि उनकी यात्रा सदा की भाँति वायु सेना के वायुयान से की गई थी उनके अथवा उन अधिकारियों की अवस्था में, जिन्होंने वायुयान द्वारा यात्रा की थी, किसी किराये अथवा भुगतान का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गये उनके सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों द्वारा यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता के रूप में कुल 29.40 रुपये लिये गये। प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गये गृह-मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी द्वारा लिया गया दैनिक भत्ता तथा प्रासंगिक-प्रभार 48.30 रुपये बना। इस अधिकारी द्वारा किसी यात्रा भत्ते का दावा नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उसने प्रधान मंत्री के साथ वायुसेना के वायुयान में यात्रा की थी।

विवरण

1. श्री टी० वी० राजेश्वर, गृह मंत्रालय।
2. डा० के० पी० माथुर, चिकित्सक।
3. श्री एम० सी० गुप्त, अतिरिक्त निजी सचिव।
4. श्री बी० एल० जोशी, सुरक्षा अधिकारी।
5. श्री बाली प्रसाद, परिचर।
6. श्री विनोद बिहारी बरुआ, परिचर।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री० डा वार्ड० एस० परमार के अतिरिक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों ने भी दिल्ली से प्रधान मंत्री के साथ यात्रा की थी :—

1. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह (कैमरा मैन, हिमाचल प्रदेश)।
2. श्री भटनागर (हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के वैयक्तिक सहायक)।

Detention of Anti-Social and Anti-National Elements

4746. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: The steps Government propose to take to deal with anti-social and anti-national elements who were mainly detained under the Preventive Detention Act, consequent on the lapse of the Act at the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Central Government have already advised the State Governments to undertake a review of the problems likely to arise on the lapse of the P.D. Act and consider taking necessary measures. In the absence of a special law like the P.D. Act, action under ordinary laws like I.P.C., Criminal and Elections Law Amendment Act 1969, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1961, Official Secrets Act etc. will require to be initiated wherever necessary.

Alleged Practicing of Casteism by Dhanbad Police Superintendent

4748. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press statement issued by the Secretary of the BKD Legislature Group of Bihar in the "Indian

Nation" dated the 6th November, 1969 alleging that the Superintendent of Police, Dhanbad works according to caste consideration; and

(b) whether his Ministry would probe into the charges made in the aforesaid statement about the alleged connivance of the Dhanbad Police with the INTUC in the coalfield with particular reference to Madhuban and Ghannodih Colliery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) The Press report has been brought to the notice of Government.

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

Ban on Entry of Hippi Girls.

4749. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the American Press reports wherein it is mentioned from time to time that the Hippi girls are going to India for immoral purposes;

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking to ban their entry into the country; and

(c) the number of such girls in the country at present and the procedure for giving them permission to enter the country.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No separate statistics are maintained of the arrival etc. in India of such persons. They mostly come to India on tourist visas obtained from Indian Missions abroad.

Export of Steel to West Asian Ports

4750. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of steel to West Asian ports is being affected adversely by the lack of space allotted by the Shipping Corporation to the exports of steel; and

(b) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to overcome this crisis in export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. is not the only Shipping company engaged in the transportation of various cargos including steel from India to West Asian Ports. There are also other shipping companies operating on this route.

No serious difficulty is experienced by steel shippers in obtaining shipping space from Bombay. In fact, due to shortage of billets, ships are not getting adequate loads.

As regards shipments of steel from Calcutta to West Asian Ports, the Shipping Corporation of India has been berthing one vessel of 4,000 tons every month with an average steel lifting of 2,000 tons per sailing, the balance of space being utilised for other general cargo. In order to assist the steel exports, the Corporation has also diverted one vessel of 8000 tons and is offering sailings for the carriage of 2000 tons of steel in one month and 5500/6000 tons in the alternate month from Calcutta.

Various Indian Lines are about to organise active Conferences—one from Calcutta and the East Coast and the other from Bombay and the West Coast. It is hoped that with these Conferences actively operating, problems of carriage of steel will be resolved speedily and satisfactorily.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THE ALARMING SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE REPORTED HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES IN INDIAN OCEAN

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुराबाह (भिड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से भ्रविलंबनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य देने का कष्ट करें :

"हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी नौ-सेनाओं के कथित भारी जमाव से उत्पन्न चिन्ताजनक स्थिति ।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government are concerned at the increasing presence of foreign naval vessels in the Indian Ocean area. Government would like the Indian Ocean area to remain free of tensions and a zone free of nuclear weapons. This view of Government has been indicated on the Floor of this House on earlier occasions. As the House knows, according to international practice, all Powers have the freedom to use the high seas.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुराबाह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्द महासागर को नौसैनिक अड्डा अथवा ईंधन स्थल बनाने का प्रयत्न किन किन देशों के द्वारा हो रहा है और भारत के किन किन हिन्द महासागरीय द्वीपों को ब्रिटेन, अमरीका या अन्य किसी देश द्वारा क्रय करने अथवा कब्जा करके इस्तेमाल करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि भारतीय नौसेना को अधिक शक्तिशाली M/B(D)LS-1

बनाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है जिससे कि वैकुण्ठम न रहे और हिन्द महासागर से सम्बन्धित समस्त राष्ट्र हिन्द महासागर की सुरक्षा के बारे में पूर्ण विश्वास कर सकें ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जैसा कि पहले कहा जा चुका है, वैकुण्ठम की बात हम नहीं मानत । किसी के जाने से या विदग्धा करन से वैकुण्ठम नहीं हो जाता है । जहां तक विदेशों का सवाल है, पिछले डेढ़ साल से रूस, और अमरीका के काफी जहाज इंडियन ओशन में देखे गए हैं । लेकिन हमारे किसी टापू या देश के किसी दूसरे अंग को क्रय करने अथवा उसका व्यवहार करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । न हम किसी को कुछ देने वाले हैं और न ही हम कोई सुविधा देने वाले हैं ।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुराबाह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि हिन्द महासागर को न्यूक्लियर अणुमुक्त क्षेत्र बनाये जाने का जो भारत का प्रयत्न है उसके बारे में अणुशक्ति संपन्न बड़े बड़े राष्ट्रों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? क्या इस सवाल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाया गया है और वहां उठाये जाने पर विश्व के अन्य देशों की इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का सवाल है, वहां पर यह प्रस्ताव हो चुका है कि इस क्षेत्र को न्यूक्लियर टेन्शन से अलग रखा जाये । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी देखा होगा, मारशिस के प्राइम मिनिस्टर तथा हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक संयुक्त वक्तव्य में कहा है कि हम नहीं चाहते कि इंडियन ओशन में न्यूक्लियर या किसी तरह का टेन्शन बढ़ाया जाये जिससे शान्ति को खतरा हो ।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The Mauritius Prime Minister must be congratulated for attracting our attention to the Indian Ocean. We were told on the floor of the House that,

[Shri Hem Barua]

when the vacuum in the Indian Ocean is created after the withdrawal of the British power, no nation or nations would be allowed to fill the vacuum. Now the Chinese, the Pakistani and the Russian ships, navalcrafts and submarines are operating in the Indian Ocean. With the mounting of tension in West Asia, the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean has grown. In this context, may I know what steps Government have taken to see whether, apart from Mauritius, there are other peace-loving countries also for having a peace pact in the defence of the Indian Ocean? If the Government do not propose this, may I know what steps Government propose to take to see that the Indian Ocean does not become a playground for international conspiracy and intrusion?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have also every respect for the Mauritius Prime Minister and I will also congratulate him. But I might mention here that we have been aware of the situation from before and we have been realising the gravity of the situation ... (*Interruption*)

About nuclear tension, I have already said that we are trying to see that nuclear tension does not increase. As far other countries, I would not like to mention the names; we are talking at diplomatic level with various countries, and I may urge upon the Hon. members to build up public opinion which is very important. We have to build up public opinion and see that these big powers realise what is our feeling.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Ask him, Sir, where is the Indian Ocean.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Minister has not replied to my question. He has said that the nuclear potential in

the Indian Ocean has not increased. That means, the nuclear potential is already there and that has not increased. I want to know the steps Government propose to take to see that the Indian Ocean is not converted into a playground of international conspiracy.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as nuclear potential is concerned... (*Interruptions*), about the high seas we can only persuade the big powers who are trying to create nuclear tension in the area not to do so. I do not say whether it is already there or it is not already there (*Interruption*)... This area should be free from nuclear tension in any case.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I wanted to know what steps have been taken to have the assistance of other peace-loving nations for defence or peace pact.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: With like-minded countries, we have taken up the issue both at diplomatic level and at other levels. We are trying to build up public opinion on this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What are the other levels?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, युनाइटेड नेशन्स और सेक्योरटी कौंसिल के प्रस्ताव के बाद भी अमरीका और रूस की नेवी की गतिविधियां इस इंडियन ओशन में बढ़ रही हैं—उनका कोई डिफेन्स इन्ट्रस्ट भी उसमें नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आप, जो दूसरे एशियाई देश हैं उनके साथ मिलकर के इन दोनों बड़े देशों को बतायेंगे कि आपको यह बन्द करना चाहिए नहीं तो हम इसको अनफ्रेंडली ऐक्ट ट्रीट करेंगे ?

दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप उन देशों के साथ मिल करके कोई ऐसी डिफेन्स अन्डरस्टैंडिंग करेंगे जिसमें ज्वाइन्ट पेट्रोलिंग वगैरह की व्यवस्था हो?]

अन्त में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कराची के नजदीक वाडूर में, जो कि पाकिस्तान का आईलैंड है, वहाँ पर रूस ने अपना एक अड्डा बनाया है और रूस पाकिस्तान की नेवी को भी मदद दे रहा है, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है और अभी भी कहता हूँ हम किसी भी देश के साथ सैनिक समझौते करके इंडियन ओशन में टेंशन नहीं करना चाहते और हम चाहते हैं कि न्युक्लियर वैंपस से यह जोन फ्री रहे। हम चाहते हैं कि जैसे इंटरनेशनल प्रैक्टिस है तमाम पावर्स को हाई सीज के इस्तेमाल की फ्रीडम होनी चाहिए। हमारे मित्र देश जो अगल बगल में हैं जिनका कि नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता उन से हमारी बातचीत हुई है कि वे दबाव डालें बड़े बड़े देशों पर कि वह इस तरह के काम न करें जिससे कि इंडियन ओशन में टेंशन बड़े।

जहाँ तक कराची के पास अड्डे को रूस की मदद का सवाल है हम ने यह बात सुनी थी और हम ने पता भी लगवाया था लेकिन उस में कोई सत्य नहीं मालूम होता।

जहाँ तक ज्वाएंट पैट्रोलिंग की बात है मैं नहीं चाहता कि ज्वाएंट पैट्रोलिंग हो। हम अपनी पैट्रोलिंग करना चाहते हैं। हम ने अपनी नेवी को बहुत बढ़ाया है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य से मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि नेवी को एक रात में नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है। नेवी एक ऐसी चीज है जहाँ भरबो रुपया चाहिए। उस को तुरन्त नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है। उस में समय लगता है। इस बारे में विशेष कर सन् 65 के बाद हम ने ध्यान दिया है और हम नई नई चीजें लाये हैं लेकिन हमें एक शक्तिशाली पावर बनने में कुछ दिन लगेंगे।

श्री क़ांवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय मुल्कों का नाम भी नहीं लेना चाहते तो फायदा क्या है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पूछ चुके और जवाब भी आ गया। श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सोवियत रूस के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर मार्शल ग्रेचको द्वारा पिछले 14 मार्च को कराची में दिये हुए उस स्टेटमेंट की ओर गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि पाकिस्तान की शक्तिशाली नौसेना हिन्द महासागर में होना यह एक बड़ी आवश्यक शर्त है उस क्षेत्र में शान्ति की स्थापना के लिए। उसी के साथ साथ यह समाचार आ रहा है कि वह लोग पाकिस्तान से कुछ समुद्र के तटों पर सुविधा लेने के एवज में उन्हें नेवी के उपकरण और कुछ उस तरह के अन्य इक्युपमेंट्स भेज रहे हैं। साथ ही मोरीशस के प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने एक संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति निकाली जिसकी कि चर्चा मंत्री जी ने भी की तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को पता है कि मोरीशस कुछ सुविधाएं हिन्दमहासागर में रूस को दे रहा है और उस के साथ ही साथ क्या उन्हें यह भी पता है कि 20 मई को बेलग्रेड जर्नल जो एक अखबार निकलता है उसमें **न्यू बल्सेस इन द इंडियन ओशन** की हैडिंग से एक आर्टिकल निकला है जिसमें बतलाया गया है कि रूस के तीन युद्धपोत एक मैत्री भावना प्रदर्शित करने के लिए पोर्टलुईस जो कि मोरीशस की बंदरगाह है वहाँ पहुँचे थे तो यह सब चीजें किन बातों का संकेत करती हैं? साथ ही मंत्री महोदय यह भी बताएं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जुलाई महीने में जब वह डोनेशिया गई थीं तो उन के जाने से पहले वहाँ के विदेश मंत्री डा० ब्रादम मलिक ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ हिन्दमहासागर में यूरोपियन, अमेरिकन और रूस आदि की जो उच्च शक्तियाँ हैं उन की आपस में प्रतिद्विदिता है और उसके कारण उस क्षेत्र की शान्ति को जो एक खतरा पैदा हो गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में हम

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

बातचीत करेंगे तो मैं उन से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने इंडोनेशिया के दौरे में वहाँ के राष्ट्रपति से और वहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातों की थीं और उस तरीके से क्या मौरीशस के प्रधान मंत्री से भी उन की इस सम्बन्ध में बातें हुई हैं इन सब तथ्यों पर क्या वह प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहाँ तक प्रधान मंत्री की बात का सवाल है उन्होंने एक बयान इस सदन के पटल पर रखवा था जिसको माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा । जहाँ तक मौरीशस के प्रधान मंत्री की बात है हम लोगों ने ज्वाएंट कम्युनिक किया है और दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों ने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि हिन्द महासागर में बड़ी बड़ी शक्तियों को नहीं आना चाहिए और किसी तरीके का तनाव वहाँ नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

जहाँ तक यह सवाल कि रूस को मौरीशस ने क्या सुविधाएँ दी हैं मुझे पूरी जानकारी नहीं है कि रूस को मौरीशस ने क्या सुविधा दी है लेकिन मौरीशस के पास रूस के अलावा और भी शक्ति है, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन उन को अगल बगल के टापुओं में कुछ सुविधाएँ हैं इसलिए वह एक चिन्ता की बात है और उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Why dose not he say, 'What can we do?'

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you trying for any co-operation?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : He dose not want to name them.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : सोवियत रूस के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का जो 14 मार्च का स्टेटमेंट है जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में शान्ति के लिए यह प्रीकंडिशन है कि

पाकिस्तान के पास एक बहुत बड़ी और ताकतवर नौसेना होनी चाहिए और रूस उन को नौवी का इक्युपमेंट दे रहा है इस एवज में कि रूस को कुछ वह अपने तट पर सुविधा दे रहे हैं ? इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को क्या कहना है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम ने इस सदन में पहले भी कहा है कि रूस जिस तरीके से पाकिस्तान को हथियार या अन्य फौजी साजसामान देता है या प्रोत्सहान देता है उस का हम समर्थन नहीं करते । हम ने अपना ऐतराज बताया है और कहा है कि जितना भी वह पाकिस्तान की मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे उससे शान्ति खतरे में होगी और हम लोगों के लिए एक ऐसी परिस्थिति आ जायेगी जो कि दुनिया की शान्ति के लिए ठीक नहीं होगी ।

12:24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF UNECONOMIC BRANCH LINES COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : On behalf of Shri Govinda Menon I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—2425/69]

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Before you proceed further, I want to remind you that I sent a calling attention notice to you this morning on the firing in Porbandar.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say anything about the calling attention which came to me this morning.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Will you permit it, Sir? The Central Government is using its police force all the way in the West Coast. I think some discussion in the House may be permitted by you.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot say anything about it now.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जय नगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जमशेदपुर में टाटा के कारखाने में एक महीने से अधिक से मजदूरों की हड़ताल चल रही है। यहां पर यह बयान दिया गया है कि ऐडवाइजर जमशेदपुर गया है। वह ऐडवाइजर जमशेदपुर कल पहुंचा है। भारत सरकार की जो राय थी श्रीर नन्दा जी और श्रम मंत्री जगजीवन राम के साथ जो तय हुआ था उस से बिलकुल उल्टा उन्होंने वहां पर किया है। इस जमशेदपुर की हड़ताल को वहां के ऐडवाइजर चालू रखवा रहे हैं। वहां की संघर्ष समिति का तार मेरे पास आया है और मैं आप से आप्रह कर्हंगा कि उसे हाऊस की टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत दें...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। यह एजेंडे में नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उस पर जो नया बयान कह रहे हैं वह झाना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing before me.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : टाटाज या तो भारत सरकार की सलाह को मानें नहीं तो वहां से यह पुलिस अधिकारियों को हटा लें और मजदूर खुद अपना फैसला कर लेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि सैकड़ों गिरफ्तार हों, लोग सस्पेंड हों...

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow it. There is nothing on the agenda.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Would you ask the Government to make a statement about the Porbandar firing ?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say anything now. (*Interruptions*) .

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AIR INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORTS, AND REPORT OF RAILWAY SAFETY COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—
 - (i) Annual Report of the Air-India for the year 1968-69.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines for the year 1968-69.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2426/69*]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953—
 - (i) Certified Accounts of the Air India for the year 1968-69 together with the Audit Report thereon.
 - (ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Airlines for the year 1968-69 together with the Audit Report thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2427/69*].

- (3) A copy of the Report on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1967-68.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2428/69*].

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Sir, Chandigarh has become a spy den. Why does the Government not place the facts? (*Interruptions*).

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सरकार को टाटाज से डर कर चुप नहीं बैठे रहना चाहिए। समय रहते सरकार को इस हड़ताल के प्रश्न को टाटाज पर दबाव डाल कर सुलझवा देना चाहिए यह बड़ा संगीन मामला है और इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री सदन में आकर बयान दे ...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't get up abruptly. You come out with some motion.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : इस बारे में श्रम मन्त्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था और अब चूँकि उस का उल्लंघन हो रहा है इस लिए इसे आप आश्वासन समिति को सुपुर्द कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask him to make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir. I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing pending before the House. On what matter do you want to raise a point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a ruling from you. Let it be a guidance. In this particular case of Jamshedpur, you know that we are not having the State Assembly. (*Interruptions*). You give your ruling on this point of order, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When I want a discussion on Porbandar firing, you go to Jamshedpur.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, please sit down. I am on my legs. I do not like this practice of getting up abruptly. There is nothing before me.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): It is a question of procedure. When you allow Mr. Banerjee to make his point of order, Mr. Piloo Mody objects to it. Mr. Somani objects to it. You don't allow him to complete.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to speak on something which is not on the agenda.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Unless you hear him, how can you give your ruling?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is trying to become an alternate Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: He is an alternate Speaker. He is a good alternate Speaker.

I said there is no item before the House. On what item are you raising the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am raising a point of order on what Mr. Bhogendra Jha has said just now.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow him. He wanted to raise something about the Minister's statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, there is no legislative assembly in Bihar. Tata's are taking undue advantage.

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted to say something and you have said that. That is all. There is no point of order in that.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI—*rose*

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. I will ask him about it. Will the Minister consider it, about submitting a statement on the points raised by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): If you so direct.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI—*rose*

Mr. SPEAKER: After all there is a limit to this. I called for you and Mr.

Patodia and others. You were not available.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : I am always at your disposal.

MR. SPEAKER : You are available in the House, not in my Chamber. I want to say something about that. I hope you will see me in my Chamber. There is something about it which compels me to postpone it in public interest.

AN HON. MEMBER : Something has appeared in the papers.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : In Porbunder what happened was this ...

MR. SPEAKER : If Professors go the wrong way, God help us. Shri Samar Guha and others, are professors; they are the biggest headaches for me.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : We wish to ask the Government about it.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : I have to say something. In course of time before this, it has been brought to the attention of the House that Ministers have been treating the House in a light-hearted manner. Now, I would refer to item No. (3) on Page 1, under main item 5. The papers have been laid relating to the year 1967-68.

MR. SPEAKER : Sub-item (3) of item No. 5.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It is laid by Dr. Karan Singh, Sir. We have brought it repeatedly to your attention and to the Minister concerned that the House should not be treated in a light manner but that the reports must be submitted in time. Whenever a report is laid on the Table, it is unduly delayed. He has not even apologised for the delays. This is something which happened

many months before. I am sure you are equally, if not more, concerned with the privileges of this House. 1967-68 expired in the month of March, 1968. I hope the Minister knows that. It is a matter about the functioning of the Commissioner of Railway Safety. You should also be concerned about it, Sir, and we would like an explanation from the Minister why after so many months he has chosen this time to place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In a surreptitious manner.

MR. SPEAKER : I really wonder what he aims at. He thinks that this 1967-68 report is too old.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is not of that old. But nevertheless I do regret the delay. I will see that Railway Safety Reports are in future coming here early.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Raghuramaiah I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report for the year 1968-69 on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2429/69.*)

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre

[Vidya Charan Shukla]

Strength) Twentieth Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification³ No. G.S.R. 2714 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969.

- (2) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2715 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969.
- (3) G.S.R. 2716 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 2027, dated the 23rd November, 1968.
- (4) G.S.R. 2717 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 2026 dated the 23rd November, 1968.
- (5) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifteenth Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2718 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969.
- (6) The Seventeenth Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2719 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969.
- (7) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations, 1969,

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2720 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2430/69.*]

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COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of Fifty-fifth to Fifty-seventh Sitzings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

—
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1969, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1969."

—
12:35 Hrs.

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to

move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950.”

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA—
rose.

MR. SPEAKER : If certain objections are raised once in a way, it is all right. But it is becoming a regular practice with you.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : यह बात नहीं है। प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर तो हर समय आता है, उस पर आप आपत्ति नहीं उठाते। दूसरी बातें भी रोज़ होती हैं उनका भी विरोध आप नहीं करते। मैं नियम के मुताबिक ही तो अपोज कर रहा हूँ। इस में आप को क्या आपत्ति है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I object to it. This is something which is against the practice of the House.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : दो सालों से, जब आप नहीं थे, हम बराबर करते आ रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : For every introduction he says, as if he is the only Member who can raise this thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The objection raised by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha is under the Rules. We are developing a convention that for introduction of non-official Bills one will not raise any objection. But the convention does not pertain to this category. Suppose they want to introduce all sorts of non-sense and we don't object to that, what will happen?

MR. SPEAKER : I expected something better from you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I like vigilance.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : फिर आप कहेंगे संशोधन क्यों देते हो, दूसरा मोशन क्यों देते हो ?

MR. SPEAKER : On every little Bill the hon. Member gets up.

I have to put it before the Business Advisory Committee if this continues. If they allow this thing it is all right.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : हम लोग नियम के मुताबिक हैं। जिस तरह से कोई भी कोई प्वाइंट उठा सकता है, उसी तरह से हम उठा रहे हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I don't think the Business Advisory Committee has anything to do with this thing. I think the rules are very clear on this point. At the introduction stage, if the principles of the Bill are opposed, it can be permitted. The discretion is with you. What has the Business Advisory Committee to do with that? I don't understand that. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : All of the wise people are enjoying the fun; but I do not mind. I allow him. You keep on going every time. I do not have any objection I will not listen to any of these gentlemen if they come up later on. Shri Jha.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कंटिजेंसी फंड आफ इंडिया (अमेंडमेंट) विधेयक, 1969 है, मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ। यह जो 1950 का ऐक्ट है उस का संशोधन करने के लिये लाया गया है। संविधान के आर्टिकल 267 (1) के मुताबिक राष्ट्रपति जी अपने हिसाब से कंटिजेंसी फंड का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। फाइनेन्शल इअर में कमी हो, घाटा हो, तो उस के मुताबिक वह इस को इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। उसकी पूर्ति के लिये कहा गया है कि ऐन्ग्रुल बजट बढ़ गया है इस लिये इस को 15 करोड़ से 20 करोड़ किया जाता है।

[**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा**]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस फंड को बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह निर्विवाद हो गया है कि देश में 500 करोड़ रु० कांस्पिकुअस कंजमन में खर्च होता है, 200 से 300 करोड़ रु० टक्स में जाता है। साथ ही ग्रीर भी बहुत सी फजूलखर्ची होती है। यदि इस को रोका जाय तो वावजूद ऐनुअल बजट के बढ़ने के कंटिजेंसी फंड को बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग के जरिये, ग्रीर दूसरे जरियों से सरकार पैसा बढ़ा देती है, मुद्रा बढ़ा देती है, लेकिन इस विधेयक के माध्यम से ग्रीर भी घनी लेने का रास्ता खोलने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उस की सब से पहले टैक्स एवेजन को रोकना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. Member is going into the merits of the question as to whether the amount can be raised or not. He has not raised any constitutional objection.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

12-42 Hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION, RE.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGU-
LATION (AMENDMENT) ORDI-
NANCE

AND

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULA-
TION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration

of the following motion moved by Shri P. C. Sethi on the 18th December, 1969, namely:—

“That the B:1 further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, be taken into consideration”.

Was anybody on his legs? Shri Lobo Prabhu was wanting to speak but I find that he is going away.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWI-
VEDY (Kendrapara):** May we know how much time is left for the Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: Half an hour has been taken and the balance is about 2 hours and 25 minutes. If the Bill can be finished earlier, think it would be good.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur): We have not spoken at all.

MR. SPEAKER: He will get his chance to speak.

I had been asking whether anybody was going to speak. Even Shri Lobo Prabhu was about to go away and I had to call him while he was going.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All right, let him speak. He is senior in age.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I thank Shri S. M. Banerjee for this.

This Bill has to be seen in the context of our position in respect of foreign exchange. At the time of Independence we were fortunate enough to have an accumulation of Rs. 1,625 crores of foreign exchange. This year, fortunately, there has been a rise in our foreign exchange figure, which is Rs. 641 crores. If we add the amount that we can expect to get from SDR it will be increased by Rs. 270 crores.

In one way, the hon. Minister has reason to be gratified that for the first time after many long years, the foreign exchange position is satisfactory. All the same. Government should be aware that a change is taking place and the rosy expectations of yesterday are changing. There has been a fall in our exports, and instead of realising 7·2 per cent. increase during the current year, we are at present working only on 1·5 per cent. I am afraid, that it is not possible to be optimistic about our exports, because with our rise in prices and our growing internal market and with the reduction of prices abroad, these three factors would make the future of our exports a very doubtful one. The position is further complicated by the fact that we are running short of raw materials like steel which will affect the orders placed for our exports. The Minister should therefore not allow himself to be subjected to a sense of complacency. Even foreign exchange as it is has many loopholes and many abuses which were the subject of comment by the Estimates Committee and the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Before I proceed further, I submit that we have a lurid picture of what is happening in respect of our foreign exchange. About a year ago, one Mr. Nanumal Poonjaji Shah was arrested in Bombay with 14 accomplices for being involved in foreign exchange racket of Rs. 40 crores. Mr. Shah happens to have been photographed with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Sukhadia. It does not do much good to our Chief Ministers that one Chief Minister should consort with those who are concerned with probably a world record in the evasion of foreign exchange. The hon. Minister may say that Mr. Sukhadia's appearance in the photograph was accidental or

anything of that kind. But the fact remains that no steps have yet been taken against Mr. Shah. On the other hand, he has been having this accumulation. We had also a case where Rs. 1·5 lakhs of foreign exchange was caught in post in the month of August. Messrs. Printers' House in Delhi was raided for foreign exchange, and then we had that King Charles's head, namely Aminchand Pyarelals coming up again on the question of foreign exchange. But this is not all. We have got a basic running source of exchange *via* the foreign Embassies. We had recently the information about the collapse of the building in Trivandrum. But that is not one instance. The Embassies are involved in passing on a lot of foreign exchange to the country. In this matter, no one is clear about the exact position. We heard the other day Shri Umanath accusing the Hind Mazdoor Sabha of being raided for having 50,000 dollars in its possession. This picture indicates firstly that our foreign exchange mechanism is not satisfactory and secondly that our staff is not sufficiently vigilant.

Against these enormous figures, and Rs. 40 crores in one case alone, what has the Enforcement Branch been able to achieve? I was a member of the Estimates Committee which considered foreign exchange and we pointed that over a course of ten years, the foreign exchange which was repatriated was only in the tune of Rs. 2·5 crores. We pointed out that the foreign exchange involved in all the cases in the last year was only Rs. 6·08 crores; so, there is no doubt that there has been lapse of vigilance on the part of the Enforcement Branch, and a sense of complacency on the part of Government which is not fair to this country, because foreign exchange

[SHRI LOBO PRABHU]

is most precious especially at this time when there is a possibility of a fall in our exports.

The causes of this state of things have been assessed by more than one committee. I had mentioned the Estimates Committee in this connection, and the Estimates Committee has found that in spite of all its identification of these cases, Government seem to be quite indifferent in regard to their proposals. The Committee have remarked that although they pressed for the appointment of a committee to suggest plugging of the loopholes, Government have not agreed to it for reasons which the Committee have not accepted. The first excuse Government gave was that the ARC was seized of this subject and therefore another committee was unnecessary. When the Estimates Committee pointed out that the ARC was not concerned with the 101 objections or loopholes pointed out by the Committee, Government again tarried and has not replied that such a committee should not be appointed.

Secondly the Committee pointed out that the action to be taken against the offenders was not serious enough. Even Pakistan has enhanced its punishment while we seem to be content with some kind of leniency to these offenders. It does not redound to Government's credit that it should be behind Pakistan in punishing offences like this.

Then the Committee recommended that there should be publicity given to offenders of foreign exchange regulations so that the public know who are they so that they can be treated as they should be. Government's reply was that rules were going to be framed. It is now four years, the Committee remarks, and still no rules have so far been framed.

The country no doubt would regard such an attitude on the part of Government as one which encourages this kind of breaches of foreign exchange regulations.

Then there are reasons for the foreign exchange shortage which Government have so far not considered. One is that our public sector enterprises accumulate inventories costing foreign exchange which are not necessary. In the last budget, it was disclosed that the Army alone had Rs. 700 crores worth of inventories for which there was no immediate use. Is this the way to use our scarce foreign exchange? The Finance Ministry perhaps has no direct responsibility for inventories. But when reports like this are available, it can check these inventories.

The second reason is that our prices are too high, more than double the world prices, which make it impossible for our exports to compete.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): With all due respect to the hon. member, may I point that we are considering a limited Bill?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am coming to the Bill after giving the background I thought I should give a picture of our foreign exchange position.

The problem of inflation is a problem which comes in nearly every subject that comes before the House. Somehow inflation has been so long with us that we are no longer concerned about it. We have accepted it as practically a way of life, certainly a way of government. Should not the Ministry on an occasion like this consider what we can do about it. Yesterday the Minister of Food was not able to satisfy us when it was urged

that zonal controls should be given up, that prices throughout the country should be equalised so that inflation would be reduced. Has the Finance Ministry no responsibility for other Ministries which allow these causes of inflation to go on? Inflation is the root cause of smuggling. This country is a paradise for smugglers. It has been estimated that investment in smuggling is so high that motor boats are engaged and there are regular wireless connections between Bombay and Kuwait and Dubai. I have raised this point again and again. I would like the Minister who came with stringent measures to say to what extent they have reduced smuggling and the breach in foreign exchange closed.

Then we have the question of repatriation of Indian money earned abroad. It is a fortunate circumstance that our Indians have been earning considerable amounts of money but are reluctant to send it directly because the exchange value offered by Government is almost half of that offered by smugglers and other dealers in foreign exchange in other countries. Our banks are not being sufficiently co-operative in collecting these amounts from others. This is because of the difference in the value of our currency. I have pointed that the deficiency in the value of our currency in the international market is due to the fact that there is a hunger for gold on our side while there is a hunger for our silver abroad. On the last occasion I had pointed out that somehow we must devise a system by which we can get gold in exchange for our silver on an official basis so that this demand for our gold abroad for smuggling is reduced. I would like him to say if he has made any progress in this direction since he made a promise

that the matter was being examined. This is a very important matter.

Lastly, there is the question of our capacity to make the best use of our products. Here, although Shri Banerjee would in due course contradict me, I would say Government are restraining production in the country by the controls and taxes they impose. We have all the labour in the world, an idle population; according to Government's own figures, it is 15 million, and according to others' calculations, it is 70 million. When you have the population, when you have the raw material, when you have the idle capacity, why do you come into the field and stop production by your laws, threats, propaganda and everything against investment. The need of the hour is investment; if we have investment, we shall have enough exports to earn foreign exchange to remove the shortage of foreign exchange we now suffer from.

13 Hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : in the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have no hesitation in supporting this piece of legislation. I have gone through the statement of objects and reasons. I find this Bill has been brought with a view to prevent under-invoicing. It was necessary after the judgment of the Supreme Court in *McLeod Co. vs Union of India*.

They were fined Rs. 20 lakhs and ultimately in appeal I think it was lessened, but that is a different matter. Under-invoicing has become the order of the day. All those who are engaged in the jute industry are doing it. They are conserving their foreign exchange in foreign banks. I would like to know what arrangements have been made to check or seize the foreign accounts,

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

particularly those in some of the Swiss banks. The former Finance Minister had stated that steps were being taken with the help of the Reserve Bank to unearth some accounts kept by Indian citizens abroad, in Swiss banks, but we were not able to do it because they keep the accounts by numbers and do not divulge the names. It will be a tragedy indeed if these persons who conserve foreign exchange by under-invoicing are allowed to have their accounts in Swiss banks. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken, and if so, what they have brought any fruitful results.

Recently the young and bold officers of this Directorate were asked to raid the Birla concerns. They had to take the help of the Customs and other authorities because these officers are less in number. Whether it is the officers or Class III staff, they are much less than required in this Directorate, and it is a tragedy that though the foreign exchange violation cases have increased by 50 per cent from 1962, the number of staff is what it was in 1963 or 1964. They are also suffering from stagnation as there are no channels of promotion. The pay of the officers in this Directorate is less than the pay of those in the Customs doing the same work. It is high time the hon. Minister took note of it. If he wants these young and bold officers of integrity to function effectively, he has to raise their pay and give them proper promotion avenues. Especially in places like Calcutta from where they have to safeguard the interests of Government in Andamans and Nicobar also, the staff is very insufficient. The hon. Minister should see that something is done in the direction of rectifying the injustices done to these officers.

By this Bill we are trying to check or minimise under-invoicing and I welcome

it, but what is happening is that senior officers are violating the foreign exchange regulations and rules. I would like to invite his attention to a newsitem in the *Patriot* recently about contraband coming through postal bags. It reads:

“On 13th November 1969 an Air Mail bag with double label addressed to the P. & T. Directorate from Tokyo was opened at the Delhi Air Port Sorting Office by mistake as normally such bags with registered label are not opened. A cigarette case (999) and a small attache case containing gold and 16 watches fell out. The bag was closed without examining further contents and sent to Foreign Post for examination of Customs authority.

“As the contraband articles belonged to a senior P. & T. Officer,.....

I speak subject to correction, but I am told that this particular officer was an ex-Director General of P. & T.—

“.. the local P. & T. boss got so much annoyed that he has complained against the Custom Inspector, Shri Chadelkar”.

The officer who did his job and opened the bags and found 16 watches and gold was taken to task by the postal authorities.

“A senior Finance Ministry official who is on deputation to the P. & T. Department is reported to be involved. It is learnt that 10—12 more bags are still lying with customs and some more bags are expected through sea mail.”

This is a sad commentary on the honesty and integrity of some of the senior officials. I wish this news is wrong

but I have got proof in my possession, certain documents which I can lay on the Table of the House, showing how surreptitiously these bags were taken out and the customs officers were compelled to obey by the senior postal authority. If this news is correct, if this particular senior officer of the P. & T. Directorate and this gentleman of the Finance Ministry who is on deputation to the P. & T. directorate are involved in this, serious action should be taken. We expect the custodians of authority to behave better, and I hope this will not be hushed up.

“Senior P. & T. officers went to Tokyo in the beginning of October to attend the Universal Postal Union Conference. The Japanese postal authority undertook to send free of charge their documents and other belongings through postal bags. The P. & T. officers have utilised this facility to bring contraband with the hope of avoiding customs. But for the mistake of a Class IV official ..”

I would like the hon. Minister to make a reference to it when he replies.

Is this Bill going to stop or minimise under-invoicing? Unless there is fear in the minds of the business houses, in jute or tea or anything else, who are exporting that their accounts kept in Swiss banks by numbers and not by names can also be unearthed, nothing is going to happen. Even the refugees from Pakistan are harassed under this Act. I do not want to mention the particular section of the Act, I would like to mention it when the clause by clause consideration starts. Therefore, I would request him to look into this.

When the Birla organisations like Hind Motors were being raided, there

was a news item that before the raids started the Birlas knew that this was going to happen. I do not cast any aspersion on these officers for whom I have the greatest regard but who was the man concerned who informed them in advance? What is the outcome of the raids? Have they been prosecuted or not? The Bajorias and Sahu Jains got a verdict from the Supreme Court, but still we did something in their case, but what is going to happen in this Birla case? This is the test before the House. It is for the Finance Minister to issue instructions that wherever such raids take place, the officers will be given full protection. Otherwise, what can these officers do? I would like to know whether the investigations are going on, whether prosecutions have been launched, and if any prosecution has been launched, what is the specific charge against these Birla concerns.

As this Bill is for the purpose of plugging loopholes, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many cases of under-invoicing have been brought to his notice. It is only in the jute or the tea industry? Is it not a fact that simply to get expert incentive some people are sending some consignments marked as certain goods, while really the consignments do not contain those goods. I would request him to look into it in the larger interests of this country. This Directorate has done a very good job. They risk their lives, they were threatened. They were trying to black-mail them and bribe them, but they did not accept any bribe. I must thank those officers of the Department especially for this. Now, this stagnancy in the posts should be removed, and these employees need promotion. They want confirmation; they have a right to exist and that can only be done if this department is expanded to suit the needs of this country. I hope that the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee] :
hon. Minister will see to the interests of the employees also so that more cases can be unearthed.

I would like the Government to go into the case of this P. & T. officer specifically. I am told that this was the officer who gave us a lecture in the P. & T. Board about the integrity of the employees. Now, his own integrity is challenged today, and I would like the case to be exposed in the full face of the House if he has done anything wrong.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are short of foreign exchange and we have to plug all the loopholes by which the foreign exchange drain occurs and bring measures to this end. We are keen to see our exports increase, but while exporting we should also watch the system of under invoicing. The business community is very clever and I would urge the Ministry of Finance to be more vigilant in this export trade. Our films also are exported. South Africa is a banned country and we do not have any trade with them, but our films also somehow from other countries of East Africa are routed to South Africa, and I do not know what happens to those monies which are collected on account of those films.

Then, we have a very big drain of our ancient relics like ancient statues or archaeological pieces. Recently, from the museum of the Maharaja of Jaipur, very valuable paintings were taken out of this country and I still wonder how they were taken out. There are very many loopholes which have to be plugged because of these loopholes our ancient belongings like paintings and idols are very regularly and systematically exported out of this country.

While inspecting the Bombay Harbour, as Chairman of the National

Shipping Board, I learnt about a broken package which was marked for export and as containing some export items; it actually contained very valuable idols from Rajasthan. We are also seeing a very sad picture in our rural India. Now and then, idols are being lifted from temples, or many monuments are removed from their places. All these relics are found in the markets of Bombay or Delhi or Agra or Jaipur. These can be traced; they are being bought by many foreigners. We have many loopholes which should be plugged, because of these loopholes articles older than 100 years can be taken out of this country. But who is to say that a particular piece is a thousand years old or a hundred years old? There is a lot of drain out of this country in respect of foreign exchange. We have reached a drain of a sum of Rs. 100 crores now, through smuggled gold alone. We have not been able to check gold smuggling effectively, when gold is being regularly brought into this country. When I visited the Persian Gulf area, I found one thing. It is an open secret there: Arab dhows or country-crafts or fast motor boats are regularly plying between India and the Persian Gulf; gold is very cheap there, and it is sold here at double the price at which it is fetched there. Particularly on the western coast of India right from Kutch down to Goa, there is smuggling of gold, and there is a lot of drain in this way.

So, I welcome this Bill. It is in order to check the exporters, to compel them to declare the articles in full, which they are not doing. They object to our customs when the customs seize their export items and detain them and then they challenge in the courts of law that this detention is illegal. In order to meet this challenge from the courts of law that the Government is bringing this Bill to plug the loopholes in respect of

smuggling and underinvoicing. I welcome this measure. I want the Government to be more vigilant; in the coast of western India, we must have more motor-boats, we must have very modern vessels like hovercraft, hydro-boats and other amphibian vessels which can travel at a speed of 70 to 100 miles an hour. The Arab dhows that I saw in the Persian Gulf and the motor-boats there are very fast and they travel at a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour. It is very difficult to locate a foreign vessel; within Indian waters by the time you chase them, they are out of our waters, and it is difficult to catch them once they are in the international waters.

In the area of Surat, in Gujarat State, when the sea-shore was dug, we once found scooters which were hidden in the sands. This gave us an idea how regular smuggling is going on. Smuggling of watches and gold biscuits is very common. I would therefore urge the Government to pay more attention to these places where smuggling is going on and which are very well known. Very stringent steps should be taken; not merely a sentence of two or three months, but a rigorous sentence should be given to the offenders.

With these words, I welcome this measure and support the Bill, and I hope that this Bill will also prevent underinvoicing in this country.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): It is rare for us to get an occasion to welcome a Bill or an amendment moved by the Government. Foreign exchange is increasingly becoming one of our most precious commodities in this country, and therefore, the reason why the trading community in this country like to amass much of it outside India.

Let me start by comments on this amending Bill by quoting Shri J. R. D. Tata. While addressing a gathering of

the business community, Shri J. R. D. Tata said that "the trading community should weed out all those traders who follow the malpractices in business". He suggested that "the business community should submit itself to some mechanism of social and management audit as well as take up permanent responsibility towards the people of their area, of their location, in a bid to try and improve its prevailing poor image". The sentiments expressed by Shri Tata should drive some sense into the business and trading community in this country. We were hoping that the Government would move in the direction of piloting a Bill to nationalise this export-import trade which would permanently put away or do away with the foreign exchange rackets that we hear so often. On very many occasions forceful pleas have been made on the floor of the House that these rackets which have gone on unchecked and at certain times with the active connivance of those who are in power at the Centre as well as in the States, should be put an end to. We have not forgotten the occasion when very many big names were involved in some of those foreign exchange rackets; we have not forgotten even the case that is often being mentioned about Rajasthan.

This particular amendment aims at setting right the lacuna pointed out by the Supreme Court. Violation of foreign exchange rules is not an exception, but is becoming the rule in this country. Sometimes the officers involved are corrupt and they are tempted to square it off with the businessman or firm concerned.

The plea for nationalisation of this trade as a whole gets added significance with the back drop of what is happening today. I want Government to give serious consideration to this. To start with, let them take over the export of

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

precious materials produced in public sector. I would quote a small but significant example. The Mysore Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works are manufacturing ferrosilicon, which is a precious commodity. But the State Trading Corporation has not been entrusted with the export of this. A private firm called Karnataka Traders, with which certain big men in Mysore are associated, are given the sole agency to export it. The profit made by this firm is appalling. This private concern is closely associated with the ruling junta in Mysore. This firm hires the residence built by the Industries Minister of Mysore by paying a fabulous rent every month. And, it so happens that the Bhadravati Steel Works have given this firm complete monopoly to export the ferrosilicon. Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works is solely owned and managed by the Mysore Government. The Government of India have given them loans and subsidy. Therefore, at least such of those commodities which are being produced by public sector undertakings in this country should be exported by the Government. With this plea that the Government may give serious consideration to this idea, I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Sir, I would submit that constant vigilance is the price for foreign exchange equilibrium and conservation. We are consistently hearing about exchange rackets. With impunity, certain firms indulge in blackmarketing practices. Particularly, they operate in hotels and the shops adorning them. Their practices are surreptitious and even the foreign exchange legitimately due to this country on account of tourist traffic that flows in also does not reach the Reserve Bank. Part of it is siphoned off in these blackmarket channels. The Minister should direct his

attention to this, so that leakage of foreign exchange is checked. If the Enforcement Staff is vigilant and discharges, its duties efficiently, it is possible to check the leakage to a sizable extent.

Far more grave than the loss of foreign exchange in tourist trade is the over-invoicing and under-invoicing. We have had the classic example of the Bird and Company's case where crores of foreign exchange were lost over a period of years, because of under-invoicing of the jute goods which were exported. There is no assurance that such things have been completely stopped. Even now there may be such cases. It is a legacy of British imperialism whereby goods were exported at lower prices than what they would actually fetch in the foreign market and the difference was misappropriated by the home firm, as they called it. The home firm would deprive this country of foreign exchange, taxes and profits legitimately due to the shareholders of the companies which indulged in these malpractices.

Over-invoicing of imports also is an important source of foreign exchange leakage. When machinery is imported, it is common practice that firstly an agreement is entered into with the foreign supplier, whether in U.K., U.S.A. or in any other country, thereby the invoice is made for a bigger amount and that amount is paid by the limited company or firm. The difference is pocketed by the individual who puts it in numbered accounts in Switzerland. Most of the foreign firms have a practice of giving 5 or 10 per cent commission on machinery that is imported. That commission never reaches the coffers of the company itself. It is appropriated either by the agents of the Indian firms or by the proprietors and it goes into the numbered bank accounts. This leakage has assume

serious proportions and it has to be looked into by Government in a serious manner.

With regard to under-invoicing and over-invoicing, the Reserve Bank has an important function to perform. If it is vigilant, a check can be imposed. Even in the case of raw materials which are imported, the home firm—the British or American firm—sends materials to the subsidiaries here at higher prices. Consequently the profits are reduced and that leads to leakage.

The foreign firms must be made to invest compulsorily 50 per cent of their profits in this country. That would reduce remittances. We cannot say that they should be compelled to invest all their profits here. Even if they invest 50 per cent, it would assist industrial development of this country. Profits imply that the subsidiary here is a profitable source of business and if they reinvest the profits here, even the foreign investors do not suffer. Some of the firms, which are the elite among the foreign investors, voluntarily do that. But if Government imposes definite rule or law that 50 per cent of the profits earned by foreign firms must compulsorily be invested in this country, we can save foreign exchange remittances and it would lead to industrial development here.

The methods for checking smuggling are out-dated. As Mr. Mahida pointed out, even the vessels are outdated. The whole system of detection should be modernised. That will assist in checking smuggling to a considerable extent. While sometimes we see headlines in the newspapers that Rs. 1. crore or Rs. 50 lakhs worth of watches or goods have actually been caught by the Customs authorities, the fact is that only 1 per cent to 2½ per cent of the actual smuggling is detected. Actually, most of it, 99 or 97½ per cent of it, is not

detected at all and smugglers are flourishing. The customs staff has to be strengthened. There are some excellent officers in the Customs Department and I think the strengthening of staff should also assist this country.

Finally, I would like to make one point with regard to the tea industry. Tea is one of our oldest foreign exchange earners. They have a long standing demand that the excise duty imposed on tea which is exported is not refunded as is done in the case of other commodities. If we have to promote exports and to see that our tea exports maintain their rightful traditional place in foreign markets, it is necessary that the excise duties which are levied are refunded to the parties in respect of tea which is exported.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have a small submission to make. Because we are not having Lunch Hour, passes issued to visitors should also be for the Lunch Hour; otherwise, it is almost a secret session that we are having.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have not taken a decision to have a secret session.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): How can there be a secret session when the members of the press are covering it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: He is missing the gallery.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I am highly thankful to hon. Members who have participated in the debate on this very simple measure which is before the House. As I said yesterday this particular Bill before the House is as a result of the Supreme Court's decision which was given in the case of

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Union of India *versus* Rai Bahadur Shree Ram Durga Prasad (Private) Limited. The Supreme Court was pleased to observe in that case that declarations under section 12(1) need not give authority to the Customs authorities to prevent the goods from being exported. Previously in view of various High Court decisions, it was the practice—and the Customs officers were using this authority given to them by the law—that in case of wrong declarations made in the forms they would prevent the goods from export. On account of this decision which the Supreme Court gave it became absolutely necessary that an Ordinance had to be promulgated and that Ordinance had to be brought forward in the form of this Bill which, I hope, the House will pass. According to this Bill the Customs authorities would again get the authority of stopping export of such goods which, according to them, would not be having a correct declaration of the value of goods. To that extent the proposition which is before the House is very simple.

But during the course of discussion hon. Members have raised questions covering a very wide range. Although there is some sort of linkage between the two, actually questions connected with the Customs Act and with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been mixed up. It is a fact that whatever smuggling takes place is on account of a few factors. Firstly, it is on account of overinvoicing and underinvoicing; secondly, it is on account of the fact that some money is generated by smuggling out certain articles, like silver, opium and other articles which could be taken away from here, and then utilising that money for smuggling into India articles like gold, watches, cameras, Transistors and so on and so forth. herefore the problem will have to be

attacked not only from one point of view but from various angles and points of view. It was in view of this that during the last session a Bill was passed by this House amending the Customs Act with regard to smuggling of goods; the measures were further tightened and nobody could move silver specially within a stipulated area of the western coast without the permission of Government.

Hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, asked as to what would happen to the measures which were taken after that Bill was passed. I would like to bring to his notice that since then the price of silver, which ranged between Rs. 580 and Rs. 600 before this measure had been passed, came down to the region of Rs. 460 to Rs. 480 a kilogramme. It is a clear indication of the fact that the lure for this white metal being smuggled out of India is getting reduced because the control or vigilance or seizures have been tightened.

But I would not claim that these are perfect measures and that we have arrived at a situation where no improvement is possible. The scope for improvement is certainly there. In order to combat smuggling a lot of measures will have to be taken. As I had already said yesterday, we are considering already a comprehensive legislation with regard to this. We would get it scrutinised and would get expert opinion. We would certainly benefit by whatever comments and suggestions that have been offered by hon. Members during the course of this debate and when the House passed the last Act, and would bring forward a comprehensive measure before this House.

As far as combating smuggling is concerned, various measures will have to be taken. First of all, preventive staff in the concerned collectorates and Customs offices will have to be strengthened. That is being done. Then, during

the course of these seizures and raids we have confiscated a few of the Arab dhows which we are now using for vigilance on the western coast. Apart from that, we have also tried to acquire hovercrafts from the United Kingdom. One of the hovercrafts is already working as an experimental measure and if this experiment succeeds, we will need to acquire more hovercrafts from the U.K. so that we can have more speedy communications and speedy vessels in order to chase these people. As has been pointed out by Shri Mahida, unless we have vessels which could chase these people who come from Dubai and other neighbouring areas with vessels with a greater speed than that of their dhows, it is very difficult to apprehend them. Once they go out of Indian waters and enter international waters, it becomes very difficult. All these measures are being adopted and we are trying to improve upon the situation.

Apart from this, we are also strengthening the intelligence directorate in revenue intelligence which has its headquarters in Delhi. We have opened a sub-office in Bombay and we hope to do so in Calcutta. In Delhi and Madras also they are being set up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Separate cells.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We will open regional offices of this intelligence directorate.

Looking to the vast coast that we have to guard the strength of the staff for anti-smuggling purposes at present is inadequate and it will have to be strengthened. We have already adopted certain measures and we will have to do it further more.

We will also have to think of opening intelligence offices and put proper persons in certain foreign countries

specially where these operations are concerned. Few of the officers have been located in some countries but in all important centres like the UK, Hong Kong and various other places, where we need them, it will have to be done. We shall take measures in this direction also.

Apart from this, a point was also raised that we should have more competent vehicles and instruments and sets for communications. That is also being done; especially on the Indo-Nepalose border and Indo-Pak border, about which reference was made by Mr. Jha, we have taken measures and we have strengthened the vehicles there and we have posted more officers in U.P., Bihar and other areas. If the hon. members desire, I would give the details.

As far as the imported goods are concerned, according to this amendment which was done and the rules framed under them, the goods have been notified and if anybody is found to possess the notified goods—it is a different matter if somebody has a transistor in his house for his personal use—if anybody is found having these notified goods for sale either in a petty shop or as a hawkor in pavements, then he will be liable to penalties, and the goods are being confiscated. This is being done. On account of that I would not claim that hawkers on pavements have completely vanished, but this has been considerably reduced. The imported goods like cigarettes or any such thing which were readily available on the pavements are now comparatively less visible on the pavements, although it is said and to some extent rightly said, that they have not completely disappeared and that you could go to a selected spot or a person and ask him and he would readily get the required goods within a couple of

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have a different point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me dispose of the first point of order.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May I say a few words ?

The second point raised by Shri Srinibas Misra is very valid. This has not been raised for the first time. It would be better if the Minister, when he wants to move a Bill, first of all reads out the recommendation or at least states that the recommendation of the President has been obtained. That will solve the problem.

So far as the first point is concerned, he has said that it has been given only for 'introduction' and not for 'moving.' I think, "moving" follows introduction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : We have written to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha that the recommendation of the President has been obtained for the introduction of the Bill in the Lok Sabha as required under article 117 (1) of the Constitution of India and for its consideration as required under article 117 (3) of the Constitution. After obtaining the recommendation of the President, we have written to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha. Therefore, the point raised by the hon. Member does not arise. My letter to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha is there. It is for both—article 117 (1) and article 117 (3).

As far as the circulation of the Bill is concerned, it was introduced in the last session and the Bill has been circulated to the hon. members.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : You can say that the recommendation of the President has been obtained.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am saying so. I have actually written to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha that it was written to the President and his consent has been obtained.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Bulletin Part II, dated the 28th August, it has been mentioned. The hon. Member read only half of it.

"The President having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945, recommends the introduction of the Bill in the Lok Sabha . "

The hon. Member read only that much. It also says :

"...as required in article 117 (1) of the Constitution of India and for its consideration as required in article 117 (3)."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Are you giving a ruling now ? Recommendation under Art. 117(3) is only for consideration. Recommendation for moving under Art. 117(1) must be there. Art. 117(3) is a different matter. Supposing there are Bills where there is no expense—it is a money Bill but there is no expense something like that—there recommendation under Art. 117(3) is not necessary. There are two recommendations to be brought from the President. One in under 117(1) and another is under 117(3). Because he has got a recommendation under Art. 117(3) for consideration, that is not enough for 117(1). That was for consideration. So far as 117(3) is concerned, they cannot use that recommendation for consideration for a motion for consideration of some other matter. Rule provides as to what are the motions to be moved after introduction. Now introduction is over. Then the Rule provides for so many motions. Now he is coming up with a motion. Motion for recommendation has lost its force. The introduction stage is over. Then comes the motion stage either for consideration or for circulation whatever it may be. He is now coming up with a motion for consideration. Therefore, Art. 117(1) must be complied with and Art. 117(3) also must be complied with. Art. 117(1) is not complied with. That is my objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As for as amendments are concerned, Art. 117(3) applies.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Wherefrom did you get the amendment ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is an amending Bill.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Art. 117(1) says that a Bill or amendment making

provision for these matters shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President. Perhaps the Minister is under the impression that whatever is introduced is moved. That is not so. Let him be directed to bring the recommendation tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The recommendation is already there with the hon Minister. It is not possible to produce the recommendation.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : You rule out the objection ? Now, Sir, under Rule 70 of the Rules of Procedure. I have an objection.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Are you the Speaker ? Who has given you the authority to rule out my point of order ? Don't assume that power.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I said that it is ruled out.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No reasons? My objections are two. One is that Bulletin II is not sufficient. (*Interruptions*).

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुवनी) : सभापति महोदय, आप की रूलिंग के पहले जरा मंत्री महोदय इस का जबाब दे दें। हम सुनना चाहते हैं कि उन का तर्क क्या है।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Under Rule 70 this Bill is incomplete. The rule says :

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character."

This Bill is incomplete because it does not contain a memorandum of delegated legislation.

Section 3A provides like this :

"3A. The Reserve Bank may, on behalf of the Central Government, use, receive, acquire, hold, transfer or operate the special drawing rights of that Government in the International Fund and perform all acts supplemental or incidental thereto."

Powers have been delegated to the Reserve Bank. According to Rule 70 which I have read out, there should be a Memorandum of Delegated Legislation. Since no Memorandum of Delegated Legislation accompanies this Bill, this Bill is incomplete. This Bill cannot be considered by the House today. The Minister may come up with a Memorandum of Delegated Legislation tomorrow and then we may consider it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of Delegated Legislation is concerned, there is no such delegation of any legislation involved here. This is only in respect of delegation of authority to act as agent on behalf of the Government that is being given to the Reserve Bank. Therefore, that point of delegated legislation does not arise at all.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is delegation of authority to the Reserve Bank. There is no doubt about it. They are authorised to do all this. But why cannot the Minister have a Memorandum of Delegated Legislation ? Rule 70 is very clear. Kindly read Rule 70. But, you cannot dispense with Delegated Legislation Memorandum. It is not optional for the Minister to decide whether it should be there or not. It is obligatory.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If the hon Member reads section 3A it will be clear. It says :

"The Reserve Bank may, on behalf of the Central Government, use, receive, acquire, hold, transfer or operate the special drawing rights of that Government in the International Fund and to perform all acts supplemental or incidental thereto."

Therefore, this is only delegation of authority, only to work as agent on behalf of the Government. That is all. It is completely defined.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : There is no delegation of legislative power.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, what is your ruling on my point of order ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is ruled out. Shri P. C. Sethi.

[Shri P.C. Sethi]
 to my information which we checked with the authorities, no gold, jewels or watches have been found and no such recovery has been made by the Customs. But I would like to add that this matter is a matter of a calling attention notice which is now before the hon. Speaker. If the hon. Speaker admits the calling attention notice, I shall come out with full facts about this case and place them before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I seek your protection, Sir? It is not a question that a calling attention notice has been admitted. I have already called the attention of the Minister, without the permission of the Speaker, but at least with your permission.

Our information is that a senior Posts & Telegraphs Departmental officer, an ex Director-General of P & T, and a senior member of the Finance Ministry who is deputed to the P & T. Board are involved. Whether there was gold or not, I am not concerned with that. Whether those packets are still there whether those officers who are concerned still belong to the P & T and what are their names—I want to know. We understand that the Customs officials have been warned by the P & T officials. This is a very serious matter, if the Minister has got something in his possession, he should place it before the House.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am not trying to cover up anything. What I am saying is that during the course of the discussion on this Bill, it was not necessary for me to collect all the information about each and every case, parcel or post parcel that comes to India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It has come on 13th November, 1969.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He says that he has come prepared only for the discussion on this Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want your guidance, Sir. During the course of the discussion on a general debate. A question, a specific question—it is not a general question—has been raised by me. I read from the newspaper report of 13th November, 1969. Those packets were found by the Customs officer. Two senior officials of the P & T and a senior officer of the Finance Ministry are involved in this matter. According to the newspaper report, some 999 cigarettes, gold, 16 watches were recovered. The customs officer was taken to task by the P & T officials. I want to know who the officers are.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to reply.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Can I seek your guidance, Sir? The Minister has said that if and when the calling attention matter comes up before the House, he will give the material which presupposes his having already collected all the essential facts in this matter. But as an allegation has been made in the House, whatever the answer the Minister has got, should be presented here and now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has come prepared for the purpose of discussion of this Bill. He does not have all the facts of that case with him now. He has not come with the specific purpose of giving the facts about this case. That is his difficulty.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: That is a different matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope you will understand his difficulty.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The Minister has very definitely said that a calling attention notice on the subject is under consideration of the Speaker and if it is admitted, he will give all

the facts to this House. Therefore, all the essential facts of the matter must be with him.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukottai) : It might never come up. —

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That inference is a little bit—please excuse me—far-fetched. Not that he says. A calling attention is pending with the Speaker and if it is admitted, he says that he will go into the matter and get the facts and place them before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order, Sir. A particular Member has raised a particular matter, a specific matter, during the discussion of a Bill pertaining to this particular subject. It is not irrelevant. It may be a sort of general thing. I have made a specific charge. Here the Minister says that it is his knowledge that a calling attention is pending with the Speaker. The calling attention notice must have been sent to him for his comments and so he is already prepared for the calling attention motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think that infer is again also far-fetched.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If it is in the knowledge of the Minister, here and now he can give the facts. Otherwise he can ask for notice. But he says he is prepared to answer the calling attention notice. But how can he answer the calling attention notice unless he is posted with the facts? It is open to the Minister to ask for notice. Then I will be content with that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In effect that is what the Minister has conveyed. A calling attention notice is pending.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My fear is that the matter may be hushed up. 16 packets are still lying. Some of the packets have been handed over I do not

hold the Minister responsible for this thing. He may not be. But there are certain officers who are on the verge of retirement. One has already retired. Another man is about to retire. They want to conceal the whole thing. I want the Minister to say as to what the facts are.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am very grateful to you, Sir, for the clarifications that you have made. What I have stated was that a calling attention matter is pending before the Speaker. If it is admitted, certainly I will get prepared and come before the House with all the relevant facts. As far as the general information that some watches; gold, cigarettes etc. were recovered is concerned, we have checked up and officially no such recovery has been made by the customs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should a calling attention notice be given for nothing but cigarettes? Who are the officers?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would certainly come out with all these names, facts and details, the contents of the parcels—what they are and what they are not, how they have come and where they are going when a proper notice comes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Is the Government taking definite action in the matter?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Obviously when the hon. Member brings a matter to the notice of the Government, it is expected to take action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He says there is nothing like that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't think he has said that also. He says that he will come out with all the facts when it is admitted.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Mr. Banerjee also referred to the point saying that information in the case of parties is being leaked out. To the best of my knowledge this is not correct. No information is leaked out. When hundreds and thousands of officials are employed at various places, all possible precautions are taken. In spite of that it is likely that some information might trickle down. But according to my information, no official leakage of whatsoever or anything took place.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the outcome of it?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That is being investigated.

A question was also raised about the ills of over-invoicing and under-invoicing and it was said that all these ills would not be there if the entire export and import trade of the country is nationalised. During the course of the debate this was raised. On earlier occasions I have said that as far as over-invoicing and under-invoicing are concerned, if every-thing is imported and exported by public undertakings, to that extent it can be eradicated. But as far as smuggling and foreign exchange violations are concerned, even in the best of Communist countries and socialist countries where the trade is completely state-controlled, one could not say with complete confidence that there is no smuggling whatsoever.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: All of them are smugglers.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It would be wrong to say that also. At the same time, this is a different matter and it is a matter of policy and it is not a matter before the House when this Bill is discussed. The House is aware of Government's intentions and policy in the matter. Whenever that sub-

ject comes before the House, Government might give the opinion to the House. I will not like to go into the merits and demerits of that particular matter now. I have nothing more to add.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What about checking over-invoicing and under-invoicing? Is the Reserve Bank vigilant?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: About that, certainly the Reserve Bank is vigilant and about 75 per cent of the cases have been registered. It is not for the Reserve Bank, it is for the Enforcement Directorate to go into these cases. It is for the Customs to check these things.

With regard to the accounts in Swiss banks, according to their law and rules and regulations they are not prepared to divulge the information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The United States Government has already compelled the Swiss banks to mention the names of those people whose accounts are kept with them. Those who are connected with the Foreign Exchange Directorate, they are not given any encouragement and they are stagnating without any promotion.
14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly listen to the Minister.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Information about individual accounts and operations and holdings in the Swiss bank are not available because according to rules and regulations it is not done. Information about individual account is not given. Suppose Mr. Banerjee has got an account in the State Bank of India the State Bank would not be prepared to divulge it. This is the position. We cannot help it. I have nothing more to add. I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, there is only one clarification. I would like to ask. What encouragement is given to these officers in the matter of promotion etc.? He has not said anything. Has he offered something to them?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The matter of seniority and promotion between Customs and Excise officers is a very old long-standing dispute and that is going on. That is under active consideration of Government. We hope to take a decision very soon. The matter was also referred to UPSC. Customs also we shall do.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने मंत्री महोदय का जवाब बहुत ध्यान से सुना और मुझे आश्चर्य है कि यह बात उन्होंने मानी कि हालांकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट जिस दिन फ्राडिनेंस ईश्यू किया गया उस से करीब महीना डेढ़ महीना पहले हो गया था, डेढ़ महीने तक सरकार मोती रही और जैसे ही पार्लियामेंट का सेशन नजदीक आया उस से केवल तीन दिन पहले सरकार जागी और इन्होंने फ्राडिनेंस जारी कर दिया। मेरा पहला एतराज यह है कि क्या सरकार डेमोक्रेटिक ट्रेडींग्स को मानने के लिए तैयार है? सरकार इस सदन की मर्यादा के साथ इस प्रकार का खिलवाड़ न खेले, इस चीज को मानने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं? जब सदन मिलने जा रहा है तीन दिन के बाद उस समय फ्राडिनेंस ईश्यू करने की कोई बात नहीं थी। अगर ईश्यू करना ही था तो जिस दिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आया था उस के एक हफ्ते के अन्दर करना चाहिए था। तो मैं पहला विश्वास तो सरकार से यह लेना चाहता था कि फ्राइन्दा इस प्रकार का काम नहीं होगा कि जैसे सदन नजदीक आए उस समय आप फ्राडिनेंस ईश्यू करते हैं, यह परम्परा, यह तरीका गलत है

और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में विश्वास दिलाएं।

दूसरी चीज श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बहुत मारे पग उन्होंने उठाए हैं जिस से कि फोरन एक्सचेंज की वैस्टेज में कुछ कमी हुई है स्मॉलिंग में भी कुछ कमी हुई है। मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ पग उठाए हैं लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पग उन्होंने उठाए हैं वह एफेक्टिव नहीं हैं। जो स्मॉलर्स हैं या जो यह रैकोटम है यह इतने माइंटिफिक तरीके से काम करते हैं और उन के पास मार्डन सिस्टम इतना अच्छा है कि वह आप ने जो पग उठाए हैं उन को सरपास कर जाते हैं। उन के पग ज्यादा साइंटिफिक हैं, वह ज्यादा माडर्न हैं। इस लिए जिस तरीके से आप चल रहे हैं, वह धीमी गति है और उस से आप यह चीज कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाएंगे। आप देखेंगे, आपका कहना यह है कि बाजारों में अब पटरियों पर सामान नहीं मिलता, बम्बई में जाइए, चोरबाजार उस बाजार का नाम ही है जहां चोर बाजारी में यह सामान मिलते हैं। मद्रास में देखिए, कलकत्ते में देखिए, जहां जहां भी यह पोटंस है सब जगह बाजार में खुले आम स्मॉलंड गुडस मिलते हैं।....(व्यवधान)....दिल्ली के लोग कम्परेटिवली जरा शरीफ हैं।

इसलिए मैं ने कहा कि जब यह स्थिति है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि जो कार्यवाही आप आप ने की है उस कार्यवाही का जितना असर होना चाहिए वह नहीं है।

एक और चीज की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो एम्बेसीज में काम करते हैं उन की एक फ्रेड है, वहां जाने के बाद हर एक आदमी नौकरी नहीं देखता है, वहां उम का क्या काम है क्या इयुटीज हैं उन की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देता है। वह जिस दिन वहां कदम रखना है पहला काम उम का यह होना है कि कैसे इम्पोर्टड गुडस इकट्ठा कर लिए जाय ताकि यहां में जब बदनी

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

हो तो जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा सामान लपेटा जा सकता है वह लपेट कर वह ले जा सके। वह लीगल, इल्लीगल, फेयर, फाउल तमाम मीन्स इस्तेमाल करने हैं और इस्तेमाल करके हजारों रुपये का सामान, बल्कि लाखों का सामान यहां जब तीन चार साल के बाद आते हैं तो ले आते हैं। उस के ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए। यह क्रेज जो है विदेशी माल के लिए वह गलत बात है। उस पर ऐसी कोई पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिए कि एम्बेसी का आदमी ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक हजार रुपये की चीज ला सकता है, उस से ज्यादा नहीं ला सकता है। क्योंकि यह आदत पड़ गई है, हर जगह पर कि जैसे ही इम्पोर्टेड चीज मिले तो यह बहुत अच्छी होगी, ऐसा हर एक समझता है। तो यह चीज सरकार को ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री इस बात पर जोर दे कि एम्बेसी के लोग छोटी सी चीज से लेकर मोटर गाड़ी तक जो ले आते हैं, यहां तक कि उन की लड़कियों की शादी तक होती है तो तब भी सारा इम्पोर्टेड माल उस में मिलता है, तो यह तरीका बन्द होना चाहिए। यह बन्द होने से रिश्वतखोरी भी बंद होगी और वह अपने काम में भी लगेंगे। मुझे पिछले साल बाहर जाने का मौका मिला था। उन्होंने अपने एजेंट लगाए हैं कि इस देश में यह चीज अच्छी मिलती है, दूसरी जगह यह अच्छी मिलती है। इस तरीके से यह जो चीज चलती है उस को तोड़ना जरूरी है।

दूसरी चीज—सरकार को इधर तो सौ करोड़ रुपये सालाना का नुकसान इस तरह से फारेन एक्सचेंज का होता है और जो इस तरह से ओवर इनवायसिंग और थ्रंडर इनवायसिंग है, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात स्वीकार की कि उन के नाम और पते वह छाप देंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार के पास थ्रंडर कंसिडरेशन पिछले एक साल से है लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक कोई रूल बनाया नहीं। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार जल्दी रूल बना दे ताकि

वह छाप दिए जाएं और मैं उन को वधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन यह होने के बाद भी आज तक आप मुझे बताएंगे कि कितने लोगों को आप ने कैद की सजा दी है? आप जो कानून लाने वाले हैं उस में स्टर्न मेजर्स होने चाहिए.....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्बे (बेतूल) : सजा दी या मुकदमा चलाया ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सजा का प्राविजन ही नहीं है तो ? सजा का प्राविजन तो करें। अभी तो पेनाल्टी का प्राविजन है।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : सजा का प्राविजन है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अगर है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में क्या एक आदमी को भी सजा हुई है? एक आदमी को भी सजा नहीं हुई। यह जो म श योगी साहब हैं जो योग सिखाते हैं, विदेशों में योग के जरिए उन का एकाउंट चला जाता है और लाखों करोड़ों रुपया बनाए हुए हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।..... (ब्यवधान)हम इस तरह के साधुओं को नहीं मानते हैं जैसे आप लोग मानते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप ने इतनी पाबन्दी लगा दी है फारेन ट्रेवल पर, फारेन स्टडी पर, वह पाबन्दी कुछ डीली करनी चाहिए। वह बहुत ज्यादा पाबन्दी है। उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बच्चे बाहर जा कर शिक्षा लेना चाहते हैं, कुछ सीखना चाहते हैं, वह सीख नहीं सकते। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह कहूँगा कि इस प्रकार की जो पाबन्दी और सख्ती है वह कम करनी चाहिए। जैसे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी जाना चाहें—हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम एक ऐसी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं जो कि राष्ट्रीय पार्टी है, अगर मैं भी हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी की पार्टी का मेम्बर होता तो जरा भी बीमारी होते ही मास्को चला जाता..... (ब्यवधान).....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि उस पार्टी को यह राष्ट्रीय पार्टी कहते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं अपनी पार्टी को राष्ट्रीय कहता हूँ। आप की पार्टी को नहीं।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य हैं चाहे राइट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हों या लेफ्ट के हों या जो फेलो ट्रेवलर्स हैं, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंडिया या कांग्रेस पार्टी आफ इन्दिरा, दोनों में से किसी पार्टी का भी हो तो उस को अगर जुकाम भी हो जाता है तो वह इलाज के लिए मास्को जा रहा है। इलाज के लिये प्राग जाते हैं, चैकोस्लोवेकिया जाते ह, हंगरी जाते हैं, पोलैंड जाते हैं, उन के लिये . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him not get into that controver y now.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि इसके ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिए। जैसा कि नियम है कि अगर कोई बीमार है और उस की बीमारी का इलाज हिन्दुस्तान में है, तो उन लोगों को बाहर इलाज के लिये नहीं जाने दिया जाता, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर्स उन के बुलावे पर इलाज के लिये वहां पर जाते हैं और उन पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। मैंने पिछली मंतेबा एक सवाल भी इस के बारे में पूछा था। हमारे एक फेलो-ट्रेवलर साहब हैं, राज्य सभा के मेम्बर श्री मोहन धारिया— वे स्वयं उन की बीबी, उन की सड़की तीनों बीमारी के नाम से रुस गये, इस तरह से लालच दे कर लोगों को अपने कैम्प में बैटाने की कोशिश होती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना है यह है कि.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him not enter into those things now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am here to expose the Communist Party.

This is the work of my party; I have to expose the Communist Party.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): You should not mind if it is exposed. The Communist Party and the ruling party are the same now.

SHRIS. S. KOTHARI: The Communist Party is a part of the ruling party now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA. They are the active allies of the ruling party. The Communist Party is just an extension of No. 1, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would humbly say that this is slightly irrelevant to the Bill before us.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इस लिये उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सब चीजों पर सरकार का कुछ कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिये और मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह एक्सपर्ट्स से जांच करा कर कोम्प्रोहेन्सिव बिल लायेंगे, लेकिन मैंने उन से मांग की थी कि हाई-पावर्ड कमीशन होना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मांग एस्टीमेट्स कमिटी ने भी की है— मुझे ताज्जुब है कि मंत्री महोदय ने केवल एक्सपर्ट्स कह कर उस को टालने की कोशिश की है। आपके डायरेक्टर या जो आपके अफसर हैं, वे भी एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, उन से मेरी तसल्ली होने वाली नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि हाई पावर्ड कमीशन बनना चाहिये। जो फारेन-एक्सचेंज कन्ट्रोल के वकिंग के बारे में पिछले 15-20 साल से जो गवर्नमेंट वर्क हुआ है, उस में क्या क्या क्षामियां हैं, इन सब बातों की जांच कर और उस के बाद आप जो बिल लायेंगे वह पूरी तरह से कम्प्रोहेन्सिव होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, और अधिक न कहते हुए आखिर में एक ही बात कहूंगा कि आप जो भी बिल लायें; उसमें सजा सक्त होनी चाहिये और

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

आपके अफसरान में—जैसा बनर्जी साहब ने कहा है, यह केवल एक अफसर की बात नहीं है, फौरन-गुड्स के बारे में लोगों के अन्दर एक फ्रेज है, इसको खत्म करने के लिये थोड़ी पब्लिक ओपिनियन मोबिलाइज करने की जरूरत है। स्वदेशी का नारा नारा न रह जाये, यह वास्तव में हमारे आचरण और व्यवहार में आये, इसके लिये देश के अन्दर एक वातावरण पैदा करना चाहिये और वातावरण तब पैदा होगा जब बाहर विदेश में काम करने वाले हमारे लोग, जो एम्बेसीज में काम करते हैं, बड़े बड़े अफसरान, मंत्री लोग और हम सब लोग स्वयं अपने आचरण से यह दिखायेंगे कि हम स्वदेशी का ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आज विदेशी माल के लिये जो फ्रेज है, उस के कारण ही यह सब वायोलेशन होता है, कानून तोड़ कर वायोलेशन होता है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि उन सब को सख्त सजा दें।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would just like to clarify one thing. As far the question of ordinance is concerned, I had already stated that the delay was certainly regretted. It should have been done earlier. But I would not come forward with a comprehensive decision that there would be no ordinance at all in the future, just on the eve of the session; because it would depend upon the nature of the ordinance as such.

With regard to the rules, I would only like to say that the rules have been drafted and finalised by the Ministry in consultation with the Law Ministry and they have been sent to the Official Languages Commission for the Hindi version thereof.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What rules are they ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The rules which relate to the names being published.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The Government believes in ruling by ordinance. It is Government by ordinance.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since there are no amendments, I shall put all the clauses together to vote.

The question is :

“That clauses 2, 3, 4, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the bill.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I beg to move: “That the Bill be passed”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

14-17 hrs. —

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1969-70

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, there is a very human question which I would like to put before the House for

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

its consideration. The next item is the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): What is the human question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am coming to that. The Railway Demands stand in the name of Shri Govinda Menon. I am told that he is somewhat seriously sick, and the doctor has advised him not to move out of his house. So, if the House agrees, we may permit the Deputy Minister of Railways to deal with the matter.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House has given him leave.

DEMAND No. 2 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure".

DEMAND No. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Fund and Development Fund."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, I come to the cut motions. I would call the name of the Members who have sent notices, and they may kindly indicate whether they are moving their

cut motions. First, Shri Yashpal Singh. He is absent.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): I am moving my cut motions.

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA (Kota): I am moving my cut motions.

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KHUSHWAH (Bhind): I am moving my cut motions.

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria): I am moving my cut motions.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Falasore): I am moving my cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. The hon. Member is absent.

SHRI S.P. S. KUNDU: I am moving them. He has authorised me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, that is not possible.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehradun): I am here, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's name was called, but he was not here. Now, we have passed that stage. Let him kindly cooperate with the Chair.

I have a note from Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhury that he has to attend a meeting at 2.30 p.m., and so he may kindly be given the first chance to speak. If the other side of the House agrees, then I would call him first.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehradun): I beg to move: "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of the survey work of the Dehra Dun—Vikashnagar railway line (1)]

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA (Banka): I beg to move: "That the demand for a supplementary grant

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill Branch line on the Eastern Railway via Santal Parganas (2)]

SHRI ONAKAR LAL BERWA (Kota) : I beg to move : "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to construct railway lines in time (4)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a double line between Lakheri and Kota (5)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a double line between Shangarh and Kota (6)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the capacity of Bogies (7)].

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH : (Bhind) : I beg to move "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of open line works-capital, depreciation reserve fund and development fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for the repair of narrow gauge engines in Central Railway (16)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of open line works-capital, depreciation reserve fund and development fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate number of bogies on Gwalior-Bhind narrow gauge line on Central Railway (17)].

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR (Kerasia) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to construct double line from Narkatiaganj to Muzaffarpur and Samastipur (24)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to conduct survey for direct railway line between Chhapra and Motihari on North Eastern Railway (25)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to construct broad gauge line from Barabanki to Samastipur via Muzaffarpur on N.E. Railway (26)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to construct broad gauge line from Samastipur to Narkatiaganj via Muzaffarpur on North Eastern Railway (27)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government in doubling the Chhapra-Muzaffarpur line on North Eastern Railway (28)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to carry out survey of a new railway line from Hajipur to Bhainsa Lotan via Lalgarj, Sahibganj, Kesaria and Gobindganj on North Eastern Railway (29)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to carry out survey to construct a direct line from Maheshi station to Sitamarhi on North Eastern Railway (30)].

SHRI S. KUNDU (BALASORE) : I beg to move : "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government for not being able to adhere to earlier work schedule of the construction of Cuttack-Paradoop rail line and rephasing its programme of construction and failure to announce the firm date of its completion (33)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the survey of Talcher-Bimalgar rail line. (34)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to announce the construction of Talcher-Bimalgar rail line (35)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make narrow gauge rail line of Rupsa-Baripada into a broad gauge one and connect it to Rairangpur and Jambhedpur (36)].

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH : I beg to move : "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Laxity in the construction of Guna-Maski Railway line (40)].

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : I beg to move : "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to speed up the work of circular railway in Calcutta (47)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Noted to construct underground railway system in Calcutta (48)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House. The time allotted is two hours.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : I wish to move my cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are past that stage. He will kindly

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER].

co-operate. If I allow him, I will have to allow others also who were absent when their names were called.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : The normal practice is to allow 15 minutes for cut motions to be moved.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : If sometimes a member is absent and he sends a slip saying 'I was absent', he is always permitted to move it when he comes back. That is the practice here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House agrees. We will allow those who were not here when they were called and who are now present to move their cut motions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI S. KUNDU. It has been the convention in this House to allow 15 minutes after such Demands are taken up for numbers of cut motions to be set to the Table for being moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think that can be considered.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : I beg to move :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the construction of rail-line between Cuttack and Pardip (52)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Completion of the Cuttack, Paradip rail-line before March, 1971 (53)].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : May I, with your permission, make a few observations ?

In moving the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current year, I would like to mention that the extra requirements represent token provision of one thousand rupees each in respect of three items which have to be brought to the notice of the Parliament since they constitute "New Service"/"New Instruments of Service."

A sum of Rs. one thousand is under Demand No. 2—Miscellaneous Expenditure and is required for recouping of an advance taken from the Contingency Fund of India in October 1969, when Parliament was not in session, for an Engineering Cum-Traffic Survey for the Doubling of the line between Bayana and Mathura on Western Railway.

A token provision of rupees one thousand each is required under Demand No. 15 for works to create additional capacity for manufacture of spare parts for diesel locomotives at the Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi and for manufacture of coaches at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.

Token provision is asked for on the basis of the Public Account Committee's recommendation that the initial provision should be restricted to a token amount, which could be increased later, if necessary, through further Supplementary Demands when a fuller picture of the actual requirements under each demand becomes available towards the close of the year.

With these words I request the House to support the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time distribution is as follows:

[Shri R.L. Chaturvedi]

Congress (O) 12 minutes, Swatantra 8 minutes, Jana Sangh 6 minutes, DMK 6 minutes, CPI 6 minutes CPI(M) 4, SSP 4, PSP 4, UIP 6, BKD 2, Unattached 6 and Congress Party 44 minutes.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURI (Hoshangabad) : The

Demands before the House relate to the working of the entire railway system. Therefore, with your permission, I would make the following points for the consideration of the Railway Ministry.

The report of the committee on un-economic branch lines has been laid on the Table. I would request the Minister to make a statement here assuring us that the matter would be considered, that is, the conversion of the lines would be considered and provision would be made in the budget that will be placed before us in February next.

The second point is about economy. The railways say they have effected certain economy. I have a wonderful experience of these economies. On the 15th of this month, the Dakshin Express which left Delhi met with an accident four miles this side of Lalitpur. One of the bogies which contained one RMS van, parcel van and a third class ladies' compartment caught fire. The guard did not have a telephone, there was no fire extinguisher, there were no buckets to enable passengers to collect sand and dust and throw on the burning bogie. The result was that 100 RMS bags, 70 parcels and the entire belongings of the lady passengers were burnt.

There was a saloon attached to the train in which an officer of the Northern Railway was travelling. I am told he was the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer probably by name Shri Gupta.

M(B)D)1LSS—3(a)

I rushed to him and requested him 'You are a technical man. Please come out and assist'. He said, 'Everything will be done'. This was at about 8.30. But he was taking rest. He did not stir out of the compartment. Some of the passengers wanted to be rowdy, but I persuaded them to behave and they left. If railway officers behave in this manner, I think their days are numbered and they will have to go.

I am told that besides moving passengers and freight, the railways are now contemplating entering into some other business. I understand at the Marine Lines station in Bombay, they are contemplating constructing a big building at a cost of over Rs. 3 crores. I also understand the construction work has been given to one Khandelwal Construction Ltd. and the building is not to be used for railway offices but will be leased out to private individuals for residence. I am told the leasing work is also being given to the same company. In Bombay while leasing flats thousands of rupees are received as *pugree*. So is this being done to benefit Khandelwal Construction Ltd.? The name 'Khandelwal' happens to be common to this company and the Chairman of the Railway Board. Is there any connection between the two?

I also gather that the railways are contemplating converting the D.S.'s office at Bombay Central into a Super Market. Will the Minister explain what other business the railways are trying to undertake?

The Central Railway recently decided to provide the staff with uniforms. They are interchangeable at the moment. But uniforms are not given to the commercial staff. When uniforms are provided to other categories of staff, why are these denied to the commercial staff?

[Shri Nitiraj Singh (Laudhuri)]

On the Central Railway, there have been various accidents. The contention of the staff is that they have to run for longer periods, they do not have sufficient rest. I would request the Minister to clarify this point also.

श्री हिम्मतासिंहका (गोड्डा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवेज के सम्बन्ध में जो अनुपूरक मांगें यहां पर रखी गई हैं, में उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस संबंध में मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। संचाल परगना एक बहुत बड़ा जिला है जहां पर रेलवे नहीं के बराबर है। जो भी रेल लाइन्स जाती हैं—ब्राड लाइन या लूप लाइन—वह किनारों से निकल जाती हैं। उस जिले का अधिकांश भाग जो है वह रेलवेज के अन्तर्गत नहीं है। बहुत दिन पहले इसके बारे में इक्वारी हो गई है। कई दफा बातें हुई हैं कि पीरपत्ती से गोड्डा होकर, दुमका होकर सैतिया या मधुपुर तक रेलवे लाइन मिला दी जाये या मन्दार हिल को बढ़ा करके देवधर को मिला दिया जावे। टेक्निकली जिस तरह से भी सुविधा हो उस काम को कर दिया जाये। कई वर्षों से यह बात चल रही है लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई भी काम नहीं हो रहा है और बहुत बड़े इलाके को काफी तकलीफ हो रही है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें और एक जिले के वास्ते जो बहुत बड़ी तकलीफ की बात है उसके दूर करने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठायें और भागलपुर मंदारहिल लाइन को भागे बढ़ा कर गोड्डा होते हुए या दुमका होते हुए, जिस तरह से सुविधा हो सैथिया या देवधर को मिलायें। जिस तरह से प्रेक्टिकल हो उस तरह इस काम को करने की कोशिश करें ताकि वहां के लोगों की तकलीफ दूर हो जाये। हमारे मित्र श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा ने भी इस बारे में कट-मोशन दिया है। सरकार को उसके ऊपर गौर करना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा हम कुछ दिनों से देख रहे हैं कि अधिकांश रेल गाड़ियां काफी देरी से पहुंचाती

हैं, बहुत ज्यादा लेट होती रहती हैं, यहां तक कि तीन, चार या पांच घंटे तक लेट हो जाती हैं। मालूम नहीं कि यह चेन खींचने के सबब से है या कोई और दिक्कतें पैदा हो गई हैं। शायद ही कोई दिन ऐसा होता है जब गाड़ी टाइम पर आती हो।

ओवरक्राउडिंग की भी तीसरे दर्जे में काफी शिकायत है। हालांकि गाड़ियां बढ़ा दी गई हैं फिर भी काफी भीड़ रहा करती है। जिस गाड़ी में पचास आदिमियों के बैठने की जगह होती है उसमें सौ या डेढ़ सौ आदमी बैठते हैं और लोगों को काफी तकलीफ होती है। लोग तो फुट-बोर्ड पर लटक कर भी जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी कार्यवाही की जा सके वह की जानी चाहिये।

मैंने पहले भी कई दफा यहां कहा है और कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी कहा है रेलों में सफाई का एकदम प्रबन्ध नहीं है। बाथरूम बगैरह में इतनी गन्दगी होती है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। जितनी सफाई पहले रहा करती थी उसके मुकाबले आज बहुत ज्यादा गन्दगी रहती है। फर्स्ट-क्लास के भी कमोड बगैरह जो हैं उन में बाज-बाज ऐसे हैं जिनके अन्दर आप जा भी नहीं सकते हैं, इतनी दुर्गन्ध निकलती है। इसलिये सफाई की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जब आदमी शौच के लिये बाथरूम जाते हैं तो उनमें से अधिकांश में पानी टपकता है और यात्रियों के सर पर और कपड़ों पर गिरता है। जहां भी मुझको जाने का मौका मिला, सब जगह मैंने यही हाल देखा।

आज टिकटलेस ट्रेवल की शिकायत भी काफी बढ़ गई है। इसको जिस पैमाने पर सम्हालने की दरकार है और चेक करने की जरूरत है उतनी नहीं हो रही है। अभी भी काफी टिकटलेस ट्रेविलिंग हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमारी तरफ से इसका ठीक तरह से कोई इन्तजाम किया जाये तो यह बन्द हो सकता है और हमारी सरकार का जो पैसे का नुकसान होता है और आमदनी घटती है वह कम हो सकती है। जहाँ

पहले रेलगाड़ियां काफी फायदा देती थीं, अब घाटे का वजट आने लगा है। इस घाटे का एक कारण यह भी है कि टिकटलेस ट्रेवल बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रही है।

कई-कई स्टेशन्स ऐसे हैं जहां गुड्स ट्रेनों में काफी माल की चोरी होती है। कलकत्ते में काशीपुर एक बड़ा स्टेशन है जहां पर हर टाइम गाड़ियां आती हैं। वहां से डाक तक जाने में चार पांच मील के फासले में शायद ही कोई ऐसा कनसाइनमेन्ट होगा जिसमें चोरी नहीं होती है। चीनी की चोरी की चोरी पार कर दी जाती है और हर वर्ष गवर्नमेंट को काफी डैमेज देने पड़ते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि गवर्नमेंट को काफी नुकसान होता है। इसके बाद एक बात और भी होती है कि चोरी के ज्यादा सर्टिफिकेट दे दिये जाते हैं। बहुत से अफसर ऐसे हैं जो ज्यादा सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं और इस तरह से सरकार पर डवल मार पड़ती है। कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिये कि जो चोरी हो रही है उसको रोका जाय। इसके लिये काफी बन्दोबस्त करने की जरूरत है और मैं समझता हूं कि यह विभाग जरूर इस तरफ ध्यान देगा।

आज बहुत सी रेलें ऐसी हैं जो कोयले वाली हैं। कई स्टेशनों पर ऐसा देखा जाता है कि एक जगह निर्धारित होती है जहां गाड़ी के पहुंचने पर कोयला बड़ी तादाद में इंजिन के पास से गिरा दिया जाता है और वहां पर आदमी खड़े रहते हैं जो उस को उठा कर ले जाते हैं। मैं अफसर देखता हूं कि जसीबीह के डिस्टेंट सिग्नल के पास जो लेवेल क्रॉसिंग है वहां पर गाड़ियां खड़ी कर दी जाती हैं और इंजिन के पास जो डब्बा रहता है उस में से कोयला गिरा दिया जाता है और वहां से चोरी हो कर बाहर चला जाता है। इस पर भी सरकार को बहुत ख्याल करना चाहिये।

प्लेटफार्म की हालत पहले से बहुत अच्छी है वहां की सफाई में काफी तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन कोई-कोई स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जहां पर जब गाड़ियां खड़ी होती हैं तो वहां बड़ी दुगंध निकलती

है। अगर हावड़ा और भोगलसराय स्टेशनों पर देखा जाय तो उन में सफाई पहले से बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन फिर भी और सफाई करवाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि अब भी वहां काफी गन्दगी रहती है।

मैं विशेषकर सन्थाल परगना की रेलवे लाइन्स के बारे में और ओवरकाउंडिंग तथा टिकटलेस ट्रेवल के बारे में कहना चाहता था और मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री उस पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे पब्लिक सेक्टर में बहुत बड़ा सेक्टर है। 3,000 करोड़ से ले कर करीब 3,500 करोड़ रु० तक इस में लगा हुआ है। फिर भी जितना मुनाफा इस को देना चाहिये उतना न दे कर उल्टे घाटे में यह चलता है। जब यहां पर रेलवे वजट पर बहस शुरू होती है तब जितने सजेन्स दिये जाते हैं, अगर रेकार्ड देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि हर बार वही बातें रिपीट की जाती हैं, लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगती। रेलवे मिनिस्टर, स्टेट मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आदि जितने लोग हैं वह सब उन के हाथ में कैदी हैं। वही लोग रेलवे बोर्ड के मालिक बन कर बैठे हुए हैं और जो चाहते हैं करते हैं। हम मेम्बरों के कहने का उन पर कुछ असर होता है इस में हमें काफी सन्देह है क्योंकि रेलवे के काम का हमें काफी तजुर्बा है, चाहे वह लैटरनिंग आफ्ट्रेन्स हो, चाहे कंट्रिंग हो, चाहे किसी स्टेशन की इम्पार्टेंस का सवाल हो।

जैसा मुझ से पूर्व के वक्ता ने कहा अगर कोई ट्रेन्स के लैट्रिन्स में बैठे तो चाहे वह ऊपर से स्नान भी माथ ही कर ले। कभी-कभी यह होता है कि अगर कोई लैट्रिन के लिये जाता है और नल को दबाता है तो पानी नहीं होता है और कागज कूटना पड़ता है। कई बार इन बातों को कहा गया, लेकिन रेलवे के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगती।

[श्री क. न. तिवारी]

जो रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं वह भी परेशान हैं क्योंकि उन को एमेनिटीज नहीं मिलती उन को सारी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें, मैं नहीं कहता कि उन को एमेनिटीज न मिलें लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि रेलवे के आफिसर्स से लेकर कर्मचारियों तक कोई भी काम नहीं करना चाहता खासकर मेकैनिकल स्टाफस उन को एमेनिटीज जरूर दी जायें लेकिन माथ उन से काम भी लिया जाये। उन में डिमिप्सिन कायम की जाय यह देखना लेबर लीडर्स रेलवे बोर्ड दोनों का काम है। हम कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जितनी गड़बड़ियां होती हैं उन की एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये चाहे इस साइड के लोग हों या उस साइड के सब ऐसा कहते हैं। मैं डिमांड करता हूँ कि जिस उद्योग में हमने तीन साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाई है, पब्लिक मनी इनवैस्ट किया है, उसकी जांच करने के लिये एक इनक्वायरी कमेटी बैठनी चाहिये और ठीक उमी तरह से बैठनी चाहिये जैसे बिड़ला पर या जैन पर बैठी थी या किसी और कम्पनी पर बैठी थी और जो फेक्ट्स हैं वे हमारे सामने आने चाहिये। हम को पता लगना चाहिये कि कितना गोलमाल पब्लिक मनी का इतने बड़े पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग में होता है।

जहां तक इम्प्रूवमेंट्स का सम्बन्ध है, आज तक जितनी सजेशन दी गई हैं उन पर अमल क्यों नहीं हुआ है। जब हम कम्प्लेंट बुक मांगते हैं और उस में शिकायत लिखते हैं तो हम को एक पेटेंट जबाब आ जाता है "We are very sorry for the inconvenience caused to you; the enquiry is being taken up. The matter is being looked into."

उसके बाद क्या उसका नतीजा होता है यह भगवान ही जाने। किसी को सजा मिलती है या नहीं पता नहीं। इलाहाबाद में एक कैंटीन मैनेजर हैं, श्री तिवारी। वह वहां पच्चीस साल से ज्यादा से हैं। कोई ताकत नहीं है कि वह उसको

वहां से ट्रांसफर कर सके। सारे एम पी भी अगर लिखकर दे दें तो भी उनकी ट्रांसफर नहीं हो सकती है। उसके बारे में मैंने कम्प्लेंट की थी। जब उसको मालूम हो जाता है कि कोई एम पी है तो वह समझता है कि उसको जितना तंग किया जा सके किया जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं लेट रनिंग आफ ट्रेजि के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कई बार समस्तीपुर से जो बगहा तक गाड़ी जाती है, उसके लेट रनिंग के बारे में शिकायत की हैं। उसको ग्यारह सवा ग्यारह बजे पहुंचाना चाहिये। आम तौर पर वह बारह बजे, एक बजे, डेढ़ बजे पहुंचती है। हमें अपने घर के लोगों से पत्र आया है कि वह गाड़ी सुबह तीन बजे जा कर पहुंची। कम्प्लेंट करने का यह नतीजा निकला। यह है इनकी एफिशेंसी जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं वे कुछ बोल नहीं सकते हैं, वे मिर नहीं उठा सकते हैं। बिल्कुल मूगल सलतनत है। यहां सब जी हजूर हैं। बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं और उनको मोटी-मोटी तनकवाहें मिलती हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि उनको ये न मिलें या उनको सुविधायें न मिलें। लेकिन इतना पैसा जो इस पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है, उसका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये और काम ठीक होना चाहिये, सुचारु रूप से होना चाहिये। जो सजेशन दी जाती हैं उन पर आप अमल करें।

मैंने दो बातें कही थीं। हजारों रुपया खर्च करके एक कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी। पार्लियामेंट ने वह कमेटी नियुक्त की थी। वह एक स्पेशल कमेटी थी और पी एफ का जो संगठन है, उसके बारे में। जो रिपोर्ट उस कमेटी ने दी वह आज भी पड़ी हुई है। उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है। उस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये।

रेलवे में जो डाक्टर हैं, उनको सी जी एच एस के डाक्टरों की तरह सुविधायें देने की भी मांग की गई थी। मिनिस्टर ने हाउस में एडमिट किया था कि इसको हम देखेंगे। लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड में जो डाक्टरों के इंचार्ज हैं उन के काम

पर जू नहीं रेंगी है। मिनिस्टर आए और गए लेकिन किसी ने कुछ नहीं किया डा० राम सुभग सिंह से मैंने कहा, पुणाचा साहब से मैंने कहा और चतुर्वेदी जी आए हैं, यह भी टेम्पोरेरी ही अपने आपको समझते होंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर अमल हो और डाक्टरों का जो केस है, उसकी तरफ भी खास तौर से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on every issue of the railways, I hear the same thing from the ruling party Members. The same ideas about the incompetency on the part of the railway administration, and particularly about the Railway Board. But unfortunately the Railway Ministry could not pay any attention, and they do not try to rectify the defects.

The first thing is I do not know what will be the useful purpose of a discussion in this House on these issues, because previously also, not only during the railway budget discussion but also on the discussion about the Demands for Grants, many Members of the House were of the opinion as to how the Railway Board showed their incompetency on the different issues and how they function and all that. But unfortunately, no improvement was made, and no advice or suggestion from the Members of this House was taken note of. That is my experience. If subsequently the railway authorities understood their mistake, it was due to some point raised by the Accounts Department or other department, at whose instance the railways rectified their mistake. But then, that is only after a heavy loss of money out of the public exchequer. That is my experience.

Still, I would like to say a few words in this connection. The planning they

have done is wrong. The money demanded now for this purpose is also not very satisfactorily explained. There is mention in the Demands for Grants about the Staff Training College of Baroda. I do not know what is the training which this college gives to the officers. I have heard from one of my friends what is the position. He, after obtaining foreign degrees, joined this college and after coming out from this college, joined the railway as an officer. He said, "whatever degrees I have got and whatever degrees I took, are of no use to me because I am given the only duty of charge-sheeting the staff, to penalise the staff." That is the only duty that this degree-holder, an engineer, has got.

14.48 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

And for that Staff Training College, you will see the position, and how competent officers are being produced by that college.

I will narrate another case of mine. Once I purchased a ticket for my wife for her travel from Delhi to Hardwar, and subsequently she had to abandon that journey due to her sudden sickness. I brought this to the notice of the Delhi station authorities and did all the formal things. I reported the matter to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, an officer who is earning over Rs. 2,000 a month for refund of the amount. It was a year back. I pursued this by two letters and three reminders. The Railway Minister, Mr. Chaturvedi, is here, and I do not know whether he will collect my case. Unfortunately no action was taken by the railways. Not to speak of an action, not even a reply was received by me from that officer; he had no courtesy to reply to a Member of Parliament on that issue.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: What was your request? Refund?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Yes; refund. This is not only my experience. If you go and enquire, you will find that this is the common experience of everybody, and this is the training that this Staff Training College at Baroda is giving to the officers.

You may remember that the then Railway Minister, Mr. Poonacha, made a declaration in Parliament that the railway has made some progress and that it has effected some economy and therefore he was pleased and he increased the salary of the officers in the railways. An officer who was drawing Rs. 700 per month was fitted into the scale of Rs. 1,200 and an officer who was drawing Rs. 1,200 was given Rs. 500 extra and so on. More and more posts were created for these officers. I would request the hon. House, through you, to consider as to who, the officers or the staff, rendered commendable services which enabled the Railways to earn more.

You know they have introduced the Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Howrah, and they are going to introduce some more Rajdhani Expresses. The Rajdhani Express could not run on the scheduled date because of some mistake in the car which generates electricity. You know all the electrical engineers and everybody visited that car and nobody could rectify it. It was at last rectified by a fitter, one Mr. Bhattacharjee. That fitter rectified 30 per cent of the defect in that car. And finally, it was due to the work of that fitter that the train started running. But then the reward, the credit goes to the Chairman of the Railway Board and the Electrical Engineer concerned or somebody else. Ultimately the credit may go to Mr. Chaturvedi also. But the poor fitter who was the real man responsible for making the train run is now suffering. He has been given only a cash award of Rs. 100 by Mr. G. D. Khudelwal. Even the General Manager

of the Eastern Railway appreciated it and said, "You are such a nice fitter. You have such good knowledge about the electrical work. We thank you." But the poor fitter is suffering.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I am concluding. The Railway Ministry may have good experience, but they should pay some respect to the experience of hon. members of this House and try to implement the suggestions made in this House. I know that my friend, Mr. Dhireswar Kalita of Assam has been repeatedly demanding here through cut motions and starred questions for the last two years for the extension of the broad gauge line from Jogigopa to Tinsukia by constructing a bridge over Brahmaputra, linking Jogigopa and Pancharatna. But unfortunately that has not been done up till now, although the Prime Minister assured the Rajya Sabha the other day that a survey is going on. I want to know whether a survey is actually going on and if so the results of it.

Then, there is a demand from the people of West Bengal. They are running the Rajdhani Express, the Air-conditioned Express, Delhi Mail and so on. If you go and see the trains running between Delhi and Howrah, you will realise the horrible condition of the third class passengers travelling by two tier and three tier sleeper coaches. I request the Railway Ministry: Please do not introduce the Rajdhani Express. But please introduce more and more third-class sleeper coach specials on the trains from Delhi to Howrah. When the third class passengers are crying and they are being exploited, you are talking of Rajdhani Express and passenger amenities. Please introduce a third class sleeper coach special to run from Howrah Delhi line everyday.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, श्री माननीय सदस्य, श्री तिवारी,

ने कहा है कि इस सदन में हम आये दिन रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखते हैं, अपने सुझाव देते हैं, जो बार-बार दोहराए जाते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड के कानों पर जूं भी नहीं रेंगती है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा (जम्मू) : जब वहां जूं है ही नहीं, तो रेंगेगी कैसे ?

श्री बेरौी शंकर शर्मा : मैं उन के कथन का समर्थन करता हूं। जब से मैं इस सदन में आया हूं, मैं भागलपुर-मन्दारहिल ब्रांच लाइन का प्रश्न उठाता रहा हूं, लेकिन उस के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। हमारी सरकार पिछड़ी जातियों और ट्राइबल एरियाज के लिये लाख लाख आसू बहाती है, लेकिन जब उनके लिये कोई काम करने का मौका आता है, तो वह वहां दिखलाई नहीं देती। हम ने संविधान में संशोधन कर अनुसूचित जातियों और ट्राइबलज के लिये विधान मंडलों में रिजर्वेशन का समय बढ़ाया है। किन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि केवल इन जातियों को विधान सभाओं में प्रतिनिधित्व देने से ही इन की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होने वाला।

जैसा कि श्री हिम्मतसिंह जी ने कहा है, सन्धाल परगना और भागलपुर के दक्षिणी भाग के इलाकों में जो लोग रहते हैं, वे बहुत पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, और जब तक वहां रेल नहीं ले जाई जाती, तब तक उन लोगों का आर्थिक उत्थान नहीं हो सकता। जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा है, भागलपुर-मन्दारहिल ब्रांच लाइन इस पिछड़े इलाके के लिये एक बहुत आवश्यक लाइन है। अगर उस को सन्धाल परगना से होकर जैसेड़ी या मधुपुर मिला दिया जाये तो उस इलाके का पिछड़ापन बहुत अंशों तक दूर हो जायेगा।

सरकार की ओर से रुपये की कमी की बात कही जाती है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि टिकटलैस ट्रेवल से रेलवेज

का साल में करीब करीब 25 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है। अगर रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मुस्तैदी और दक्षता से काम करे, तो टिकटलैस ट्रेवल को रोक कर उस रुपये से ऐसी चार पांच रेलवे लाइनें बनाई जा सकती हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार अपने आप को सोशलिस्ट कहती है, सोशलिज्म का प्रचार करती है और देश में सोशलिज्म लाने का दावा भी करती है। किन्तु यह कैसा सोशलिज्म है कि एक और तो सरकार कुछ सी दो सी लोगों की सुविधा के लिये तीन चार करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर के जम्बो जेट खरीदती है, राजधानी एक्सप्रेस और एयर कन्डीशन्ड गाड़ियां चलाती है और दूसरी ओर देश के करोड़ों साधारण नागरिकों को सुविधापूर्वक रेल यात्रा के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करती। अन्य गाड़ियां हमें कलकत्ता से दिल्ली 22 या 24 घंटों में पहुंचा देती हैं। अगर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस उस की तुलना में 16 या 17 घंटों में पहुंचा देती है, तो उस से क्या राहत पहुंचती है—और फिर वह राहत कितने आदमियों को मिलती है ?

यदि यह सरकार वास्तव में सोशलिज्म में विश्वास करती है, तो उसे बहुजनहिताय बहुजनमुखाय काम करना चाहिये। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री विश्वास ने अभी कहा है, अगर यह सरकार राजधानी एक्सप्रेस और एयर कन्डीशन्ड गाड़ियां चलाने के बजाये थर्ड क्लास स्पेशल चलाये, जो टू-टायर या श्री-टायर हो, ताकि लोग आराम से यात्रा कर सकें अगर मो कर न जा सकें, तो कम से कम बैठ कर तो जा सकें—, तो उस का यह कदम मोशलिज्म के ज्यादा अनुकूल होगा। हम कहा करते थे कि अग्नेजी जमाने में लोग रेलों में भेड़-बकरियों की तरह ठूंसे जाते थे। हमारे लिये यह धर्म की बात है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाइस वर्षों के बाद भी लोगों को भेड़-बकरियों की तरह, या प्रायद उस से भी बदतर हालत में, यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। यह

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

हमारी तरक्की है, यह हमारी उन्नति का नमूना है।

हम कुछ बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के लिये, कुछ बड़े अफसरों के लिये, लाखों करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, किन्तु जहां साधारण जनता का प्रश्न आता है वहां रेलवे बोर्ड के पास पैसा नहीं होता।

हमारे यहां लूप-लाइन पर साहिबगंज एक बड़ा स्टेशन और जंक्शन है, जहां उत्तर बिहार के लिये कनेक्शन है। गंगा के उस पार कटिहार का स्टेशन है और साहिबगंज और कटिहार के बीच की दूरी करीब-करीब 30 किलोमीटर है। आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि यात्रियों को यह 30 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करने में सात घंटे लगते हैं। रोज हजारों आदमी साहिबगंज से बिहार के इस भाग से उस भाग को जाते हैं, आप उन की तकलीफों का अन्तजा लगाइये कि उनको 30 किलोमीटर जाने के लिये सात घंटे बिताने पड़ते हैं। वहां न खाने का इन्तजाम है न नहाने का और न और कोई इन्तजाम है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि साहिबगंज और कटिहार के बीच में रेलवे का एक पुल बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिस पर रेलगाड़ियां और मोटर आदि जा सकें।

जहां तक फंडिंग का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय भी जहाजों के जरिए लोगों और माल के एक ओर से दूसरी ओर ले जाने के लिये फेरीघाटों पर 60, 70 लाख रुपये साल का खर्च होता है। अगर रेलवे प्रशासन इस संबंध में एक दूरदर्शी दृष्टि से देख ले, तो इस पुल पर किये गये इनवेस्टमेंट से अन्त में उसको लाभ ही होगा। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि अगर रेलवे के पास पैसा नहीं है, तो वह इस पुल के लिए एक इंडिपेंडेंट कार्पोरेशन बना दे, जो टोल चार्ज करे। तब भी लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी। बिहार की यह जबर्दस्त मांग है कि उत्तर और दक्षिण बिहार को जोड़ने के लिये वह पुल जरूर बनाया जाये, क्योंकि इस

काम के लिये मुकामा के पास जो राजेन्द्र पुल बना है, वह काफी नहीं है।

पिछले सेशन में मैंने एक आघ घंटे की चर्चा के द्वारा कलकत्ता की यातायात की समस्याओं की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। परसों मेरे मित्र, श्री समर गुहा, ने भी इस बारे में चर्चा उठाई थी। कलकत्ता में ट्रैफिक की जो स्थिति है, जिस तरह लोग बसों और ट्रामों पर चलते हैं, उसके बारे में अमृत बाजार पत्रिका में एक कार्टून छपा था कि जब एक क्लर्क घर से दफ्तर जाता है, तो वह यह लिख कर जाता है कि "नोबाडी इज रेसपांसिबल फार माई डेथ"। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि जो व्यक्ति सुबह घर से निकलेगा, वह शाम को जीवित घर पहुंच जायेगा, किसी को यह विश्वास नहीं है। वहां रोज आठ दस दुर्घटनाएं ऐसी होती हैं, जिन लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं। बसों के फुटबोर्ड पर एक इंच नहीं, एक इंच के फ्रैक्शन पर अंगूठा टिकाकर लोग सफर करते हैं।

इस समस्या के समाधान का एक ही उपाय है कि कलकत्ते में हम सर्कुलर रेलवे जल्दी से जल्दी बनावें। मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि वह जल्दी से बन जायेगी। लेकिन अभी तक उसके कुछ एस्टीमेट्स और कागजात ही तैयार हो रहे हैं। पता नहीं ये मंत्री जी रहेंगे तब तक कलकत्ते में यह बनेगी या नहीं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जब तक सर्कुलर रेलवे बनेगी तब तक यह समस्या और भी जटिल हो जायेगी। इसलिए कलकत्ते की ट्रैफिक की समस्या का समाधान तब तक नहीं होता है जब तक कि हम अंडर-ग्राउन्ड रेलवे के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध न करें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि कम से कम वह अभी से उस का तखमीना वगैरह बनाना शुरू कर दें जिसमें सर्कुलर रेलवे के बाद वह हाथ में ली जा सके।

15 hrs.

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। हावड़ा बरोनी पैसेंजर जो हावड़ा से चलती है वह बरोनी जाकर समाप्त हो जाती है। बरोनी में आयल

रिफाइनरी है और वहाँ के आफिसरों के लिए शायद यह गाड़ी चलाई गई थी। लेकिन उसमें जितने पैसेंजर होते हैं वे कलकत्ते या बिहार के अन्य भागों से दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर, मोतीहारी की ओर जाते हैं। उनके लिए उस गाड़ी से समस्तीपुर पहुंचना बहुत आवश्यक है। बरौनी में जाकर गाड़ी रुक जाती है तो उनको बहुत परेशानी होती है। 12 बजे रात में गाड़ी वहाँ पहुंचती है। आप जानते हैं आजकल चोरी डकैती का चारों तरफ बोलवाला है। और किसी चीज में हम स्वतंत्र हैं या नहीं लेकिन दूसरे की पाकिट काटने में और इस तरह के कार्यों में हम जरूर स्वतंत्र हैं। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हावड़ा बरौनी पैसेंजर को बरौनी में समाप्त न करके समस्तीपुर तक ले जाया जाय।

श्री श्री० सि० सहगल (विलासपुर) : सभापति जी, जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड आई है उस पर मैं अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन के लिए जो छानबीन होती है उस के लिए एक केन्द्रीय कक्ष बनाया जाय और उस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी आप से अर्ज करूँ कि जो आप का बड़ोदा का कालेज है उस कालेज की स्थिति को हमें ऊँचा करना चाहिए। यदि अपने देश में एक अच्छा कालेज हमें बनाना है तो उस के लिए हमें देखना है कि कितना खर्च लगता है और वह इस तरह का बनना चाहिए ताकि दूसरे लोग आकर उस को देखें। यह चीज वहाँ पर नहीं है, यह मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है।

दूसरी बात — जितना टेकनिशियन स्टाफ है उसे हमें रिफ्रेशर कोर्स के लिए भी जगह देनी चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय हम को यहाँ किसी चीज का आश्वासन न दें और यदि आश्वासन देने हैं तो वह ढपोरखाल वाला किस्सा न बने। हम चाहते हैं कि जो भी आश्वासन दें इस हाउस को उस पर अमल करें क्योंकि पहले मंत्रालय ने इस तरह

से कई दफा किया है और वह ठीक नहीं है। हाउस के सामने जो भी चीज रखी जाय वह ठीक तरह से रखी जाय।

अभी आप ने जो घाटे पर चलने वाली लाइनें थी उस पर अपनी राय और कमेटी की राय रखी है। मैं कहूँगा कि जो भी आप के एक्सटेंशन और कनवर्शन के प्रोग्राम हैं उन को आप 1970-71 के बजट में जरूर शामिल करने की कृपा करें। यदि नहीं करते हैं तो फिर इस रिपोर्ट की कोई कीमत नहीं रह जाती है। इस लिए उसे करना जरूरी है।

आप का जो कार्मिशियल स्टाफ है जिस स्टाफ की आज बहुत सी शिकायतें आप के रेलवेबोर्ड के पास जाती हैं, बहुत से मित्रों ने रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहीं, लेकिन बात असल में यह है कि जहाँ पर बहुत सा स्टाफ होता है उस में कुछ न कुछ कमजोरियाँ होती हैं, यह मैं मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन यह कहना कि यह बिलकुल निकम्में हैं, इस को मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। कुछ गलतियाँ होती हैं उस के लिए आप के स्टाफ की जिम्मेदारी, होती है।

दूसरी बात—जो आप सर्वे कर रहे हैं उस सर्वे में बाबा आदम के जमाने से विलासपुर-मंडला-डबलपुर की लाइन थी, उस लाइन को आज तक आप ने बनाने की कृपा नहीं की। उस का सर्वे हो चुका था, मिट्टी पड़ चुकी थी, लेकिन लड़ाई के बाद वह चीज खत्म हुई तो सचमुच उस की मिट्टी पलीद हो गई, यह बात ठीक है। तो उस को भी हाथ में लेकर बनाने की कृपा करें। साथ ही माथ वस्नर को और दुग को भी रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जाय क्योंकि वह ऐमा एरिया है जहाँ पर आदिवासी भाई रहते हैं। सर्वे के साथ साथ आप को विलासपुर से खोनसरा और खोड़री से अनूपपुर की जो लाइन है उस का डवलपिंग करना था। उस को मालूम नहीं कि किन कारणों से आप के पाम ट्रैफिक नहीं है या क्या वजह है जिस से कि डबल नहीं किया। तो मेरा यह निवेदन

[श्री अ० सि० सहगल]

है कि इन दोनों लाइनों को आप डबल करें। डबल करने के बाद में जो स्पीड है वह बढ़ जायगी और जो अभी दिक्कत पढ़ती है वह दूर हो जायगी। रिपोर्ट में कहते हैं कि डीजेल लोकोमोटिव के लिए और एलैक्ट्रिक इंजन के लिए रुपया हम को देना चाहिए। ठीक है सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट के लिए रुपया मंजूर करने को हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उत्कल एक्सप्रेस आप ने चलाई है वह मथुरा से यहां तक पांच घंटे में पहुंचती है। यह क्या है? आप क्यों नहीं उत्कल एक्सप्रेस में डीजेल इंजन लगाते हैं और नौ दिन के वजाय चार दिन क्यों नहीं रखना चाहते? इतना ही कहने के बाद जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : (सीतामढ़ी) : सभापति जी, आप ने समय दिया उरा के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं अपने रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। वर्षों से बार बार जब संसद की बैठक होती है और जो कुछ भी मैं बोलता हूँ क्या कारण है कि बोलने के बाद कोई विचार रखने के बाद उसे रद्दी की टोकरी में यह रख देते हैं? कोई उस में सुधार अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। हमारे पुनाचा साहब जब रेल मंत्री थे तो वह समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा होते हुए नरकटियागंज के लिए बड़ी लाइन करना चाहते थे और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी उस की स्वीकृति दे दी है कि समस्तीपुर नरकटियागंज तक वाया दरभंगा लाइन बड़ी लाइन होनी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह आए और उन्होंने कुछ अपने मित्रों के कहने पर फिर एक एन्ववायरी लगा दी। वह एन्ववायरी छः महीने से चल रही है कि बड़ी लाइन दरभंगा हो कर हो या मुजफ्फरपुर हो कर हो। इसी झगड़े में वह लाइन पड़ी हुई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा-नरकटियागंज तक यदि बड़ी लाइन बनेगी तो उत्तरी बिहार ही नहीं, उत्तरी भारतवर्ष के लोगों को इस से फायदा होगा।

उप मंत्री जी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि नेपाल के बोर्डर पर जहां से मैं आता हूँ वहां आज बोर्डर तक हमारे चाइनीज भाई आसानी से आते हैं। उप मंत्री जी को पता है लेकिन फिर भी एन्ववायरी में उस को रोके हुए हैं। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके समस्तीपुर दरभंगा से नरकटियागंज बड़ी लाइन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इस के बाद मेरा निवेदन है कि आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं लेकिन हमारी रेलवे की कैंटीन वगैरह जो हैं, किसी एक आदमी के कहने पर... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are not discussing all subjects under the railways now. We are only discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

श्री न० प्र० यादव : मुझे आपने समय दिया है, इस सेशन में बोलने का मुझे यह पहला ही मौका मिला है, इस लिये जो कुछ कहना है, आज ही कहूंगा।

नरकटियागंज से दरभंगा होते हुए पहलेजाघाट तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी होनी चाहिये। जितना समय दिल्ली से पटना जाने में लगता है उतना ही समय वहां पर करीब 100 मील की दूरी को तय करने में लगता है, पटना से नरकटियागंज वाया पहलेजाघाट जाने में करीब करीब 16 घंटे लगते हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जितना जल्द हो सके नरकटियागंज से पहलेजाघाट वाया दरभंगा एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी होनी चाहिए।

मोतिहारी से मुजफ्फरपुर होते हुए आपने एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी दी है। लेकिन उधर उत्तरी बिहार में खास कर सीतामढ़ी, दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर के जो भाई हैं, उन के ऊपर आपने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। इस लिये निवेदन है नरकटियागंज से दरभंगा समस्तीपुर होते हुए पहलेजाघाट तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी होनी चाहिए।

सीतामढ़ी रेलवे स्टेशन पर चार महीने पहले एक आदमी रेलवे लाइन पार कर रहा था लेकिन उन का पैर कट गया। वहां पर कोई ओवर-ब्रिज नहीं है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जल्द से जल्द एक ओवर-ब्रिज बनाया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a general debate on railways. The hon. Member may resume his seat. Shri Kiruttinan. I have already been very lenient to the Hon. Member because he said that he was speaking for the first time during this session. Now, he should resume his seat.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Roh-tak) : Please give him one minute to conclude.

श्री न० प्र० यादव : सभापति जी, मुझे तीन मिनट और दे दीजिये। ये लोग कुछ नहीं करते हैं, इस लिये इन को सुनाने तो दीजिये।

संसद सदस्यों की ओर से कोई भी कम्प्लेंट इन के पास जाती है, उसके लिये एक खास दफ्तर होना चाहिये। आज जो व्यवस्था है, उस में यदि हम कोई कम्प्लेंट भेजते हैं तो क्लर्क की तरफ से उत्तर आ जाता है कि आपका पत्र मिला, आगे से आपको कोई प्रसूविधा नहीं होगी हम इस पर विचार करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि एम० पी० ज० की तरफ से जो भी पत्र जाये, वह डायरेक्ट मंत्री महोदय के पास जाये और जितना जल्दी हो सके उस कम्प्लेंट को सुधारने के लिये काम किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं अपने मंत्री जी का ध्यान पहलेजाघाट पर जो स्टीमर है, उस की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस स्टीमर में जो रेलवे कैंटीन है, उस में मक्खन के बदले डालडा लगा कर टोस्ट दिये जाते हैं। कितनी बार इन लोगों को कहा गया है, लेकिन इन के जो अधिकारी हैं, वे वहाँ मिले हुए हैं और अभी तक इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

मुजफ्फरपुर में जो कैंटीन है, उस को गोरखपुर वाले चला रहे हैं। वहाँ उत्तम खाना नहीं दिया जाता है और घी के बदले डालडा डालते हैं। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

आपने जो समय दिया है, उस के लिये आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जो भी बातें मैंने यहाँ पर रखी हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन में जल्द से जल्द सुधार किया जाये।

***SHRI T. KIRUTTINAN (Siva Ganja) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways has presented before this House today the Supplementary Demands for Grants and I am very happy that I have been given an opportunity to speak on them.

There is a saying in English that men may come and men may go but I will go on for ever. Similarly, Ministers may come and Ministers may go, but it will be the civil services which will rule. The Ministers of Railways change frequently, but the Railway Administration continues to function unchanged. Whatever assurances have been given by the former Ministers to this House, the Minister in office and the Administration should implement them; that is my humble request.

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, many of our demands have not yet been accepted; many of our requests have not yet been acceded to. They remain pending with the Railway Administration. In the Supplementary Demands I do not deny that some amount has been allocated for conducting surveys. But I would have been happier if more money had been allocated for this purpose after considering the demands of Tamil Nadu. The demand of Tamil Nadu for connecting Tirunelveli and Kanya Kumari by a railway line has

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

[Shri T. Kiruttinan]

been with the Railway Administration for many years now and it has not yet been looked into. At the time of Nagercoil elections last year, an order was issued for conducting a survey. I am sorry to say that that order has remained on paper only. From time to time Administration says that survey is being conducted; but in no tangible progress has yet been made. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister and I hope that he will take steps to implement this project immediately.

The Tuticorin harbour project is being implemented at a fast pace. If this project is to become profitable in its working the Central Government in the Ministry of Transport and in the Ministry of Railways should extend their wholehearted cooperation. At present Tuticorin is connected by only one railway line. Trivandrum and Tuticorin should be connected by a railway line via Kanya Kumari at an early date. I request the hon. Deputy Minister to take steps for finalising a scheme in this regard. There should also be another scheme drawn up for connecting Tuticorin and Ramanathapuram.

In Tanjore district there is a railway line up to Aranthangi. Adjacent to this area is my constituency in Ramanathapuram district. There are two other full-fledged Taluk; Mudukalathur and Thiruvadani, in which the people have not yet seen the railway line. Aranthangi should be connected with Thondi by a railway line and then extended upto Manamadurai which should be further connected with Tuticorin.

Though it may not be relevant for me to raise some issues here, I would like to refer to one or two important issues. The hon. Member, Shri Saigal, who preceded me referred to the propo-

sal of the Railway Board to reduce the number of commercial clerks on the ground that the income of the railways has declined. I humbly request that this proposal should be dropped immediately. At the time when the Railway Board is taking many steps to augment its income it would not be right and proper to reduce the number of commercial clerks.

In the Southern Railway and also in the South-Central Railway two years ago the Firemen started a struggle for better conditions of work, and in consequence, many of them were removed and suspended from service. We met the former State Minister of Railways, Shri Parimal Ghosh, in this regard and pleaded with him that they should be reinstated. He was good enough to assure that they would be reinstated at an early date. I am sorry to say that neither they have been taken back into service nor their demands have been met. I would request the hon. Deputy Minister to take immediate steps in the matter of reinstating those Firemen.

Only two days before, in Madurai, some Drivers have been promoted. I would like to point out that some of them were unfit for any such promotion and had committed serious offences. Consequently, Drivers with long years of service to their credit and much senior to them have suffered. I brought this anomaly to the notice of the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri P. Govinda Menon only yesterday. I take this opportunity to reiterate that justice should be done to these deserving people.

I conclude my speech by thanking you for the opportunity given to me to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

I would first like to bring to the notice of the Minister Demand No. 2. Demand No. 2 pertains to "Surveys." The survey on the line between Krishnagar and Swarupganj Ghat has been made many times, it has been gone into and looked into for many years. There has been this light railway there which we are told is not commercially very profitable, but it has been said over and over again that if it is made into a broad gauge Section, it will be profitable. I hope, that hon. Minister will go into this question. A committee has also met over this, I do not know what their recommendation is ; we have not been told anything about it. I hope, the line from Krishnagar to Swarupganj Ghat will be made into a broad gauge section. Then, the traffic will be justified. Just across the river is Nabadwip; lakhs of people go many times during the year for pilgrimage, and I am sure that once the line is made into a broad gauge line, it will justify its existence.

Demand No. 15 deals with appropriation of a certain sum to enable diesel engines and other coaches to be made. If this Demand is going to be granted—and we are here to support this Demand—I would make this request. Every time we ask for an accelerated train from Nabadwip to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Nabadwip we are told, 'Let there be diesel engines and it will be done'. I hope that some of these diesel engines that are going to be manufactured now with the extra appropriation of funds will be used on this line, so that people can go from Nabadwip to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Nabadwip within a reasonable time. In fact, there are many passengers who go and come back daily.

Thirdly, I would like to put this point to the hon. Minister. My hon. friend on the Opposite has also remarked that there are Maistries in the railway staff who are really very efficient. There is the supervisory staff and there is also the cadre of Maistries. I have talked to these maistries and they have told me that they want to go into a higher cadre. Maistries do the supervisory work and they are the people who bring to function and create the various complicated designs that are put to them on paper. They really deserve this promotion. They have represented their case. They had come to the Minister of State and he had given them a patient hearing. There has been a lot of correspondence. I do not know what is the result. I hope that they will get the promotion.

I would also like to say that the return ticket system should be re-introduced.

Lastly I would like to put to the Minister that the food available near the Third Class Compartment should be made available to the Third Class passengers. We have given suggestions in the Committee. We are told that this is being done, but when we go near the Third Class Compartments, we see that there is an obsolete ricket and that the poor Third Class passengers cannot get food in *thalis* and there are not enough bearers to serve them. I hope, the Minister will look into this and see that the Third Class passengers get food. If a Third Class passenger cannot get sleeping accommodation from Howrah to Delhi and Delhi to Howrah, let him at least be served with some food.

About food, I have one thing to say in favour of the Ministry and that is, it is written on the menu that the food is cooked in Dalda. But there is one

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

thing that I want to point out is that if anybody wishes to have the food cooked in ghee and is prepared to pay the extra for it, he should be in a position to order and get it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Nath Pai may move his Cut Motion.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I beg to move :

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of miscellaneous expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to provide funds for the construction of a railway line from Bombay to Mangalore with a view to foster economic development of west coast region (54)].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने मूव कर दिया है। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि हमारे गुरु श्री नाथ पाई को ज्यादा समय दिया जाये। मैं तो दो मिनट में ही खत्म करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगारया) : एस० एस० पी० से कोई नहीं बोला है।

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : वी० के० डी० से भी कोई नहीं बोला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are many other Groups whose spokesmen have yet to speak. The Swatantra has not spoken, the CPM has not spoken, the PSP has not spoken; it is not that only the SSP has not spoken. Some hon. members expressed their desire to be accommodated, today because there are some special difficulties for them in being present tomorrow. I hope, in such a debate, the members will not object to this. That is why I called Mr. Yashpal Singh.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या हमको कल बोलना है ? आप इस पर समय बढ़ाइये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Tomorrow he will definitely get the time. There is enough time left. Two hours are allotted for this. There is enough time for Mr. Kameshwar Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : देहरादून जिला इस देश का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जिला है। वह एक वार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट है—चाहे उसको आखिरी समझ लें या पहला समझ लें। उस स्टेशन को इस तरह से इग्नोर करना उचित नहीं है एक दिन एक गुडस ट्रेन सीधे स्टेशन मास्टर के कमरे में घुस गई जिससे तमाम नुकसान हुआ। मैं ने उसके ऊपर कालिंग अट्रैन्शन भी दिया लेकिन रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कोई बयान नहीं दिया। दूसरी बात यह है कि उस जगह पर सारे देश की ताकत लगी हुई है। फीज में लड़ने वाले 50 फीसदी जवान उस हिल एरिया से आते हैं लेकिन उस एरिया को नेग्लेक्ट किया गया। देहरादून से विकास नगर जाने वाली लाइन की चर्चा 12 साल से चल रही है। देहरादून से चुहुड़पुर लाइन की चर्चा का 12 सालों से जोर है लेकिन आज तक मिट्टी भी नहीं पड़ी है और न रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कोई तारीख ही दी है जबकि वह काम शुरू होगा। मेरी दखास्त है कि और सब कामों को रोक कर विकास नगर को जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन और देहरादून से चुहुड़पुर जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन, जिसके लिए आपने वायदा किया है, उसको फौरन शुरू कीजिए और एक साल के अन्दर उसको कम्प्लीट कीजिए।

• एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आज के जमाने में नैरोगेज का कोई महत्व नहीं है। दुनिया स्प्युटनिकस में उड़ रही है लेकिन हमारे यहां नैरोगेज की रेलगाड़ी दस मील प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार से चलती है। सहारनपुर से शहादरा 105 मील का सफर है जिसको कवर करने में 10 घंटे लगते हैं। मैं 6 मील फी घंटा की रफ्तार से पैदल चलता हूँ और जब मैं अपने घोड़े पर चलता हूँ तो 22 मील की रफ्तार से चलता हूँ। लेकिन जिस रेलवे के

ऊपर आप करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं वह 9 मील या 10 मील की रफ्तार से चलती है। इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त है कि नैरोगेज को समाप्त करके ब्राड गेज को रखा जाये। शामली, जलालाबाद, शड़ौत और वागतप की जनता के जीवन और समय के साथ क्यों खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। उस प्राइवेट कन्सर्न को नेशनलाइज करके आप समाप्त कर दीजिए। जब बैंक नेशनलाइज हो चुकी हैं, जमीनें नेशनलाइज हो चुकी हैं तब फिर एस० एस० लाइट रेलवेज को क्यों न नेशनलाइज किया जाये। उसको खत्म करके आप वहां ब्राड गेज कायम कीजिए।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हमारे यहां एक भी मैनड क्रासिंग नहीं है, सभी अनमैन्ड क्रासिंग हैं। श्री गयूर अली खां के एम० पी० के चुनाव में हमारे तीन आदमी इसलिए कट गए क्योंकि अनमैन्ड क्रासिंग थी। लेकिन इस बात को कोई भी सुनने वाला नहीं है। रेलवे मंत्रालय करोड़ों रुपया इक्कट्ठा करता है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 18 हजार अनमैन्ड क्रासिंग हैं जहां पर कोई भी आदमी नहीं रहता है।

इसके अलावा एक जो हमारी रेलवे लाइन ग्वालियर से भिंड तक है वह नैरो-गेज है उसको ब्राड गेज किया जाये और-उसको इटावा से मिलाया जाये। आज के जमाने में कोई कारण नहीं है कि जो रेलवे 15-15 मील से चल रही है उनको रखा जाये।

एक बात मैं टिकट चेकर्स के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको रनिंग स्टाफ में लिया जाये। जब वे ड्राइवर के साथ चलते हैं, गाड़ के साथ चलते हैं तो फिर उनको रनिंग स्टाफ में क्यों नहीं लिया जाता है? चतुर्वेदी साहब करोड़ों रुपया मांगें, हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। वे दिनरात निष्काम सेवा करते हैं लेकिन यह क्या मतलब हुआ कि छोटे से कर्मचारी को रोका जाये कि वह डायरेक्ट एप्रोच नहीं कर सकता है। जिस अफसर की शिकायत करने वह आता है वह अफसर उस को तंग कर रहा है, वह उस के

हकूक को छीनने के लिये उस को तंग कर रहा है, वह कैसे उस को इजाजत देगा कि वह रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन से जा कर मिले, वह श्री चतुर्वेदी के पास जाये या रेलवे मिनिस्टर के पास जा कर मिले? डाइरेक्ट एप्रोच न होने का कानून अंग्रेज का बनाया हुआ है, आज हिन्दुस्तान आजाद है। हर एक को हक होना चाहिये कि वह अपने बड़े अफसर के पास जा कर सीधे बात कर सके।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। आज कल जो ओवर-टाइम अलाउंस है उस को बन्द किया जाये। जो ड्राइवर गाड़ी को लेट लाता है उस को स्पेशल टी० ए० दिया जाता है बजाय इस के जो, आज ऐसा करे उस के ऊपर जुर्माना होना चाहिये उस के करेक्टर रोल में बड एंट्री होनी चाहिये। आज बिल्कुल इस का उल्टा किया जाता है। आज जो जितनी लेट गाड़ी लाता है उतना ही ज्यादा भत्ता उस को दिया जाता है। यह हमारी डिसिप्लिन के खिलाफ है और हमारी कोम की तरक्की के खिलाफ है। जिस तरह में जापान में कोइ ट्रेन 155 मील फी घंटे की रफ्तार से नहीं चलती है उमी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में यह कानून बनाया जाय कि गाड़ी धीमी रफ्तार में न चले, तेज चला करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue this discussion tomorrow.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1969."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members

[Mr. Chairman]

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 423)

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I introduce the Bill.

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of Sections 13 and 27)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 256)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Preamble and article 1, etc.)

SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI (Unnao) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI : I introduce the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of Section 17A)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I introduce the Bill.

15·34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164 by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we may take up the Bills for consideration and passing. First is further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

The hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : The object of this Bill as stated in its Objects and Reasons is :

“Whereas it is expedient to ensure that the persons who have not been elected by the people in elections do not occupy the important positions which empower them to frame and work out the policy of the Government it is felt essential to amend the Constitution in this respect”.

The main object of moving this Amendment Bill is to ensure that all the members of the Cabinet may be members elected by elections held directly. While considering this important aspect of the issue, we have also to consider that it is not only our country where we have got democracy. There are many other countries also who have got similar provisions in their constitution and they have got an established convention and practice that at the time of the formation of the

Government and constitution of the Cabinet, people could be included in the Cabinet even if they are not members of either House. There is no legal fetter upon the Crown's prerogative in the matter of selection of Ministers so far as U.K. is concerned. In the U.K. there is no rule of law that a Minister at the very time of his appointment must be a Member of Parliament nor is there any definite time limit ; within which he has to become a member. The practice and convention in U.K. is that if a person is included in the Cabinet who is not a member of either the House of Commons or the House of Lords, in such cases either a seat is provided for him by persuading some of the members of the House of Commons to vacate a seat for him so that in a by-election he could be elected or the Minister may otherwise be created a peer and given a seat in the House of Lords.

Similarly, in Australia, Sec. 64 of the Australian Constitution says that no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than 3 months unless he is or becomes a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives. In Australia also in their Constitution they have got a similar provision that at the time of the constitution of the Cabinet a person may be included in the Cabinet but he has to get himself elected within 3 months instead of six months, either as a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives. Exactly similar provision exists in the South African Constitution.

As I have submitted, not only in our country but in the constitution of all the countries, particularly, the Commonwealth countries, similar provision exists. In Ceylon a similar provision exists in sec. 49(2) of the Order-in-Council which says that a Minister who for any period of four consecutive

[Shri M. Yunus Saleem]

months shall not be a member of either Chamber, shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister. In Ceylon also a person who is not a member of the House can be taken as a Member of the Cabinet.

In Burma, in Sec. 116 of the Burmese Constitution, a provision exists similar to ours. Clause 5 of Article 75 has been taken from Sec. 10(2) of the Government of India Act of 1935 on the basis of an analogous provision. This provision enables an eminent man from outside the Parliament to be appointed to the Cabinet, and six month's time is given him to enable him to get himself elected by the people from any constituency.

15.39 hrs.

[SHRI PARKASH VIR SHASTRI *in the Chair*]

So the House would realise that at the time of the formation of the Government, occasions may arise when for a particular Cabinet assignment efficient persons are not available in Party or some technical persons having special knowledge on some subjects are required to be included in the Cabinet and they may not like to contest elections or it may not be possible for them to do so. A seat may be provided for such a person in the Rajya Sabha within six months as prescribed in art. 75.

It will be recalled that one of the recommendations of the Committee on Defections was for barring appointment as Prime Minister/Chief Minister a person who was not a member of the Lower House. This was discussed by the Cabinet. It has been decided to introduce a Bill to this effect shortly.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Convention is enough—no need for a Bill.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : It has been said that while there need not be a bar to appointment of a person as Prime Minister or Chief Minister if he does not belong to the Lower House, it should be laid down that he may continue as such, but at the end of six months, this person who is a member of the Upper House should get himself/herself elected to the Lower House. If not, he or she will have to resign. This is the substance of the Bill proposed to be introduced.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : If he is not a member of either House ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The leader of the Party chosen to form the Government will have to be a member of either House; he or she is chosen from the members of a party which has got the majority.

Suppose the leader elected is a member of the Upper House, then he or she will have to get elected to the Lower House within six months. It will thus be seen that the amendment proposed by Shri Gupta in so far as it relates to the Prime Minister and Chief Minister has been accepted in the legislation proposed to be introduced.

As I submitted, there may be many Cabinet assignments which require persons proficient in specialised fields who may not always be members of the Lower House. If their services are considered necessary for this purpose, there should not be any constitutional bar to their inclusion in the Cabinet.

SHRI SRINIVAS MISRA : (Cuttack) : Then he can take his Secretary in the Cabinet.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I do not like this running commentary. I do not invite it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He is not inviting, but I am making it. Let him not lose his temper and get angry.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am not angry. But this practice of running commentary should be discouraged.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Let him say it with a smile.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : If the interruption is with a smile, the reply also will be with a smile.

As regards the other members of the Cabinet either at the Centre or in the States, there may be difficulties which may not be possible to overcome at the time of formation of the Government, if the hon. member's suggestion is accepted.

So, I oppose the Bill and should request him to withdraw it in view of the statement I have made.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरे विधेयक की स्पिरिट का स्वागत किया है, स्वीकार किया है। वह सचमुच बधाई के पात्र हैं कि उन्होंने इस बात को मान लिया है कि किसी भी देश का मुख्य मंत्री या इस संसद् का प्रधान मंत्री निचले सदन का सदस्य होगा, सीधा जनता से चुना हुआ व्यक्ति होगा। यह एक अच्छी परम्परा है।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि आस्ट्रेलिया की पार्लियामेंट में, अफ्रीका के देशों की पार्लियामेंट में यू० के० की पार्लियामेंट में यह परम्परा है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे वह किसी भी सदन का मंत्री हो प्रधान मंत्री या मंत्री बन सकता है। यह ठीक बात है। लेकिन विभिन्न देशों की परम्पराएँ अलग अलग होती हैं। हर एक देश ने प्रजातंत्र को अपने ही ढंग से अपनाया है। मेरे बिल का उद्देश्य यह था कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अगर किसी भी सदन का सदस्य नहीं है तो वह छः

महीने तक तो मंत्री बना रह सकता है लेकिन छः महीने के बाद उसको अगर मंत्री रहना है तो वह केवल लोभर हाउस का सदस्य बने, अगर हाउस के सदस्य को मंत्री नहीं बनना चाहिये। यह एक सिद्धांत की बात मैंने कही थी। इंग्लैंड की इसके विपरीत परम्परा होगी, दूसरे देशों की होगी लेकिन हमें अपने देश के बीस सालों के अनुभव को देखना चाहिए। हमारे देश का प्रजातंत्र दूसरे देशों से अलग है। इंग्लैंड में जो परम्पराएँ वहाँ के मंत्रियों ने या प्रधान मंत्रियों ने या दूसरों ने डाली हैं, क्या वे हमारे देश में डाली गई हैं? मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि हमारे देश में एक राज्य में एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया जिसको केवल दो दिन मुख्य मंत्री रहना था और इसलिये बनाया गया कि किसी दूसरे आदमी को नामिनेट करना था.....

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (माधोपुर) : उसकी जरूरत थी।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मंडल साहब भी यहाँ हैं।

क्या ब्रिटेन के अन्दर पिछले सौ बड़ सौ सालों में किसी आदमी को केवल दो दिन के लिए मुख्य-मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री बनाया गया है ताकि वह किसी दूसरे आदमी को नामिनेट करे प्रधान मंत्री पद के लिए जो कि किसी भी सदन का सदस्य नहीं है? किसी भी प्रजातन्त्री देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

यू० के० में प्रजातंत्र की परम्पराएँ बहुत गहरी हैं। क्या आपने कहीं ऐसा देखा है कि किसी भी चुनाव में प्रधान मंत्री सरकारी कोष से लाखों रुपया खर्च करे पार्टी के कामों के लिए जैसा हमारे देश में होता है? हमारे देश में प्रधान मंत्री ने केवल बिहार में बारह लाख सरकारी कोष का खर्च किया लेकिन उनकी पार्टी ने एक पैसे भी नहीं चुकाया। इस तरह से लोगों का पैसे वेस्ट हुआ।

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The allegation is incorrect.

श्री कांवर लाल गुप्त: क्या आपने किसी अन्य देश में यह देखा है कि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के भ्रवसर पर प्रधान मंत्री का एक महीने का टेलीफोन का बिल तीन हजार रुपये हो ? क्या आपने किसी और देश में देखा है कि सरकारी पैसे और सरकारी ताकत का नाजायज इस्तेमाल पार्टी के लिए होता हो ? यह न तो इंग्लैंड में होता है और न किसी दूसरे प्रजातंत्र में होता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां यह सब कुछ हो रहा है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हो सकता है कि किसी एक्सपर्ट की जरूरत पड़े और वह एक्सपर्ट चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां केन्द्र में ऐसे कितने एक्सपर्ट मंत्रि-मंडल में लिये गये हैं, जो लोअर हाउस के सदस्य नहीं हैं, जो एक्सपर्ट के नाते मंत्री बनाए गए हैं या जिन्हें कोई एक्सपर्ट का महकमा दिया गया है। एक तो श्री के० के० शाह केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्री हैं, जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं। आखिर वह किस विषय के एक्सपर्ट हैं ? उनके पास हैलथ और बक्स एंड हाउसिंग का महकमा है। न तो वह डाक्टर हैं और न ही वह कोई इंजीनियर रहे हैं। वह किस विषय के एक्सपर्ट हैं ?—वह जिस विषय के एक्सपर्ट हैं, वह आप मुझसे न पूछिये।

श्री हाथी भी एक ऐसे मंत्री थे, जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं। चूँकि उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया है, इसलिए मैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। डा० त्रिगुण सेन पहले वाइस-चांसलर थे और उनको एजुकेशन का महकमा दिया गया, यह बात तो समझ में आती है। लेकिन बाद में उनसे वह महकमा लेकर पेट्रोलियम का विभाग दे दिया गया। क्या उनको पेट्रोलियम के बारे में कोई अनुभव है ?

इस बिल को लाने में मेरा यही उद्देश्य था कि एक्सपर्ट के नाम से कैबिनेट में जो बैंकडोर एन्ट्री की जाती है, वह बन्द हो। किस व्यक्ति को मंत्री बनाया जाना चाहिये ?—उसी को, जिस का हाथ जनता की नज़र पर है, जो इस बात को पहचान ले

कि जनता क्या चाहती है, उस की भावनायें क्या हैं, उसका हित किस बात में है। वही व्यक्ति जनता का मार्ग-दर्शन करने वाला, नीतियां निर्धारित करने वाला और आज्ञा करने वाला होना चाहिये। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि जो व्यक्ति किसी मुख्य मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री का फ़ेवरिट हो, उस को मंत्री बना दिया जाता है। यह तो बर्टरिंग का जमाना है। जो प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री की ज्यादा बर्टरिंग करे, जो ज्यादा मक्खन लगाये, वह मंत्री बना दिया जाता है। इस तरह के लोगों को मंत्री बनने से रोकने के लिये, कैबिनेट में बैंकडोर एन्ट्री रोकने के लिए, केवल जनता के सीधे चुने हुए नुमायन्दे ही मंत्री बनें, इसकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए मैं ने यह बिल सदन के सामने रखा था। पिछले बीस साल में हमने देश की जो हालत देखी है और हमारा जो अनुभव रहा है, उसको देखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि केवल जनता के चुने हुए व्यक्ति, केवल निचले हाउस के सदस्य, ही मंत्री बनने चाहिए।

मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे बिल का समर्थन केवल मेरी पार्टी ने ही नहीं, बल्कि कांग्रेस, प्रजा समाजवादी दल और संयुक्त समाजवादी दल के सदस्यों ने भी किया है—सदन के सब सेक्शनज़ ने उसका समर्थन किया है। सरकार ने मेरे बिल का सिद्धांत मान लिया है। सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि हम प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री के लिए इस सिद्धांत को मानते हैं। लेकिन अगर वह प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री के लिए इस सिद्धांत को मानती है, तो वह अन्य मंत्रियों के लिए इनको क्यों नहीं मानती है ? इसके पक्ष में उसके पास कोई तर्क नहीं है। अगर प्रजातंत्र और जनता की यह मांग है कि जनता से सीधे चुना हुआ, निचले हाउस का सदस्य, ही प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री बनना चाहिये, तो यह भी जनता के हित में है कि हर एक मंत्री भी सीधे जनता द्वारा चुना हुआ होना चाहिए। आखिर प्रजातंत्र में अकेला प्रधान मंत्री ही तो कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकता है, बल्कि सामूहिक रूप से मंत्रि-मंडल द्वारा निर्णय

लिये जाते हैं। इसलिए अच्छा हो कि सब मंत्री सीधे जनता द्वारा चुने हुए हों।

मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह शुरुआत की है। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। चूंकि यह शुरुआत हो गई है और यह एक बेलकम स्टेप है, इसलिए मैं सदन से अपना यह विधेयक वापस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आज नहीं, तो कल या परसों सरकार इस सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लेगी कि सभी मंत्री सीधे जनता द्वारा चुने हुए होने चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य को विधेयक वापस लेने की सदन की अनुमति है ?

कई माननीय सदस्य : जी, हाँ।

The Bill was by leave, withdrawn.

15.55 hrs.

Enlargement of the Appellate (Criminal) Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Bill

SHRI A. N. MULLA (Lucknow) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters, as reported by Select Committee, be taken into consideration.”

The Bill that I have the honour to present before this House relates to the enlargement of the appellate (criminal) jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This Bill came before this House some time back and was then referred to the Select Committee. The Select Committee held its meetings and also examined a lawyer, an outstanding lawyer on the criminal side, and after recording that evidence it un-animously came to the conclusion that the basic principle contained in this Bill should be accepted and this Bill should be placed before the House for its consideration. I am very grateful

to the Members of this House who were functioning as Members of the Select Committee for their support to this Bill. I find from the amendments tabled by the Treasury Benches that they feel that the entire contents of the Bill should not be accepted, but a modification should be made in the scope of the provisions of this Bill. If that had been acceptable to me, I would have accepted it, but I feel that the limitations which the amendment wants to propose would necessarily take away the right of a fair trial of the citizen to a large extent, a right which must be enjoyed by everybody in this country.

I place this Bill before you on three considerations. Firstly, what is the purpose and objective of this Bill ? The second point would be : is the purpose and objective desirable and equitable ? The third point would be : are there any valid considerations that although this purpose is desirable and equitable, yet we should desist from giving this scope and right which is embodied in this Bill to the citizen ?

So far as the purpose of the Bill is concerned, I think all the Members in this House will agree with me that the right of liberty, and a fair trial to safeguard it is one of the most cherished possessions which a citizen have in any democratic set-up. Actually it is an absolute necessity in the concept of a democratic State. If this concept is not accepted, then it goes against the very role of the judiciary as envisaged by the ‘Rule of Law’ in a democratic set-up.

After a person is prosecuted for any offence, the protection of his liberty extends to the extent that he should have a fair trial. If he does not get a fair trial, obviously his liberty is not protected in the manner as it

[Shri A.N. Mulla]

should be protected. And the reason why this Bill is being placed before this House is that under the existing law of the country, this right of getting a fair trial is not protected by the existing laws.

16 hrs.

I will now illustrate what I mean by drawing the attention of the House to certain provisions of the existing law. Under the existing law, when a man is tried by a court, the court can either acquit him or convict him. In the event of his conviction, he is given the right of appeal in certain cases though not in every case, for example. Where the matter is of an extremely trivial nature or where the penalty imposed is supposed to be trivial, then the right of appeal does not exist, though he can seek a revision of that order by going before the revisionary court. But so far as the case of acquittal is concerned, in the old law, when we were governed by a foreign power, there was a very restricted right of appeal given to the prosecution to go against an order of acquittal. Under the foreign rule, the number of appeals filed against acquittals were negligible: hardly any appeals were filed and it was only after we became independent that we changed the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and gave a much wider scope not only to the State to go in appeal against an order of acquittal but also to the complainant that he could also go in appeal against these orders of acquittal. We not only gave this right to the State and the complainant to go in appeal against an order of acquittal, but we also provided that they must be heard before the petition presented by them before the court could be dismissed. How have we treated an accused person against whom an order of conviction is registered for the first time by the appellate

court by whom the earlier order of acquittal has been set aside? We have debarred him from having any right of appeal against that order of conviction. So, obviously, is heavily loaded against the convicted citizen in favour of the State and in favour of the complainant. And it is to remove this imbalance and to protect the citizen in order to safeguard his liberty against wrong convictions that this Bill is placed before this House.

Under the present law, where the high court sets aside the order of acquittal, the high court can impose a sentence of death and a lesser sentence also. Under our Constitution we have provided that if the high court imposes a sentence of death, then under those circumstances a right of appeal is given to the aggrieved citizen. But in those cases, where any other sentence, apart from death, is inflicted by the high court on hearing an appeal, then there is no provision for any appeal being forwarded by him to the Supreme Court. In other words, in that case, the only remedy left to an aggrieved person is to go to the Supreme Court under the provisions of articles 134 and 136 of the Constitution of India, and I am not very happy to say that so far as the criminal appeals are concerned, these articles have proved absolutely things of straw and have not been able to protect his rights at all.

The courts, in the way they have interpreted the provisions of articles 134 and 136, have offered hardly any protection to the aggrieved citizen and they have almost summarily dismissed all the petitions that are presented under these articles. I am not overstating the facts that if 100 appeals are presented, then perhaps there would be five lucky individuals whose appeals might be admitted and the normal result in 95 appeals would be

that they would be summarily dismissed on the very first presentation in the Supreme Court. Article 134 (1) (c) is a dead-letter. There is perhaps not even one case in a hundred in which the high court under article 134 (1) (c) grants an accused person a right to go before the Supreme Court and file an appeal and issue the necessary certificate. Therefore the ground for a citizen is extremely restricted. His right to have a fair trial was completely restricted by the amendments made in the Criminal Procedure Code.

I should here like to place before you what is the law in certain other democratic countries from whom we have imbibed the principles on which we have based our law. The Supreme Court follows the precedents of the Privy Council when it says that we are not a court of criminal appeal. It has accepted that principle and for that reason it summarily dismisses appeals and it comes to the conclusion that the high court is the final court on facts and the Supreme Court is only concerned with the application of law and not concerned with the facts; not even whether on facts a proper assessment has been made or not. In the first place it seems very strange to me that any court, whether it be the highest court or any other court, should take up this position that it is not a court of justice and it is merely a court of law. For, after all, this position, whether the facts are properly assessed or not, we will not reassess them, indicates that the highest court in this country thinks that justice can be divorced from law and we are only the custodians of law and we are not custodians of justice. It is very difficult for me to accept this position.

Apart from that, there is another aspect. When the United Kingdom

developed this convention, it was based on two very important conditions which exist in their administration of criminal justice and which do not exist in our country. In the United Kingdom, there is a jury trial. In the United Kingdom the facts are assessed by a jury first, and it is your peers who come to the conclusion whether the evidence led in the case proves the case against you or not. And you can well understand that the assessment by your peers would be quite different from the assessment of evidence by a judge who would reach his conclusions by certain interpretations of the statute alone. I think in criminal cases, one of the main grievances of the citizen is that evidence is fabricated by the investigating agency. Now, the peers are in a far better position to understand when such a claim is made by a citizen as to which part of the evidence can be accepted to be fabricated or not, or which part of the evidence can be relied upon. The judges are, if I may be excused for saying so, rather, isolated from the people in this matter. They do not understand the difficulties of the citizens of this country.

They do not understand all the hardships they have to face when they are dealt with by the investigating agency or district authorities or other people who yield power. They have their own rigid, wooden notions of assessing whether a doubt is created or not and they act on those beliefs. In the UK, when the facts are assessed by a jury, that by itself safeguards the interests of an accused that at least in many cases the evidence would not be lightly accepted against him.

The other very important fact ignored in our country is this. In U.K. there is no right of appeal against an order of acquittal. We have forgotten both these facts that in U.K. there is

[Shri A. N. Mulla]

a Jury trial and there is also no right of appeal against an order of acquittal and we have blindly followed the principles laid down by the Privy Council in criminal cases that we will not have the Supreme Court interfere in criminal matters so far as facts are concerned.

I would say that the demand in the Bill I have presented before the House is a very just demand. As there is no dispute so far as the nature of the demand is concerned in any section of the House, I think it is not necessary for me to dilate on this point. I come to the other point whether this demand is desirable and equitable or not. Obviously where a person is convicted, it is the basic concept of any fair trial that one court can make an error. Therefore, in order to fortify the decision of the first court, there is a provision of an appeal almost in every civilized country where the rule of law prevails. In other words it has not been entrusted to one court alone to give the final answer to the question whether the man is guilty or not. That order has to be tested by a higher court and only when the higher court also agrees with the lower court it can be said that reasonably the guilt is proved against an accused person. In these cases in which the accused has been acquitted by a lower court, but convicted by the High Court, he is denied the right of appeal. Obviously one does not go in appeal against an order which is in one's own favour. One goes in appeal only against an order which is against one. Therefore, when you have denied the right of appeal after the setting aside of the order of acquittal by a High Court you have taken away the right of appeal from an accused person. Therefore, you have violated the basic principle of safeguarding the interests of the citizens of the

country so far as their liberty is concerned, by depriving them of the right of appeal. On principle, he must be given a right to go to a higher court for testing the decision of the lower court against him. That is why I think this is not only desirable but you would be denying the fundamental right of a person to have a fair trial if you do not give him the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

There is another aspect. In this country, the sentences which are given by the High Court by two judges only. The two judges review the evidence placed before the lower court and they have certain ways of assessing the evidence. I may tell the House, I am a little alarmed at the way we are laying down certain principles as to how evidence should be assessed. Earlier, there was a principle prevalent in criminal cases that if a witness was false on a material point, his evidence became suspect and it became very difficult to rely on the other parts of his statement. But from that position, we have now come down to this that a witness may speak falsehoods on any number of points, but the court in their discretion of what they call distinguishing the grain from the chaff, may disbelieve a witness on ten points, but on one point they may believe him. This is the approach to the evidence of a witness in this country. Seeing the level to which we have gone in assessing evidence, I am extremely doubtful whether we are upholding the liberty of the citizen or whether we are almost cooperating with the investigating agency. Knowing the investigating agency of this country, as well as I do, I think it is a great menace to the liberty of a citizen if we permit the judges to apply this sort of criterion for going on distinguishing the grain from the

chaff to such an extent. I can understand that no witness can be wholly truthful. Occasionally through a mistake or mistaken belief, through wrong memory, he makes slips but, where on important points there are falsehoods clearly visible in his statement, it is very difficult to say that for some reason he may be speaking a falsehood on that point, but on the rest of his evidence, we can believe him. When this is the nature of the assessment of evidence in this country, I think it is very desirable and equitable that this right should be given to an accused person to go in appeal.

I come to the last point: Are there any valid considerations that we should not give this right to an accused person? I have analysed all the reports and opinions that were submitted to the Select Committee and I find that those objections can be classified under four heads. The first objection is that the status of the High Courts is likely to be lowered, if we permit an appeal to be heard by the Supreme Court. I was surprised to find that no less a body than the Law Commission has said in its report:

“Although the exercise of the jurisdiction under article 136 of the Constitution by the Supreme Court in criminal matters sometimes serves to present justice, yet, the court might be chary of granting special leave in such matters, as the practice of granting special leave freely has a tendency to affect the prestige of the High Courts.”

It is extraordinary that the fundamental rights of a citizen, the rights of justice and the rights of observance of the rule of law are given a secondary place and the status of High Courts

and their prestige is supposed to be a more important thing. We are making too many sacrifices for upholding this prestige. We cannot sacrifice the rights of the citizens of this country merely to uphold this prestige.

The second head under which objection is taken is that it will add to the work of the Supreme Court. This is an extraordinary argument. If you compare the rights given to an accused for protecting this liberty and to a citizen for protecting his property, as embodied in articles 133 and 134, you will find that a right has been given to a citizen to go to the Supreme Court in any case where the value of the subject matter of the dispute exceeds Rs. 20,000.

It is extraordinary that if there is a dispute of only about Rs. 20,000 an *ipso facto* right is given to a citizen to agitate the matter in the Supreme Court but if he is given a 10-year or a 20-year sentence, it is not such an infringement of his right that he should be given a right to go to the Supreme Court. I think, we have some very wrong values. We have proceeded on some very wrong values when we framed our Constitution and constitutional rights. In the interests of justice and in the interest of safeguarding these rights it is necessary that we should be safeguarding the interest of an accused person so far as an appeal is concerned.

Now I will give you a summary of what have been the recommendations. Almost all the bar associations have unanimously recommended that these proposals should be accepted. There are quite a few among the associations and also among the Advocate-Generals who have advocated that the scope of this Bill should even be enlarged.

[Shri A. N. Mulla]

Among the Judges who have given their opinion, there is a division. Some Judges are in favour of enlarging the scope and some Judges are in favour of retaining the *status quo* on the plea that the existing provisions of articles 134 and 136 are sufficient to protect the interests of an accused person.

I, as a practitioner, as a citizen and as an ex-Judge, in all the three capacities very strongly feel that articles 134 and 136 are quite inadequate to protect the rights of an accused. Quite an appreciable amount of injustice is being done to the accused persons because there is no other protection except these articles.

So far as the amendment, which would be moved, by the Government of that only in the case imprisonment for life this should be accepted but in the case of imprisonment for 10 years or more this should not be accepted, is concerned, I would only give the figures and data that were supplied by the Government itself to the Select Committee. In eight years there were only 51 cases in which the sentence of 10 years or more but not imprisonment for life was awarded and the order of acquittal was set aside. Can 51 cases, which comes to about 7 or 8 cases a year, be the basis on which the State can come forward and say that this will greatly add to the labours of the Supreme Court? If there had been a larger number, there might have been some substance in this argument. But with this increase of 7 or 8 cases a year there would be no possibility that the work would be so much that the State must insist on this amendment. After all, the State should consider that it should look to the urge of the people and not only to administrative reasons. I go

to the length of saying that the urge and the rights of the people should be the priority and administrative difficulties should be a secondary matter. Actually, the administrative difficulties should be solved in the interests of the people and the interests of the people should not be curbed in the interest of administration. So, I would very humbly request the Deputy Minister of Law who is here that he should ponder over the matter whether this addition of about 8 or 9 cases a year is a matter on the basis of which he should put forward his amendment before the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): And he will withdraw the amendment.

सभापति महोदय : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि अपराधिक मामलों के बारे में उच्च-तम न्यायालय के अपीलीय क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार करने वाले विधेयक पर, प्रवर समिति द्वारा प्रतिवेदित रूप में, विचार किया जाय।”

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Sir, I fully support the Bill of the hon. Member, Shri Mulla. This Bill was sent to the Select Committee and after profound deliberations and discussions was sent back to the House for consideration. I would like to dilate upon certain points which are very relevant to the issue.

Firstly, this Bill has come to remove or efface discrimination which exists between the individual and the State. I amplify my point by saying that if an accused is acquitted by a Court of Sessions, the State has a right to go in revision to the High Court but on conviction by the High Court that individual has no right to go in revision to the Supreme Court. This is clear discrimination which goes against the very provisions of the

Constitution itself. This discrimination between the State and the individual is something fundamentally objectionable and this should go because this is against the very Preamble of the Constitution.

Secondly, the right of defence is guaranteed by the Constitution itself. Every person has a right to defend himself but if the accused is convicted for life or for a lesser sentence he has no right to defend himself in the Supreme Court. He cannot go there. If he is given a life sentence, he cannot defend himself.

Shri Mulla is very correct in his observation that it seems that a man and human liberty are less important than property. For Rs. 20,000 and over one can go right up to the Supreme Court; that right of appeal is made available—first appeal, second appeal, third appeal—but in case of a fundamental right, where the liberty of a citizen is involved, where he is given a life sentence or a rigorous sentence for 2, 5 or 10 years or more, he cannot go to the Supreme Court simply because we have taken the idea from the Privy Council and other courts that the status of the High Courts should not be curtailed or impaired. This ostentatious sort of thing which we borrowed from other courts or judiciaries is not in keeping with the principles which are embodied and enshrined in our Constitution. Ours is a democratic Constitution which guarantees full appreciation of the values which we attach to the individual. The individual has a fundamental right to defend himself and this lacuna, which is very patent on the face of it, should be removed. I feel, the Government should have no hesitation in accepting it.

Another thing is that only in cases which involve complicated questions

of law and the Constitution you can go in revision to the Supreme Court; on facts the Supreme Court will not interfere. This is something extremely fantastic. I fully support Shri Mulla's view that when this is the shape of the law which is prevalent in our country, when an evidence can be partly believed and partly disbelieved, when most of it can be discarded and a part of it can be accepted, when one human being—and Judges are also human beings—will not accept what has been accepted by another human being, it is just possible that what has been discarded by a High Court Judge may be accepted by a Supreme Court Judge or what has been accepted by a High Court Judge may be discarded by a Supreme Court Judge and there is a clear necessity that the Supreme Court should also go into the facts when fundamental questions of liberty are concerned. When you have a case or discussion or probe or scrutiny at the highest level in the Supreme Court on constitutional and legal points, why should it not be available on points of fact? My plea is that on facts also the Supreme Court should be made available to every citizen for getting justice.

The flimsy ground offered against it is that they are very big people, they do not have the time and they will be overwhelmed by work. This is a very flimsy ground and it does not absolutely appeal to reason or sense. It is something which is humiliating also to say that they have no time. Time should be made available. The number of judges should be increased. I certainly do not appreciate that because the number of such cases is less all over the country. So, this provision should be made in the Criminal Procedure Code. Even if there is no case or the number of cases is very insignificant, this should be done

[Shri Randhir Singh]

because this is something which concerns directly the civil liberty or the valuable right of a citizen and he should not be deprived of that.

I have already submitted that I would not be wasting much time of the House. One word and I will finish. In a case it generally happens that on a solitary evidence of one witness, a man is convicted or on the evidence of a minor man is convicted, or on the evidence of an interested witness a man is convicted or on the evidence of a chance witness a person is convicted. In such cases, it is just possible that one judge may agree and another may not agree; the High Court judge may agree and the Supreme Court judge may not agree. In the scheme of law as we have now, this is very glaring lacuna and I feel that there is no sense in following the British laws on this. Of course, we may copy good laws from foreign countries, but whatever is in violation of, or not in consonance with, the provisions of our Constitution or our sanctified values of democracy, we should not accept.

With these observations, I fully support Mr. Mulla's Bill and I hope that Government would agree to make the necessary amendment.

श्री हिम्मत सिंह का (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मुल्ला की तकरीर सुनने के पहले इस बिल का विरोध करने वाला था, लेकिन उनकी बातें सुनकर मेरे मन में यह बात आई कि इसकी जरूरत है। पहले मेरा यह ख्याल था, जब मैं क्रिमिनल कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस करता था कि सरकार के सिवा दूसरे आदमियों को ऐक्विटल के खिलाफ अपील करने का अधिकार नहीं था, लेकिन अब मालूम हुआ कि कम्प्लेनेन्ट को भी अधिकार है कि अगर ऐक्विटल होता है तो वह अपील कर सके। ऐसे मामलों में यदि हाई कोर्ट में आकर सजा दी जाय दस वर्ष या इससे

अधिक की तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक तरह से पहली अपील में सजा हुई और उसके खिलाफ अपील का अधिकार होना चाहिए। जब प्राइवेट कम्प्लेनेन्ट को भी अधिकार है ऐक्विटल के खिलाफ अपील में जाने का तो ऐसी हालत में अगर मुलजिम को हाई कोर्ट में सजा मिलती है तो उसको अधिकार होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में यह रक्खा गया है कि जहाँ पर अपिलेट कोर्ट सजा देता है दस वर्ष या उससे अधिक की तो ऐसी हालत में अपील का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये।

अभी संविधान के 134वें आर्टिकल में डेथ के खिलाफ अपील करने का अधिकार है। चूँकि 134 आर्टिकल में डेथ के खिलाफ अपील करने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है इसलिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट जज 136 दफा को काम में लाना नहीं चाहते जबकि खासकर यहाँ पर दिया हुआ है कि अधिकार को सीमित कर दिया गया है। इसी कारण 136 में जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में किसी आर्डर वगैरह के खिलाफ अपील करने का अधिकार है वह उस को नहीं मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विधेयक पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो जांच करने के बाद सिफारिश की है उसको हम लोगों को मान लेना चाहिये।

पिछले आठ वर्ष के आंकड़े अगर हम देखें तो पता चलेगा कि शायद 50 या 51 अपीलें नई जिन में सजायें हुई थीं लाइफ सेंटेंस से कम की लेकिन दस वर्ष से ऊपर की। इसलिये इस अधिकार को देने से भी बहुत ज्यादा काम नहीं बढ़ेगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वास्ते अनुचित ढंग से काम नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये, लेकिन आंकड़े बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मालूम पड़ते। इतने कम केसेज अपील में गये हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के काम पर बहुत असर नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री मुल्ला ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे सामने जो संशोधन विधेयक श्री

मुल्ला ने रक्खा है भं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने इसके बारे में जो संशोधन रक्खा है वह उस को वापस ले लें ।

इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये मेरे पास दो कारण हैं । एक तो यह कि जो सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में कानून है और जो फौजदारी के मुकदमे में सजा के सम्बन्ध में कानून है, उन दोनों की अपीलों के सम्बन्ध में भेद है । वह एक दूसरे के विरोध में है क्योंकि उनमें भेद का जो आधार है वह धन है । धन का आधार मानवीय दृष्टि से कभी नहीं मानना चाहिये, क्योंकि वह जनतांत्रिक परम्परा के विरुद्ध है । जब हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो धन के आधार पर यह भेद भाव बहुत अनुचित है । इसलिये मैं इस भेद भाव का विरोध करता हूं ।

मान लीजिये कोई ऐसा मुकदमा दीवानी में जायदाद के सम्बन्ध में जाता है जिसकी मालियत 20 हजार की है तो वह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तक अपील में जा सकता है । लेकिन जिसको केवल दस वर्ष की सजा हुई हो, वह नहीं जा सकता । इसका अर्थ क्या हुआ ? यदि उस का जीवन वर्षों में आंका जाय तो क्या वह आदमी एक साल में 2,000 रु० भी नहीं कमा पायेगा ? शायद ऐसे बहुत से लोग होंगे जो साल में 10 हजार रु० कमाते हों । इसलिये इस तरह से भेदभाव पर यह प्रथा आधारित है और इसको समाप्त करना चाहिये । बजाय इस के कोई संशोधन मंत्री जी लायें, मैं समझता हूं कि उन्हें श्री मुल्ला को बधाई देनी चाहिये कि उन्होंने अब तक की पड़ी हुई इस खामी की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया, और मैं चाहूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस सिद्धांत का समावेश उन को कर लेना चाहिये ।

हमें तो बड़ा ताज्जुब हो रहा है । हम लोगों ने अभी पढ़ा कि इंग्लिस्तान में सजाये मीत खत्म हो रही है और हमारे यहां मंत्री महोदय दस साल की सजा की अपील का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते । यह बात आज हमारे जनतन्त्र में चल रही है । यूरोप, अमरीका और

इंग्लिस्तान के कानून में इस तरह के कानून चलते रहे हैं लेकिन अभी अभी उन्होंने ऐसे परिवर्तनों की बात सोची है जो सचमुच जनतन्त्र की परम्परा से सम्बन्धित है और हमको उनकी इस बात में नकल करके इस विधेयक का विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये ।

मैं श्री मुल्ला से भी कहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो शर्तें लगाई हैं उन्हें भी उनको ढीला करना चाहिये । वह 20 हजार रुपयों की बात भी छोड़ें और 10 साल तक की सजा जिनको हुई है उन में भी किसी तरह का प्रोवाइजो या परन्तुक न रक्खें । हर आदमी को आमतौर से अपील का हक होना चाहिये फौजदारी के मामले में क्योंकि धन का भेदभाव ठीक नहीं है ।

हसके साथ ही मैं दूसरा कारण भी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । फौजदारी के मुकदमों में श्री मुल्ला इससे इतफाक करेंगे, आम तौर से जुए का खेल होता है । अगर शुबहा पैदा कर दिया और मुलजिम छूट गया तो फिर मैं इसको जुआ ही कहूंगा । इसलिये जो जुआ खेलने की व्यवस्था चलती है वह अपील के सम्बन्ध में आखीर तक जाय । कौन जाने उसकी तकदीर जोर मार जाय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से वह छूट जाये तथा दस वर्ष ज्यादा की जिन्दगी बिताकर समाज के लिये अच्छा नागरिक बन जाये तथा देश की उन्नति में हाथ बटायें और धन पैदा करने में हाथ बटायें ।

जैसा श्री मुल्ला ने कहा, इस देश में शाहादत गढ़ी जाती है, खासतौर से फौजदारी के मामलों में तो रात दिन गढ़ी जाती है । आप जानते हैं कि कत्ल के मुकदमे में, डकैती के मुकदमे में और फौजदारी के मुकदमे में किस तरह से धनी लोग, असरदार लोग और पैसे वाले लोग दूसरों को फंसाते हैं पैसा लगाकर के । इस सिलसिले में पुलिस के बारे में श्री मुल्ला का एक जबरदस्त फैसला है जो कि पुलिस के लिए उन्होंने एक सर्टिफिकेट इश्यू किया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

को दस साल की सजा हुई है और उसको अपील का अधिकार न मिले, यह अनुचित है, अन्यायपूर्ण है। हमें अपना तजुर्बा है कि शाहदतें बहुत ज्यादा झूठी गढ़ी जाती हैं। 1960 की बात है। हमारे दल ने सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन चलाया। हमारे खिलाफ वारंट थे गिरफ्तारी के। हम एक गांव में सो रहे थे। दोपहर को सोते हुए दरोगा जी वहां पहुंचे और हम को धारा 151 जाब्ता फौजदारी में पकड़ कर ले गये। हमने कहा कि 151 धारा में कैसे पकड़ रहे हो, हम तो सो रहे थे। किस से हम लड़ रहे हैं। यह मामला क्या है? कैसे पकड़ रहे हो? फिर मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने हमें पेश किया गया। जो बयान वहां उसे दिया गया सुनकर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। इस गांधी जी के देश में अलफ से लेकर ए तक सब झूठ ही झूठ, कुछ भी सच नहीं। यह बयान दिया कि ये फुलां जगह गांव में हमें मिले, वहां भीड़ इकट्ठी थी, ये भाषण दे रहे थे कि नहर काट दो, तार काट दो, गांव को लूट लो और अगर इनको पकड़ कर न लाते तो बदअमनी फैल जाती। मैं इस सब को सुन भी रहा था और हंस भी रहा था। मुझ से मैजिस्ट्रेट ने पूछा कि आप हंस क्यों रहे हैं। मैंने कहा कि हंस इसलिए रहा हूं कि अलफ से ले कर ए तक कहीं तो कोई सच बात पकड़ने को मिल जाती। अलफ से ए तक सब झूठ ही झूठ है। इस तरह से मामले गढ़े जाते हैं। इसको हम न्याय कहेंगे या अन्याय? इसका फंसला आप खुद करें।

मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सलाहकारों पर मत चला करो। जैसा मुल्ला साहब ने कहा कि उनकी तीन हैसियतें हैं। वह वकील भी रहे हैं, जज भी रहे हैं और फिर जनता से भी कुछ उनका सम्बन्ध रहा है। उनके तजुर्बों से आप लाभ उठाओ। आप अधिकारियों और अफसरों से डरा मत करो। दूसरों से सलाह लेने से भी आप घबराया न करो। आपको कायदे कानून से उतना मतलब नहीं होना चाहिये जितना तथ्यों से और असलियत से होना चाहिये

और तथ्यों और असलियत के साथ कायदे कानून को चलाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये, उनके साथ उनको बांधने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। जिस दिन आप यह रख अपना लेंगे सचमुच न्याय विभाग चुस्त हो जाएगा, जनता को न्याय मिलना शुरू हो जाएगा, चीज ठीक हो जाएगी। जो झूठी शहादतें गढ़ी जाती हैं उनको आप रोकें। इस चीज को रख कर आप देश में न्याय व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं चला सकते हैं। आप ज्यादा मीन भेख, तर्क वितर्क न करें। साधारण सा संशोधन है इसको आप मान लें। मुल्ला साहब से भी मैं कहूंगा कि प्राविसो को वह न रखें। जिसको दस साल की सजा हुई हो उसको भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार हो, उसकी पूरी छट हो। अदालतों के पास काम ज्यादा है, समय नहीं है, यह तर्क न्यास प्रदान करने में कभी नहीं उठना चाहिये। अगर इस तर्क को आप लेते हैं तो कोई भी मुकदमे उनके पास आप जाने न दो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Bill which is before the House introduced by a former eminent Judge, Mr. Mulla, has to be supported by all shades of opinion in this House. This Bill is long due and we are very glad that it has come at last before the House.

The House heard arguments of the previous speakers and I am glad to note that all of them are unanimous in supporting this Bill. In India we are basing our criminal law on certain presumptions and conventions and particularly we follow the British law. In India an accused is presumed to be innocent unless he is proved to be guilty and again our principle is that hundreds of criminals can escape from the clutches of law but not a single innocent man should be punished.

Again we know that there are hundreds of judgements which observe that the prosecution must stand on its own legs and any weakness in the case of the defence should not strengthen the case of the prosecution. In view of this background, I would like to support this Bill and there is no point and I think nobody can oppose this Bill on any ground whatsoever.

We find that there are only two amendments circulated in the name of Shri Govinda Menon and Shri M. Yunus Saleem. I am sure that after hearing the arguments of the members, the hon. Ministers would withdraw their amendments.

Though Art. 134 and 136 of the Indian Constitution have given appellate powers to the Supreme Court, they are not sufficient to safeguard the rights and liberty of the individual citizen in this country. Hence this amending Bill. Under Art. 133 of our Constitution any case where the subject matter is worth about Rs. 20,000 can straightaway go to the Supreme Court. An appeal lies there. But when an accused is punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for 10 years or more, he cannot go to the Supreme Court. Is it not a surprising argument that a case of property worth Rs. 20,000 can go to the Supreme Court but when the life of an individual is involved or a sentence of imprisonment for life or for 10 years or more is passed, he cannot go to the Supreme Court? Is property worth Rs. 20,000 more valuable than the life of an individual? Is the life of an individual less superior or less valuable than Rs. 20,000? We have to accept the argument of Mr. Mulla and pass this Bill.

There are some objections, as pointed out by the previous speaker, Mr. Mulla,

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that the prestige and status of the High Court will be affected if all these cases are allowed to go to the Supreme Court. I would like to say that the right and liberty of an individual, of a citizen, is more important than the status and prestige of the High Court. Again, as has been pointed out, there are only a few cases which are coming up before the Supreme Court. There are hardly 7 or 8 cases, as has been pointed out and the argument that it will increase the burden of the Supreme Court will not hold water. Again I would like to point out that there is a saying in Tamil:

Aridhu aridhu, Manidanai (p) pirathal aridhu.

It is not easy to be born as a human being. To be born as a human being is a rare phenomenon. It is such a valuable life and we should not interfere in an individual's life without giving him a chance to go to the Supreme Court by way of appeal. There are some judgements against this principle and we find very often the Judges do not give their grant of leave or certificate under Article 134 or 136. They are very restrictive. I think there is a judgment and I would like to cite this judgment. It is AIR 1958 Supreme Court 145 where their Lordships have observed:

“This Court has repeatedly called the attention of the High Courts to the legal position that under Art. 134(1)(c) of the Constitution, it is not a case of ‘granting leave’ but of ‘certifying’ that the case is a fit one for appeal to this Court. ‘Certifying’ is a strong word and therefore, it has been repeatedly pointed out that a

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

High Court is in error in granting certificate on a mere question of fact, and that the High Court is not justified in passing on an appeal for determination by this Court when there are no complexities of law involved in the case, requiring an authoritative interpretation by this Court."

After passing these observations, the Judges of the Supreme Court have further said:

"On the face of the judgment of the learned Chief Justice, the leave granted cannot be sustained....."

It is a case from Calcutta High Court. In this case the accused was involved in a rape case and was sentenced only for 5 years and the circumstances were such that it was a heinous crime committed by that man. He happened to be the Secretary of an After-Care Home and he committed rape on an inmate of the Home. Sir, here I beg to differ from such sort of judgements and the Judges are very strict in issuing special leave or certificate for appeal. It is, therefore, more and more necessary that this Bill should be passed immediately with the approval of the whole House.

Again on behalf of the mover of this Bill I request the Ministers to withdraw their amendments.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : In addition to the arguments already advanced, I would say this. The question of prestige of the High Courts has been brought in. But I see from the memoranda presented to the Select Committee that almost all the High court were in favour of the provisions of the Bill

and it was only the Supreme Court which said that the prestige of the High Court would be affected. Therefore that point can be disposed of this way.

16-51 hrs.

[SHRI M. B. RANA *in the Chair*]

As for the Law Minister's objection, I would refer to the evidence tendered before the Committee. Somehow he was labouring under a misapprehension that this becomes a case where the Supreme Court is made a court of second appeal if this right is conceded. Actually, it is not so, because the man was acquitted in the first court. Therefore, he had no right of appeal. He has not appealed. The only punishment was when the High Court reversed the acquittal on enhanced the punishment to ten years. So the appeal to the Supreme Court is really a first appeal; it cannot be a second appeal.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: He means to say that the appeal to the High Court was not an appeal? ... a

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: He did not appeal there. Where was the question of appeal so far as he was concerned? The court acquitted him. He would not appeal against his acquittal. Therefore, appeal to the Supreme Court is not second appeal.

But assuming that it is second appeal, what is the harm? In olden days, the British Government wanted to see that the prestige of the Magistrates was kept very high. A number of High Court Judges were I.C.S. men who were not even trained in law. They wanted to preserve an aura of prestige in these courts and said that that must be safeguarded. That is an argument which

has now been exploded. But even assuming it is a second appeal, there is no harm in having a second appeal when there is a reversal and higher punishment. If the punishment is death, Government accept a right of appeal. But we want that whether it is life imprisonment or imprisonment of ten years, the same should apply.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: In the case of life imprisonment, we have accepted.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Then accept the other imprisonment also. Even imprisonment of ten years is as hard as life imprisonment. Between life imprisonment and ten years' imprisonment the difference is not much. Those who have undergone prison life know it. Life imprisonment would be reduced if a person behaves well to 11 years and odd. So the difference is very little between ten years' imprisonment and life imprisonment. If the hon. Minister can accept right of appeal in the case of life imprisonment, there is no harm in his accepting it in the case of ten years' imprisonment.

Prison life is a hard one. The accused must have the right to go to the higher court. I do not mean any reflection on the High Courts when I say that in these days it is particularly necessary that citizens should have access to the highest court of appeal.

So I support Shri Mulla's Bill and oppose the amendment proposed by Government. Without saying harsh words, I would express my hope the Minister would be good enough to withdraw his amendment and let the Bill be passed as it is.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobli): I strongly support Shri

Mulla's Bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in criminal matters. This is not a matter which has to be looked at the academic level or the intellectual plane as such, but we have to look at it as practising lawyers or judges would look at it. If you look at art. 134(2), the framers of the Constitution had themselves envisaged such a situation. If I may say so, we have not gone far enough in terms of that clause of the article, and as the situation warrants.

The comparison we draw has to be qualitative and not quantitative. Now if the amount involved in a case is Rs. 20,000 an appeal to the Supreme Court can lie. But not so in a criminal case where the punishment meted out by the lower court is life imprisonment or ten years imprisonment.

As Shri Viswanatham rightly pointed out, the Law Minister seems to be under a misapprehension that the appeal to the Supreme Court would be a second appeal. Just now the hon. Deputy Law Minister contended that the appeal to the High Court would be a first appeal and that to the Supreme Court would thus become a second appeal. This is over-simplification. We are not referring here to a tribunal or a court where there is first appeal, second appeal, third appeal or fourth appeal. It all depends upon the person who has the right of appeal. It is more personal than institutional. That is a fundamental point which must be accepted. If the accused has been acquitted by the sessions court, the appeal is preferred by the interested State to the High Court. Suppose the High Court reverses the acquittal and convicts the person. Is it then suggested that the accused should have no right of appeal at this stage to the Supreme Court? In the sessions court, he was acquitted. I was on the initiative of

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]
 the State that the matter was taken to the High Court. So the right of appeal against the High Court's judgment if it goes against the accused, should not be taken away from him at that stage because for him it is only a first appeal. At what point of time was the accused given an opportunity to appeal at all if his appeal at this stage to the Supreme Court is construed as a second appeal? There is no answer to this argument.

Secondly, if you look at Art. 134(1)(b), it anticipates a situation where the High Court has withdrawn for trial before itself a case from a lower court and there inflicts a punishment. In such a situation, where does the right of appeal lie? Therefore, let us not confuse issues. Let us see the merits of the case. As I find the hon. Minister is rather indifferent and is not interested in his own amendment, I hope he will not press it.

Then it is one of the accepted principles of criminal jurisprudence that at least one right of appeal should be provided to a person affected. About this, there can be no dispute. If we have to anticipate all these cases, we must provide for this appeal as envisaged in the Bill.

Again offences are of different types. There are offences under I.P.C. or various other laws. Trial may take place in the first instance in the lower court. There are certain offences like murder or other serious offences. The first trial takes place in the sessions court.

That is to say, after the Court tries it, there are two Courts above that, namely, the High Court and the Supreme Court. You are stopping at the High Court. Therefore, where is the right of appeal provided. As Shri Randhir Singh rightly pointed out in criminal matters it is not so much the law that is more

important, it is the appreciation of evidence that is more important. In the first instance, the Sessions Court goes into the entire evidence and also sees personally the witnesses who depose and comes to a conclusion that a person is innocent. Therefore, if two competent Courts come to different conclusions on the same set of facts, there is a conflict. Is it not just in such a case to provide the right of appeal to the Supreme Court?

17 hrs.

I fully appreciate that in the Supreme Court there is a lot of litigation and arrears, but that should not affect the right being given. The Constitution itself in Article 138(2) provides for enlargement of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain matters. Further, we have been doing this continuously. For instance, we amended the Representation of the People Act and gave the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain matters. Yesterday we passed the Monopolies Bill which makes provision for appeal to the Supreme Court in certain matters. All this is adding to the burden of the Supreme Court. Such being the case, the argument should not be advanced that this Bill is going to add to the burden of the Supreme Court. It is not the question of the burden of the Supreme Court, it is a question of principle.

The Law Minister has asserted the principle that in the case of life imprisonment there should be the right of appeal. He has realised that the present position under the Constitution is not adequate. He is going out of the way to meet a challenging situation. Such being the case, the argument of the Law Minister for not accepting the rest of the Bill is only academic. As Shri Mulla has rightly pointed out, nobody is ever convicted for eight years. Therefore, if we went to give

justice to the people, it is necessary that this Bill should be accepted and I request the Law Minister to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I have not moved.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cut-tack) : At the outset, I congratulate Mr. Mulla for bringing this timely Bill to enlarge the appellate powers of the Supreme Court.

Under Article 134, three things are appealable. One is when there is the reversal of the acquittal order and passing of death sentence. Secondly, if a High Court tries as an original Court and sentences the accused to death there is right of appeal. The argument may be advanced, though so far it has not been advanced by the Law Ministry, that the Supreme Court becomes a Court of second appeal, that the High Court being an appellate Court regarding fact and law, no such right of appeal to the Supreme Court should be provided. From the laymen's point of view, the Supreme Court being the highest Court in the land should try the most valuable suits in the country. What is more valuable than life itself? When you allow an appeal for a civil suit involving Rs. 20,000 to the Supreme Court, you do not say it is a second appeal. Really, it is more than a second appeal. So, why fight shy of giving a second appeal when life is involved which is more valuable? I do not think the Law Minister will come forward with an argument that life is less valuable than Rs. 20,000.

The second appeal is of course a bogey that is being raised. Is there not such a right even now under article 134(1)(c) when the High Court certifies that it is a fit case for appeal? Is that not a second appeal? When special leave is granted by the Supreme Court itself,

is that not a second appeal? So, there is provision for second appeal under these two circumstances. So, why fight shy of giving the right of appeal to the accused himself.

Mr. Mulla's Bill seeks to give the right of appeal to the accused himself in hard cases involving more than ten years of imprisonment and cases where a judgment of acquittal by the trial Court is set aside. If the High Court after withdrawing a case from a lower Court sentences the accused to death sentence or imprisonment for life or imprisonment of not less than ten years, there also I think it is very reasonable that this appeal should be provided. I do not think the Law Ministry should oppose this. This is a timely Bill. It gives much needed relief to the accused who were striking their heads against the wall of the Supreme Court. If this right is given to the accused, the Supreme Court can go into the facts and law and provide the necessary relief.

With this I support the Bill wholeheartedly as it is drafted, not as the Deputy Law Minister wants it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : इस विधेयक का जिसका समर्थन सभी लोगों ने किया, मैं भी करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन कबल इसके कि मैं समर्थन करूँ जैसा कि कहा गया कि इसमें विरोध की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इसमें विरोध की गुंजाइश है और मुल्ला साहब ने खुद विरोध के लिए फाटक खोल दिये हैं, जबकि क्लॉज 1 के (2) में वह कहते हैं :

"whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir".

जिस संकीर्णता में यह सरकार चल रही है, घूम रही है क्या आप उसमें ऊपर उठ सकते हैं? प्राय व्यक्ति को उठाना चाहते हैं लेकिन देशको कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं ?

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

देश गौण है क्या ? एक तरफ आप इन्साफ़ चाहते हैं, लेकिन देश के लिए बेइन्साफ़ी हो—इस पर थोड़ा विचार कीजिये। जब हम ने एक बड़ा आदर्श अपने सामने रखा है कि अपना जान को बचाने के लिये सैकण्ड अपील की बात सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हो—हम सब इसका समर्थन करते हैं और जैसा कि इन्होंने और डी० एम० के० के भाई ने कहा कि प्रापर्टी के लिए सैकण्ड अपील हो सकती है, लेकिन अपनी जिन्दगी के लिये, जान के बचाने के लिये सैकण्ड अपील नहीं हो सकती है, यह कैसा इन्साफ़ है ? खास कर आज के जमाने में जबकि दुनिया में कैपिटल पनिशमेन्ट, फांसी की सजा खत्म हो रही है, उस जमाने में यदि उसको सैकण्ड अपील की गुंजाइश न हो, तब क्या यह सही जनतन्त्र होगा।

सभापति महोदय, यह गांधी शताब्दि का साल है। गांधी शताब्दि साल के लिये यह बिल बहुत उपयुक्त है। इस को हमें मान लेना चाहिये, लेकिन बात यह है कि लाइफ-इम्प्रीजनमेन्ट हो या उससे ज्यादा हो, अपील करने की गुंजाइश हो—यह बात क्यों हो, इसकी जड़ में क्या बात है ? इसकी जड़ में हमारे समाज की बनावट है, इकानामिक गैर-बराबरी इसकी मूल वजह है। यदि हकीकत में आप इस विधेयक की स्प्रिट को कामयाब रखना चाहते हैं तो हमारी पुरजोर कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि यह जो व्यवस्था है, जो क्लास-व्यवस्था है, क्लास-सोसायटी है, मुनाफाखोरी है, शोषण है, इसको खत्म करें यानी पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को खत्म कर देते हैं, समाजवाद की व्यवस्था को लाते हैं तो इन्साफ़ ज्यादा बढ़ जायगा, ये बातें आयेंगी ही नहीं, सैकण्ड अपील की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी और यह विधेयक जो कागज़ पर होगा, इसको कार्यान्वित करने के मौके ही कम आयेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, डेविड थोरो जब जेल में था, तो एमर्सन उस से मिलने के लिये गया। उन्होंने पूछा कि तुम जेल में क्यों हो ? थोरो ने कहा कि तुम बाहर क्यों हो ? जिस वजह से तुम बाहर

हो उसी वजह से मैं अन्दर हूँ। इस समाज का जो कानून है, जो बेइन्साफी का कानून है, इसको मैं तोड़ना चाहता हूँ। इसकी एक-एक ईंट बेइन्साफी और जुल्म से बनी हुई है। इसलिये मैं अन्दर हूँ और तुम बाहर हो, क्योंकि तुम इसका समर्थन करते हो।

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक की स्प्रिट अच्छी है, इसलिये मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन "एक्सेप्ट जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर" की बात इसमें नहीं लानी चाहिये। यह वहां क्यों लागू नहीं होगा ? आप उस फ़िजा को बदलिये जो शोषण की फ़िजा है। अगर आप इस को खत्म कर देते हैं तो इसके कार्यान्वित करने का मौका ही कम आयेगा। मानव इन्साफ़ के लेवल से ऊपर उठ सकेगा और इन्साफ़ और जनतन्त्र का नया रूप हमारे सामने आयेगा।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 MINISTRY OF LAW & IN THE DE-
 PARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
 (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Mr.
 Chairman, Sir, I want to go on record
 before this hon. House that certain
 aspects of the issue should also receive
 the consideration of this House before
 this Bill is adopted by the House.

It is a question of common knowledge that for the reforms of judicial administration, the Law Commission has been functioning. Before the 14th report was published in 1958, the Commission did consider the question of enlargement of the appellate jurisdiction of the high courts. But no organisation or individual came forward to give any evidence or place any material before the Commission enabling the Commission to give its opinion with regard to the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the high courts.

As regards the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, this question was again considered by the Law Commission and the Law Commission in its 41st report relating to the

revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898 has made these observations :

“We, however, do not think it would be wise to extend further this right of appeal that is, article 134(1)(a), to cases where the high court, after reversing the order of acquittal sentences the accused person to imprisonment for 10 years or a longer period”.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That is not binding on us.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am only placing the facts. It further said :

“In our opinion the high courts position as the final court in all criminal matters subject to appeal only in exceptional circumstances should be maintained”.

The Law Commission accordingly proposed a fresh section to be added as 117B to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 which reads :

“Where a high court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to imprisonment for life, he may appeal to the Supreme Court”.

As regards the appeals to the Supreme Court, under article 134(1)(b), the Law Commission has observed as under :

“Cases of the type mentioned in Article 134(1) are of such rare and infrequent occurrence that apart from being successful it will not make any material difference whether if the scope is widened to include cases where the high courts sentence the accused to imprisonment for life or for a

longer term or even for a short period. We have, therefore, recommended above that any person convicted in a trial held by a high court may appeal to the Supreme Court unless the sentence passed by the high court is one of “imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees”.

This recommendation of the Law Commission goes much beyond the provisions proposed in clause 2(b) of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

We also tried to collect some material which may be placed before this House in order to receive the serious consideration of the hon. Members who have supported this Bill, which will show, if this Bill is enacted, what will be the position of the appeals which are likely to be filed every year before the Supreme Court. The present position is this. The data available from 1960 to 1968 indicates that only six criminal appeals were filed before the Supreme Court under article 134(1) of the Constitution of India. If this bill is enacted, then the position will be that 64 criminal appeals per year are likely to be filed according to the data received from the different high courts as to what has been the disposal of the cases—

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the harm ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I do not say there is any harm. I am only placing the facts. I am not saying that there is any harm or not.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Are the figures for article 134(1), (a), (b) and (c) together, or separate ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Article 134(1), (a) and (b).

SHRI A. N. MULLA : We are concerned with (c).

In eight years, there were only 6 appeals. Now it will be 64 per year.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am saying about (a) and (b). We are considering only 134(1), (a) and (b). This will be the position. Whereas only six appeals were filed from 1960 to 1968—eight years—the number of appeals will now be 64 per year under 134(1), (a) and (b).

Sir, the Bill moved by Mr. Mulla has received the unanimous support of the House. I do not propose to move my amendment and I accept the Bill as it is.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : How did you come to this conclusion ?

SHRI A. N. MULLA : Sir I must thank the Deputy Law Minister as well as the other members who have unanimously supported the Bill that I had the honour to present before the House. A point was raised by Mr. Jha. He objected to limiting the scope of the Bill and to the exclusion of Jammu and Kashmir from it. I do not know whether he is an advocate or not, but I believe he is at least conversant with law, even if he is not an advocate. He should realise that the moment you include Jammu and Kashmir, you turn an ordinary Bill into a Constitutional Bill which requires different majorities and a different way of enacting the Law. Therefore that method was not adopted. It is for the Government of India to smoothen our relations with Kashmir and to get our laws implemented in Jammu and Kashmir. Then naturally all these Bills would apply there also.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : We have received from every high court the number of their disposals indicating category (a) and category (b) separately. Every high court has given the disposals and the numbers showing in how many cases there was a sentence of life imprisonment and in how many cases there was a sentence for more than 10 years. From that data, we are giving these facts, that these cases will become automatically appealable to the Supreme Court. In cases where the high court has for sentences of more than 10 years made them appealable, that would tantamount to adding the number of appeals before the Supreme Court according to the disposal of the different high courts—

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : But all of them will not go to the Supreme Court.

While I am grateful to the Deputy Minister for not moving his amendment, he has said something to which I would like to add some thing. The law Commission has said that it would not be wise to extend the scope of this provision unless there are exceptional circumstances. If my notes are not wrong, this is what was read out by the Deputy Minister. Is it difficult to assume that the reversal of an order of acquittal and registering an order of conviction is an exceptional circumstance and not a normal process of law and therefore, because this exceptional circumstance occurs even in the terminology of the law Commission, this right

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : When you provide an appeal as a matter of right, they will go.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : But it does not matter.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am placing the figures because it was submitted before the House by certain hon. members including the hon. Mover that very little difference would be caused if the Bill is enacted.

Constitution Amendment Bill*(Amendment of articles 32 and 226).*

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move: "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to amend two articles of the Constitution. I know I am labouring under a great difficulty, because it is an amendment of the Constitution and I see from the thinness of the House, it is somewhat difficult to muster strength unless Government itself supports it. I shall submit the reasons why the Government also should support it.

On 22nd November, 1968, the Supreme Court pronounced judgment in the case *Trilockchand Motichand and others vs. Bombay Sales Tax Commissioner*. On 26th November, I gave notice of the Bill as I felt it important and urgent. The writ petition led to a sharp division of opinion among the members of the Bench. Mr. Justice Sikri and Mr. Justice Hegde would allow the petition, while Mr. Justice Bachawat and Mr. Justice Mitter would dismiss it on the ground of laches. The Chief Justice agreed with the latter and dismissed it. What is more important for us is not the result of the case, but the observations, which are relevant.

The Chief Justice said :

"There was no law which prescribes a period of limitation for a petition under Art. 32 of the Constitution. The question was,"

he continued,

"whether any limitation or time at all can be imposed on petitions under Art. 32 and whether this court would apply by analo-

gy of Article of the Indian Limitation Act of appropriate to the facts of the case or any other limit.

The question is one of discretion for this court."

As it is, articles 32 and 226 are absolute in their language and no limitation has been placed for the enforcement of any right or for getting redress from the courts under those articles by any person who has been aggrieved. Therefore the Chief Justice says:—

"The question is one of discretion for this court to follow from case to case. There is no lower limit and there is no upper limit. A case may be brought within the Act. But this court."

And he went on,

"need not necessarily give the total time to a litigant to move this court under Art. 32."

"Similarly,"

He continued,

"in a suitable case this court may entertain such a petition even after a lapse of time. It will all depend on what the breach of the fundamental right and the remedy claimed are and how the delay arose."

Sir, The Constitution-makers deliberately and wisely did not put any time limit on any person going before the Supreme Court or the High Courts to get redress under these two articles.

What had happened in this case was that they paid away the money demanded of them by the Sales-tax authorities and when the section of the Act under which the demand was made by the Government was struck down by the Supreme Court, they went to the Supreme Court within six months to get a refund. That was the case.

“The mistake,” the Judge said, “they discovered like all assesses when this court struck down Sec. 12 A (4) of the Act. The petitioners had come to this court within six months of that date and therefore there was no delay.”

Here, Sir, there is an assumption that if there is any delay the fundamental right would not be enforced.

But Mr. Justice Hogde said:—“All of them were unanimous on the question that the impugned collection amounts to an invasion of one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to the petitioners. Their difference centred round the question whether their right to get relief under Art. 32 was subject to any limitation or whether this court had any discretion while exercising its jurisdiction under that Article.

Our Constitution-makers in their wisdom thought that no fetters should be placed on the right of an aggrieved party to seek relief from this court under Art. 32. He was therefore, firmly of the view that a relief asked for under Art. 32 cannot be refused on the ground of laches.”

Unfortunately, as I said the decision went by a majority of three to two but among them was Mr. Justice Bachawat’s judgment who himself was a party to a prior judgment passed in April in which it was clearly said that laches shall not be a ground for refusal of any writ petition. Actually, therefore, it is not three to two ; Mr. Justice Bachawat’s judgment could be on the side of allowing the petition. But the interpretation now given by the Supreme Court is that a limitation could be placed but it is not an interpretation of the section to be binding under article 143 or so. They wanted as if from case to case by judging by using discretion, to enact

an article in the law of limitation. Where the Constitution itself does not put any time limit on the right of a person to go before a court under article 32 or on the part of the court to impose a time limit, it is not fair—and my opinion is not a mere opinion of a layman but it is supported by the judgments of the two judges.

I submit that there is great danger. If this principle of laches is allowed to code the rights given under articles 32 and 226. These rights are fundamental; these rights are absolute; in fact, this Constitution has been lauded and applauded for one reason that it was a thoroughly democratic Constitution. Whatever the other provisions may be, the provisions given under articles 32 and 226 embodied very great fundamental principles of justice. They may look cheap to us because we got them embodied only in 1950 but it took centuries, nearly five, or six centuries, in England and other western countries for the people to get these rights. Fight after fight, struggle after struggle, legal and otherwise, had to be gone, through before these rights were secured. In 1950 we got them embodied in articles 32 and 226 and we should not allow the Supreme Court by a process of judicial interpretation, to legislate for us. It is the right of this Parliament to legislate. If the Parliament believes that the Constitution must be amended and a time limit imposed it could have been done and it can do now if it so chooses but it is not right for the Supreme Court to use discretion from case to case and slowly add to the law of limitation. Today we might have a very good Judge, a man with balance of mind ; tomorrow we may not have a Judge with the same balance of mind or temperament. Therefore it is very

[Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham]

wrong for us to have this left in a haze. It is good of Chief Justice Hidayatullah to have put the matter very clearly that there is no time limit imposed under the article. It is not a case of mere interpretation or inference or misinterpretation of the Constitution. No time limit is given no time limit has been put and therefore, he suggested that the court should apply the principles of limitation from case to case. I submit that, that is wrong. It is a function, it is the province of Parliament to impose a period of limitation and not that of the courts. That is the reason why I place this small Bill, but in my humble opinion a very important Bill, before the House which saves for the people democratic rights of redress given to them under articles 32 and 226.

I hope, the Government will see its way to support this Bill. Being a Constitutional amendment, I know there will be some difficulty. But there is no other way of coming here except by way of coming with an amendment of the Constitution having regard to what Chief Justice Hidayatullah said. That is the reason for my taking a little time of this House. Sir, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : If the Minister accepts the Bill, there need not be any discussion.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am going to oppose this Bill vehemently.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :
"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, I have heard the speech of the hon. Mover. I appreciate his sentiments and views. His main argument was that since some of the Judges were inclined to use their discretion in the matter of allowing or rejecting any petition (Interruption).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : You appreciate his views but deprecate his move.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Sir, I was trying to say that since some of the Judges were trying to use discretion in either allowing or rejecting the remedy granted by way of a petition under articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham is making an effort to amend the Constitution. I respect his age; I respect his view; I respect his eminence and learning

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI (Hapur) : But

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : . . . but, I think, the amendment of the Constitution which he wants to suggest is redundant because the present Constitutional provisions do not lay any limitation whatsoever.

AN HON. MEMBER : The judges dismissed it on the ground of delay.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I have used very discreetly the words, 'the discretion of the judges'. Should we put any limitation on the discretion of the judges? Should we put any limitation? Let me explain the position for the benefit of the members and especially for Mr. Banerjee. Today the Constitutional position is that there is no limitation whatsoever

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : That is bad.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Therefore, do you agree that discretion should be given to the judges to see whether the latches should be taken into consideration or not, that discretion should be allowed to the judges to see to what extent the liberty, the freedom, the right, to move the Supreme Court under articles 32 and 226 should be allowed in a manner that it does not defeat the notion of justice itself? If, after two years or three years, a person wants to move the Supreme Court under articles 32 and 226, should it be allowed? Should any petitioner or any citizen be allowed to move the Supreme Court even after five years—sleep over it for five years and then all of a sudden like Rip Van Winkle get up and move the Supreme Court—or should we allow discretion to the judges.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Suppose he had no means at that time, what would he do? Unless you have Rs. 5,000 in your pocket, you cannot move the Supreme Court.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Even in that eventuality, the discretion is given to the Supreme Court judges. If you can plead that you had no money at that particular time and that you could, after a great deal of difficulty, collect the money in order to file the petition, should it not be taken into consideration by the judges? Should that not be left to the discretion of the judges? Or, should we say that at any time the petitioner should be allowed to move the Supreme Court? This is the point. This is a very simple point. According to my jurist friend, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, even that discretion should not be allowed to be exercised by the judges; under no circumstances there

should be limitation; under no circumstances the discretion should be exercised by the judges. I hope, my hon. friend will see the reason, the wisdom of the Constitution-makers. Of course, Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham and those who are of his views may explain in how many cases injustice was done because the judges of the Supreme Court exercised their discretion in a manner detrimental to the interests of the petitioners. If there are a vast number of cases in which injustice has been done because the discretion has come in their way—they may give the statistics, the number of cases, in which injustice has been done—I would certainly have no hesitations whatsoever, in supporting the measure which seeks to take away the discretion of the judges and accepting the amendment to the Constitution. But I know it for certain that such cases are few and far between, negligible, microscopic, very small, when the judges might have exercised their discretion denying the right of the petitioner to move the Supreme Court under articles 32 and 226. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill has these two Clauses. Clause 2 of the Bill says:

“In article 32 of the Constitution, after clause (2), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) No remedy under this article shall be denied to any petitioner by the Supreme Court on the ground of delay.”

This speaks of a blanket power to be given to the petitioner, to the citizen, to move the Supreme Court at any time he likes or he is in a position to move according to Mr. Banerjee. Then, the other clause which speaks of article 226 also says the same thing.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want to convert the Supreme Court into People's Court.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE: I have no objection whatsoever. That is exactly the point. The Constitution is very silent. The Constitution is very meticulously silent over the question as to what period should be allowed. The Constitution keeps the way open to the citizen. There is no limitation whatsoever. The judges have been given the power—since they are judges of the Supreme Court—to exercise their discretion. I doubt very much whether under Mr. Banerjee's "People's Raj" there could be people's courts which courts could entertain an application or petition and deal with Fundamental Rights at any time.

AN HON. MEMBER: In China there are people's courts.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE: Wherever there is a State worth its name, there is bound to be this position . . .

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: If under the so-called Ram Raj or the so-called Kamraj there could be Supreme Court, under our People's Raj there will be definitely good people's courts.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE: I appreciate his keenness to cut jokes and to be humorous; I appreciate his capacity to be so, but I doubt whether under people's courts also there could be no limitation whatsoever, whether even after, say, 15 years the right could be exercised. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I think that this Amendment is redundant, will serve no purpose and will go against the very juridical concept under which discretionary powers are given to the Supreme Court. Therefore, I am afraid I cannot agree with my hon. friend who has moved the Bill.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Bill brought before the House by Mr. Viswanathan, the Senior, has to be supported. Arguments against this Bill have been advanced by Mr. R.D. Bhandare. He said that the Bill was redundant. He has also pointed out that the Constitution is meticulously silent in prescribing the time-limit. It shows that the Constitution-makers, the fathers of the Constitution, were willing to give the citizens any number of years to file a writ. For any case to go for an appeal, there are fixed rules—for a lower court it is 30 days and for a higher court it is 90 days. But the fact that there is no rule fixed to go to the High Court or the Supreme Court goes to show that there cannot be and there should not be a time-limit to file a writ. Articles 32 and 226 are just the backbone of the Constitution of India; they are the axis on which the whole judiciary in the country revolves. Hence, the remedy which has been granted to the citizens of this country through articles 32 and 226 should not be abridged by some of the judges using their discretion in rejecting the applications, the writ petitions. It has been argued that there are only a few cases where the petitions were rejected by the Supreme Court or the High Court. Even if there are only one or two cases, we have to be careful about it. But, at the same time, I agree with my friend, Mr. Bhandare, that the time limit should not be any number of years. In that case the Government must accept the principle of the Bill and they must bring a Bill on their own stating the time limit to file a writ. That must be shown by them.

Again, regarding filing writs of *Mandamus* or *Certiorari* or *Habeas Corpus* there are cases where a person

cannot file a writ immediately, for example, take the case of Government employees and others when they are dismissed or even people working in private enterprises. When they are dismissed or their services are terminated, they cannot go to the court immediately and file a writ. They try through various sources, through politicians and others. They take many years before they go to the High Court or Supreme Court. In these cases they must be allowed to file a writ in the Supreme Court.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Our Constitution allows that.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : But the discretion of the Judges is there to disallow a petition. If you are keen on getting the citizens their rights which have been guaranteed by the Constitution, let the Government accept this Bill in principle and let them bring a Bill of their own. But the principle underlying in this Bill has to be supported by all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise to support my friend, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham and I have a feeling that merely because there has been delay, the rights should not be denied to any petitioner. My hon. friend, Shri Viswanathan, has mentioned that because of some disabilities Government servants sometimes find that they cannot file a writ. May I refresh my memory and the memory of Mr. Bhandare that nearly 3 lakhs of employees working in Defence establishments cannot seek protection under Art. 311. Supposing a particular departmental enquiry is going on and adequate opportunity has not been given to a Government servant according to Art. 311, naturally because of the limitation of Art. 310 this particular article is not applicable to the

Armed Forces. The framers of the Constitution did not perhaps realise at that time that there will be certain trade union movement in Defence establishments and apart from the Defence employees, there will be other employees also who will be guided by various labour laws. Is it a fact that 3 lakhs of Central Government employees working in the Defence installations cannot seek the protection of Art. 311 where adequate opportunity is denied to a person? Can he go immediately and file an appeal to the Supreme Court? Similarly also in Art. 226. I was myself a victim of dismissal from service in 1955. I was dismissed from Government service morely because I filed a writ after three months. That was rejected. Again I had to approach the Calcutta High Court and I was about to be reinstated by the Calcutta High Court when I got elected to Parliament. My lawyer said, 'My Lord, my client has become a Member of Parliament and I withdraw the case'. I had suffered myself. I was denied the benefit of Art. 311. In this case what has happened? Now the Supreme Court Judges are given discretion. Sir, without imputing any motive to the Judges or casting any aspersion on the integrity of the Judges, we have seen the Judges sitting over in judgement on the validity of the Banking Amendment Act and the Banking Ordinance. We have demanded the impeachment of 2 Judges of the Supreme Court. They had shares in the Punjab National Bank. Is it not a sad commentary on our judiciary and their integrity? That is why we have demanded the impeachment of these two judges.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : On a point of order, Sir. According to the Constitution, conduct of the Judges of the High Court or the Supreme Court can be

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]
 discussed only by way of a substantive motion of impeachment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not impeaching them.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Unless a substantive motion for impeachment of a judge has been specifically moved in this House, we have no right or freedom to criticise any judges or the use of their discretion in this House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : He said only Judges. He did not mention any name.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He said some Judges who have shares in a Bank have been hearing this case. This is casting aspersion. You are doubting the integrity and impartiality of the Judges.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have not mentioned any name. I am actually trying to explain to my friend, Mr. Rao who is quite young and can become a Judge also but I am not a lawyer and I can never be. When he becomes a Judge, let him not have shares in a particular Bank and also sit in judgment whether nationalisation of banks is wrong or right.

I do not doubt the integrity of the Judges. They are very good people. Why should they have shares in banks. We are demanding their impeachment. When the question of impeachment comes, we will definitely do it.

I am happy that an amendment is brought in this House that under Art. 226 writs can be filed not only in the High Court where the cause of action has taken place but in any of the High Courts. This saves the worry of an individual whose services were terminated either at Nagpur or at any other place. In any case the law of limitation or rejection because of delay should be eliminated. Justice should not be denied to a person in the Supreme Court

or in the High Court merely because he has failed to file a writ within time. In this case if the Government want to bring some amendment, let them do so. If they want to limit the appeals, let them bar once for all appeals to the Supreme Court. It is very difficult to go to the Supreme Court. Only a man who has got enough money can go to the Supreme Court. I had appealed to Supreme Court twice and I know what the Supreme Court is. Otherwise there should be legal aid to the poor. The ex-Law Minister, Shri A. K. Sen, had promised that a scheme was being chalked out, but nothing has happened. I know the cases of many condemned prisoners. When they go to the Supreme Court and they want a lawyer, they get a third rate lawyer or a lawyer like many of us.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : This is really casting an aspersion.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Aspersion on us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is why I request that this Bill should be amended in a manner which is acceptable to this House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : After your election, you lost the battle in the Court. After our election, we have lost our brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since 1956 I had scored a hat-trick in the Parliamentary elections.

17.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I am very sorry for the remarks made by Mr. S. M. Banerjee. I won't enter in to that part of it. But I must tell my friend that it is of the historical cases. The case of A. K. Gopalan, who is the

first case in the annals of this country where they upheld the liberty and freedom of the individual. Therefore, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, let us not bring about politics in this matter.

Coming now to the present Bill, I can share the anxiety of the mover of this Bill. He anticipates some difficulty so far as filing of writs is concerned. As Mr. Bhandare rightly drew the attention of the House, even assuming on merits this particular decision of the Supreme Court is going to bring about hardship

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue your speech on the next day. Now we may take up the half-an-hour discussion.

18 hrs.

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
MANAGEMENT OF BENNET COLEMAN
AND CO.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : (हाफ़ुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वेनेट कोलमैन कम्पनी से सम्बंधित जिस प्रश्न पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा प्रारम्भ कर रहा हूँ वह इस बात का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है कि समाजवाद के अलमवरदार पूजीपतियों की जेब में किस तरह से जा कर पड़ जाते हैं। समाचार-पत्रों को उद्योग मान कर भारत में चलने वाली यह वेनेट कोलमैन कंपनी सबसे बड़ी कंपनी है जिस के माध्यम से लगभग 17 पत्र इस देश में चल रहे हैं। दो बार ऐसे प्रसंग आए जब सरकार की कोपर्टिट इस कंपनी के ऊपर हुई। एक तो तब जब आचार्य कृपलानी और श्री कृष्णा मेनन का चुनाव हुआ उस समय इस के पत्रों ने विशेषकर टाइम्स आफ इंडिया ने श्री कृपलानी जी का समर्थन किया तो तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री का कोप-भाजन इन समाचार पत्रों को बनना पड़ा। दूसरा एक प्रसंग तब आया जब श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमचारी के संबंध में बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री चागला ने ग्रपता निर्णय

दिया। उस के बाद श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमचारी का भी कोप-भाजन इस कंपनी को बनना पड़ा। दो बार इस कंपनी कानून में उसी आधार पर परिवर्तन भी हुए। एक बार तो इस कंपनी कानून में परिवर्तन तब हुआ जब इस की जांच करानी थी और जांच कराने के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि केवल कंपनी कानून में शेयर-होल्डर्स की सुरक्षा ही नहीं होनी चाहिए, सार्वजनिक हितों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। एक तो कंपनी कानून में परिवर्तन तब हुआ और दूसरा परिवर्तन तब हुआ जब कि यह तय हुआ कि जो कंपनी के कुछ कर्मचारी उस से संबंधित भेद दें भले ही वह उसी प्रकार के अश्रुत्कार के दोषी क्यों न हों, उन के खिलाफ़ सरकार से बिना पूछे कोई कार्यवाही न हो। एक इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया गया। यह कम्पनी कानून में दो परिवर्तन हुए। लेकिन जो पहला परिवर्तन हुआ उस के बाद श्री एस० पी० चोपड़ा को कंपनी कानून के हिसाब से एक इंस्पेक्टर मुकरर किया गया इस बात के लिए कि वह वेनेट कोलमैन कंपनी की जांच करे कि इस के अन्दर कितना गोलमाल है। श्री एस० पी० चोपड़ा के संबंध में बाद में सुना यह गया कि वह शेयर-होल्डर्स के प्रतिनिधियों से मिल गए जिस के संबंध में कई एक आरोप लगाये गए लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपये के शबन, जालसाजी और गोलमाल के केस बनाकर सरकार को दिए। मगर इतना सब होने के बाद भी जो बात में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि सरकार उन तमाम बातों को दबाये हुए क्यों बैठी रही? इस का कारण मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है और जो सरकार पर मैं विशेष रूप से आरोप भी लगाना चाहता हूँ कि इस के दो कारण थे। एक कारण तो यह था कि श्री चोपड़ा ने जितने भी थोड़े बहुत केसेज निकाल कर सरकार को दिए थे वह करोड़ों रुपये के होते हैं उर्मी आधार पर अगर क्रिमिनल कोर्ट में केस चला दिया जाता तो श्री शानी प्रसाद जैन को मजा अवश्य भुगतना पड़ता। दूसरा यह था कि किर्मा भी कंपनी के वह डायरेक्टर नहीं

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

हो सकते थे, उस के सर्वथा अयोग्य वह घोषित कर दिए जाते। यही दो कारण हैं जिन के आधार पर सरकार में और शांति प्रसाद जैन में एक समझौता हुआ और जानबूझकर सरकार उन को बचाती रही। उस के साथ साथ एक दूसरा काम यह भी किया कि सरकार शांति प्रसाद जैन को इस बीच में बराबर दूहती भी रही। दूहती रही शब्द का मैं जानबूझ कर उपयोग कर रहा हूँ। कांग्रेस के चुनाव फंड में उन से रुपया लिया गया। जनहित निधि ट्रस्ट जो कि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कुछ देश के प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों को चलाता है और जिस के साथ, पिछले अधिवेशन में जैसा मैं ने कहा था प्रधान मंत्री का भी संबंध है, उस को लाखों रुपया शांति प्रसाद जैन ने दिया। विधि मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय इस बात को जानता होगा कि उन के माध्यम से कितना रुपया शांति प्रसाद जैन का आया। मेरे पास कोई स्पष्ट आंकड़े नहीं हैं लेकिन यह बात इस के लिए प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है कि जब सारे प्रमाण सरकार के पास मौजूद थे तो सरकार उस समय कोर्ट में क्यों नहीं गई? इस से लगता है कि सरकार और शांति प्रसाद जैन के बीच में कोई गुप्त समझौता हुआ था। मेरा अनुमान यह है कि करीब 1 करोड़ रुपया भिन्न भिन्न रास्तों से सरकार ने दूहा। सिराजुद्दीन के केस को हम बहुत गम्भीर केस मानते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेनेट कोल मैन कंपनी के मालिक श्री शांति प्रसाद जैन से मिल कर सरकार ने जो गोलमाल किया है सिराजुद्दीन का केस उस के मुकाबले में कुछ नहीं बैठता। अगर यह चीज नहीं है तो मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन राष्ट्र-पति के चुनाव के मत गिने जा रहे थे, विशेष रूप से रात्रि में जब कि अन्तिम मतदान की स्थिति आ गई थी उस समय कैबिनेट की एक विशेष बैठक हुई उस में निर्णय किया गया कि शांति प्रसाद जैन के साथ एक समझौता किया जाय वह विशेष समझौता क्या था? समझौता यह था कि एक बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स बनाया जाय जिस में

5 सरकार के नुमाइन्दे हों और चार नुमाइन्दे शांति प्रसाद जैन के हों और चैयरमैन भी शांति प्रसाद जैन का अपना लड़का हों। लेकिन जो बात में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि उन नाजुक घड़ियों में जब कैबिनेट की मीटिंग हुई तो वह निर्णय इसलिए किया गया था कि अगले दिन कोर्ट की बैठक होने वाली थी, तारीख लगी हुई थी फिर वह निर्णय कोर्ट के अन्दर क्यों नहीं दिया गया? इस में एक रहस्य है। पहली बात यह है कि वह जो पांच डायरेक्टर्स सरकार मुकर्रर कर रही थी तो सरकार लोगों की आँखों में यह धूल झाँकना चाहती थी कि शांति प्रसाद जैन के मय चैयरमैन के चार डायरेक्टर रहेंगे और हमारे पांच रहेंगे, लिहाजा बहुमत सरकार का रहेगा। लेकिन अन्दरखाना सरकार का यह समझौता शांति प्रसाद जैन के साथ हो चुका था कि वह जो पांच सरकार के रहेंगे वह पांच भी शांति प्रसाद जैन से पूछ कर रखे जायेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, श्री फकरुद्दीन अली अहमद यहां मौजूद हैं, कैबिनेट के उस निर्णय की प्रोसीडिंग्स वह सभा पटल पर रखें और बताएं कि वह पांच व्यक्ति कौन कौन थे? क्या उन में दो उद्योगपतियों के प्रतिनिधि नहीं थे, क्या एक उन में एक मोदी इंडस्ट्रीज का प्रतिनिधि नहीं था? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगले दिन जो निर्णय नहीं दाखिल किया गया वह केवल इसलिए नहीं दाखिल किया गया कि शांति प्रसाद जैन इस बात पर सरकार से सहमत नहीं थे कि इस पांच में मेरे दो ही प्रतिनिधि क्यों रखे जाय वह चाहते थे कि उस पांच में दो सरकार के हों और तन उन के हों। इस प्रकार अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से शांति प्रसाद जैन कम्पनी के ऊपर अधिकार करना चाहते थे और इसी आधार पर क्यों कि शांति प्रसाद जैन और सरकार के अन्दर समझौता नहीं हो सका इसलिए वह समझौता इतने नाजुक क्षणों में होने के बावजूद भी कोर्ट के अन्दर दाखिल नहीं किया गया।

अब दूसरी बात जो विशेष रूप से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह यह कि जो समाजवादी

आंख मिचौनी चलती रही सरकार और शांति प्रसाद जैन के बीच में उस का नतीजा यह रहा कि जब कोर्ट ने सरकार के वकील से यह पूछा कि आप का और इन का कोई समझौता हुआ है तो उस ने कहा नहीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब 27 तारीख को यह निर्णय हो गया था तो उस निर्णय को कोर्ट को क्यों नहीं दिया गया ? सरकारी वकील ने कहा कि कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है। हालांकि शांति प्रसाद जैन ने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया और एफिडेविट देने के बाद यह कहा कि हमारा और सरकार का समझौता हो गया है। लेकिन उस के बाद जब शांति प्रसाद जैन को समझौता नहीं भेजा गया या शांति प्रसाद जैन और सरकार दोनों एक निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँच पाए तो फिर आर० प्रसाद जो कि इस मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी हैं उन्होंने एक पत्र लिखा शांति प्रसाद जैन को जो उन का पत्र राज्य सभा के अन्दर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मैं उसे पढ़कर ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता सदन का लेकिन वह पत्र इस प्रकार का है कि उस से आप को पता लग जायेगा कि सरकार किस तरह की रहस्यमय भाषा में पत्र लिखती है ताकि दूसरे पकड़ भी न सकें और जो कंसन्ड व्यक्त हैं उन को सरकार की सारी भावना पहुँच भी जाय। तो इस प्रकार की स्थिति थी।

इस का परिणाम क्या हो रहा है ? अब तक इस सरकार के ऊपर यह आरोप था कि यह सरकार रेडियो को ही अपने हितों में प्रयोग करती है लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि सरकार इस देश के समाचार-पत्रों की जो स्वतंत्रता है उस पर भी हाथ डालना चाहती है और इसलिये जो समाचार-पत्रों के मालिक हैं उन के साथ गुप्त समझौते करती है। इन का समझौता यह है कि समाचार-पत्रों को जो इंडस्ट्री मान कर चल रहे हैं इस की ज्यादा आमदनी तुम खाओ, थोड़ा बहुत हम को भी देते रहो और माटों की तरह हमारा प्रचार भी करते रहो। यह समझौता उन के और सरकार के बीच में हो गया है। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि इन समाचार पत्रों के अन्दर जो निर्भीक

और निष्पक्ष पत्रकार हैं उन की आत्मा आज घुट रही है। मैं इसी कम्पनी के कई पत्रकारों को जानता हूँ जिन की निष्पक्षता और निर्भीकता पर कोई सन्देह नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन आज वह दुखी हैं कि सरकार के और शेर-होल्डर्स के इस प्रकार के आपस के गठबन्धन से प्रागे क्या परिणाम होगा। होना यह चाहिए था कि सरकार निर्णय लेती कि इन की प्रबंध व्यवस्था के लिए सरकारी प्रभावों से मुक्त एक ट्रस्ट का निर्माण हम करते हैं और उस की नीतियों का निर्धारण करने के लिए हम एक ट्रस्ट का निर्माण करते। लेकिन सरकार इस प्रकार के किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँच सकी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार इसी प्रकार से चलती रही तो कहीं लोगों में यह भावाज्ञ न उठनी शुरू हो जाय जैसे रेडियो में सरकार पक्ष के प्रचार को देख कर और सरकार में भी एक विशेष पक्ष के प्रचार को देख कर उसे जिस तरह से आल इंडिया रेडियो की बजाय आल इंदिरा रेडियो कहने लगे हैं कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस कंपनी के पत्रों के संबंध में भी टाइम्स आफ इंडिया को टाइम्स आफ इन्दिरा जनता कहने लग जाय। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इस प्रकार की बातों को बचाया जाय।

समय की बचत की दृष्टि से अब मैं कुछ प्रश्न पढ़ कर मुना देता हूँ। पहला प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जब स्पष्ट रूप से करोड़ों रुपय की जाल साजी और गबन सिद्ध हो गया था तो सरकार साठे छः साल तक क्यों इस केस को दबाये बैठी रही, क्रिमिनल केस क्यों नहीं चलाया अथवा जो मंत्री इस क्राइम के लिए दोषी थे उन पर क्रिमिनल केस क्यों नहीं चलाया गया ? सच्चाई यह है, समय आने पर मैं नाम भी बताऊंगा कि इस सारे कांड के अन्दर ऐसे ऐसे लोग भी दोषी हैं जिन्होंने सदाचार समितियों की स्थापना की। इस प्रकार के लोग भी इसमें दायी हैं।

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

दूसरी बात यह है कि समझौते की पहल किसने की, सरकार ने अथवा स्वयं शांति प्रसाद ने ? अगर शांति प्रसाद जैन ने की तो सरकार को पता था कि शांति प्रसाद जैन पर यह आरोप है, फिर सरकार ने उनके समझौते में पहल को क्यों माना ? उस को मानने से इन्कार क्यों नहीं कर दिया ? क्या यह सच है कि साढ़े छः साल तक जो चीज चलती रही, इस में कुछ उच्च विधिवेत्ता, विधि मंत्रालय के अधिकारी भी सम्मिलित हैं, जिनकी सांठ गाठ इस मामले में है, जिसकी वजह से साढ़े छः साल तक क्रिमिनल केस दायर नहीं हो सका ?

इन साढ़े छः सालों में चाहे जनहित निधि ट्रस्ट के लिए लिया गया हो या सरकार के किन्हीं मंत्रियों के लिए जो अखबार चलाते हों या चुनाव फण्ड के लिए लिया गया हो, साहू जैन से कितना रुपया सरकार ने दूहा इस की लिस्ट रखनी चाहिए ।

चौथा प्रश्न यह है कि जब बम्बई हाई कोर्ट में श्री शांति प्रसाद जैन ने अपना शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया कि वे हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय को स्वीकार करेंगे तो उसके बाद हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय के विरुद्ध जो अपील इन्होंने की है, क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने कुछ ऐसा आश्वासन दे दिया है कि यहां तो हम तुम्हारी सहायता नहीं कर सके, आगे चलो तो वहां हम तुम्हारी मदद करेंगे ?

सरकार की सीदेबाजी का कम्पनी के समाचार-पत्रों की आत्मा पर प्रभाव न पड़े, इसके लिए क्या उपाय किया गया है ?

अन्तिम प्रश्न यह है कि कैबिनेट का जो निर्णय है (शब्दशः) और श्री एस० पी० जैन के साथ जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है— क्या सरकार उस को सभा के पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेगी ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : This matter has been brought before Parliament several times. We feel that some definite protection has been given

to Shri S. P. Jain and his company by the Government. There is a lot of evidence for it.

The enquiry and investigation carried on against this company under the Company Law Administration revealed a lot of malpractices by the Company. I would like to know whether any criminal case has been started, and if so where it has been started, if not why not.

When the case was pending before the High Court, there was some talk of settlement. It is something astounding to know that when there were such serious allegations there should be talk of settlement even of a temporary nature. It is revealed from the letter of Shri R. Prasad, Secretary to the Government of India, written to Shri S. P. Jain that there are three terms. The third was about the employees who had assisted the Government in the investigation. Shri S. P. Jain and the company did not agree to this and therefore it was agreed by the Government not to pursue this as a clause of settlement. You must want to completely throw to the wolves the people who had given evidence. This is how the Government functions.

We are informed that during the AICC session at Delhi of the Indira faction of the Congress the private plane of Sahu Jain was used very frequently. I speak subject to correction. I would like to know if it is not a grave irregularity to use the private plane of Sahu Jain during the AICC session when this matter is before the Supreme Court and there have been grave allegations against the Government's involvement with Shri S. P. Jain and when there has been a demand in the Lok Sabha that his son should not be made the Chairman.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति जी, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि हम लोगों ने कल जो विधेयक पास किया है—एकाधिकार तथा निर्वन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा विधेयक-उस के मुताबिक बैंट-कोलमैन-कंपनी की जो रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रेक्टिसज हैं, कृपया उन के 10 उदाहरण दीजिए ।

सरकार की तरफ से या सरकार की संस्थाओं की तरफ से बैंट कोलमैन कंपनी को आज तक कितनी फाइनेन्शियल हेल्प मिली है, उस का सम-टोटल बताइये ?

तीसरा सवाल—चूँकि यह कंपनी अखबार भी चलाती है, इस लिए प्रेस-स्वतंत्र्य की बात आ जाती है । मैं यह नहीं मानता कि सरकार के अर्न्तगत आ जाने से प्रेस की फ्रीडम खत्म हो जायेगी, मैं तो प्रेस के नेशनलाइज्ज करने में विस्वास रखता हूँ 10 हजार से ऊपर जिसका भी सर्कुलेशन हो, उस को नेशनलाइज्ज करना चाहिए । इस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा विधेयक भी पेश हो चुका है । कम से कम प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य की रक्षा के ख्याल से आप उनके जितने अखबार हैं, क्या उन को नेशनलाइज्ज करेंगे ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय मैं सब से पहले शास्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सवाल को यहां पर उठाया । साहू-जैन के सिल सिले में हम लोगों ने कई बार इस सदन में सवाल उठाये हैं । जिस तरह के गबन, मिसएप्रोप्रियेशन साहू जैन कम्पनियों में चल रहे हैं आप सब लोग जानते हैं और जिस तरीके से शास्त्री जी ने इस को उठाया है कैसे इन्दिरा गांधी जो कि सरकारी सेठ है और एस० पी० जैन जो व्यापारी सेठ है उन दोनों में कैंसी सांठ गांठ चलती है, किस तरह से देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ये लोग तहस-नहस करते हैं सब स्पष्ट हो गया है । इस सदन में एक बार पहले इस बारे में जब यह बहस चली थी, तब प्रमाण के स्वरूप यह कहा गया था कि सरकारी वकील ने बम्बई की हाई कोर्ट के सामने

यह माना था कि एस० पी० जैन के लड़के अशोक जैन को शायद इस कम्पनी का चैयरमैन बनाया जायेगा मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में खुलासा करें ।

दूसरा प्रश्न—जो नया बोर्ड बना है, क्या इस में वर्किंग जर्नेलिस्ट्स या जो वैनैट कोलमैन कम्पनी के एम्पलाइज हैं, उन का कोई प्रतिनिधि इस बोर्ड में लिया गया है ?

श्रीछोगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सनवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अलो अहमद) : जनाब, शास्त्री जी ने जो बातें सदन के सामने रखीं, मैंने बड़े गौर से उन को सुना और उन का कहना बिलकुल ठीक है कि श्री चोपड़ा ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उस के जरिये बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें जो कि पहले इस कम्पनी को नहीं करनी चाहिए थी, वे जाहिर होती थीं । लेकिन उन का यह ख्याल गलत है कि श्री चोपड़ा की रिपोर्ट पर हमने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । मैं सबसे पहले यही बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि श्री चोपड़ा की रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद हम ने तीन कार्यवाहीयां की हैं । एक तो यह कि हम ने सी० बी० आई० को मिनस्ट्री की तरफ से कम्प्लेंट लिख कर भेजी ताकि वे इस में क्रिमिनल केस के मुताल्लिक कार्यवाही शुरू करें। यह मामला 1964 में उन को दे दिया गया था । सी० बी० आई० ने इस पर कार्यवाही की और अभी एक चार्ज शीट उन्होंने बम्बई के एडीशनल चीफ प्रेजिडेंसी मैजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में दाखिल किया है । सी० बी० आई० ने पूरी इन्वेस्टीगेशन करने के बाद जुलाई में यह केस फाईल किया और इस तरह से उन के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस चल रहा है ।

उस के बाद जहां तक कम्पनी डिपार्टमेंट का ताल्लुक है इस मामले के मुताल्लिक जो भी कार्रवाई हम कर सकते थे हम ने की । एक काम तो हमने यह किया कि इस का जो मैनेजमेंट है, उसको बदला जाय—यह कार्यवाही हमने 398 के मातहत की । दूसरी कार्यवाही 388 (बी) के मातहत की

[श्री फकरूद्दीन अली अहमद]

—जिन लोगों के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट है उन के बारे में कोर्ट यह करार दे कि वे किसी भी कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर वगैरह न रह सकें। ये दोनों बातें हमने उस वक्त जो ट्रिब्यूनल था, उस के सामने दाखिल की। आपको शायद मालूम हो पहले यह ट्रिब्यूनल दिल्ली में था, उस के बाद हमने उस का जूरिस्डिक्शन बदल कर हाई कोर्ट को दिया। जहां तक 388 का ताल्लुका है, उसमें हमारी वजह से कोई देरी नहीं हुई। वहां जो हमने दरखास्त दी थी, उस के खिलाफ कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में एस०पी० जैन ने रिटपेटिशन दाखिल की इस किस्म की प्राइमा फेसी एविडन्स नहीं है और इस किस्म के इन्क्वायरी कोर्ट को नहीं करनी चाहिए। हाई-कोर्ट के सिगिल जज ने उनकी पेटिशन को रिजेक्ट कर दिया। उसके बाद अब उन्होंने उस पेटिशन के खिलाफ कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट में अपील दाखिल कर रखी है। तो उसमें सन् 64 से लेकर अब तक के लिए आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमारी तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई इसलिए देरी हो रही है बल्कि हमने अलियस्ट पासिवल अपारचुनिटी पर कोर्ट में कार्यवाही की और अभी तक जारी है। 388 का केस जो है वह कलकत्ता हाई-कोर्ट में पेंडिंग है। जब वहां से रिट पेटिशन डिस्पोज आफ होगा तो यह केस जो यहां दिल्ली में है वह बम्बई में जायेगा।

जहां तक 398 का ताल्लुक है उसमें यह था कि जो मैनजमेंट है वह बदल देना चाहिए उसमें आप देखें कि जो दरखास्त है वह सन् 64 से अदालत के सामने पड़ी हुई है। जनवरी या फरवरी में

SHRI S. KUNDU : In 1964, your lawyers had not effectively argued your case on your behalf : not that they have effectively defended your case. In July, 1969, you find the CBI report.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Let me give the facts. So far as I am concerned, I am only the complainant.

श्री रवि राय : सी० बी० आई० इन्क्वायरी को 6 साल लग गए।

श्री फकरूद्दीन अली अहमद : तो मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि हमने वह दरखास्त दी, सी० बी० आई० ने भी लीगल ओपीनियन ली, और तमाम एविडन्स लेकर जब देखा कि कैसे चल सकता है

SHRI RABI RAY : Justice delayed is justice denied.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : I have given you the facts. What I am saying is it is not that we have not taken, any action. Here, the charge was that in spite of the report submitted by Chopra, the Government have not, moved at all. But what I have said is as soon as the report was received by us, we have taken action as long ago as 1964. In so far as the appeal before the Calcutta High Court is concerned, it is pending, and how can we be blamed if it has not been disposed of and the case allowed to go on ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सन 63 से चोपड़ा साहब की रिपोर्ट आपके पास है और अब दिसम्बर, 1969 है। जिस काम को आप करना चाहते हैं करते हैं। कैबिनेट ने बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का निर्णय लिया तत्काल राष्ट्रपति का आर्डिनेन्स जारी हो गया। लेकिन जिस काम को आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं उसके लिए सी० बी० आई० भी है और दूसरे भी हैं। 1963 में शुरू हुआ और अब 1969 हो गया।

श्री रवि राय : यह न आप के हित में है और न देश के हित में है। यह तो साहू जैन का मामला है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं आपसे दस्तबस्ता भ्रज करूंगा कि जहां तक गर्वनमेंट का ताल्लुक है, गर्वनमेंट ने जितनी जल्दी हो सकता था इसमें कार्यवाही शुरू की। हमने कम्प्लेनेन्ट की हैसियत से दर्खास्त दी लेकिन जब तक मामला कोर्ट में जाता है, इन्वेस्टिगेशन में कोई मामला जाता है तो आप जानते हैं (ब्यवस्थान)

SHRI S. KUNDU: If you cannot satisfy us, you can satisfy yourself. But if your lawyers had come out with a petition for expeditious hearing, the thing would have been disposed of.

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हमारे लाईयर ने बहुत दफा दर्खास्त दी कि बहुत जल्दी इसको डिस्पोज भ्राफ करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाये लेकिन जो बैच है उसके पास वक्त नहीं है या क्या बात है कि उसके ऊपर केस चलता रहा और जब केस आया तो एक एक विटनेस को एग्जामिन करने में कई कई दिन लगे। अब तक इस मामले में हम तो कुछ कह नहीं सकते कि आप गवाही मत लीजिए या इसको बन्द कर दीजिए। यह बात जरूर है कि 64 से लेकर अब तक इसमें इतनी देर हुई (ब्यवस्थान) जहां तक मैनेजमेंट का ताल्लुक है, हमने देखा कि इससे अखवार को भी नुकसान पहुंच रहा है और मैनेजमेंट भी खराब हो रहा है। तो शेयर-होल्डर्स ने खुद कोर्ट के सामने दर्खास्त की इस साल के जनवरी के शुरू में कि क्रैस खत्म होने से पहले जिस तरह से भी मैनेजमेंट के मुताबिक कोर्ट फैसला करेगी वह हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। शेयर-होल्डर्स ने वहां पर यह दर्खास्त दी और हमको जब मालूम हुआ तो हमने भी कोर्ट में कहा कि हम भी कोर्ट का जुरिस्टिक्शन मानने के लिए तैयार हैं, वगैर केस का फैसला हुए इसका मैनेजमेंट किस तरह से बदलना चाहिए क्या होना चाहिए, यह बात कोर्ट तब तयकर सकती है। लेकिन उस वक्त कहा गया कि बहुत

सारे रेस्पांडेंट्स जो थे जब तक तमाम पार्टिज एग्नी नहीं करती तब तक कोर्ट फैसला नहीं करेगी इस तरह से फिर हमने कहा कि आपस में बैठ कर अगर कोई काम्प्रोमाइज हो सकता है मैनेजमेंट के मुताल्लिक तो कम प्रोमाइज पेटिशन दे दें और कोर्ट उस पर कर दे। इस तरह से हमने तीन चार महीने तक डिस्कशन किया। हमारे चार प्रोपोजल थे। गर्वनमेंट का कोई शेयर नहीं है लेकिन चूंकि मैनेजमेंट के मुताल्लिक बहुत सारी शिकायतें थीं, हमने कहा कि ऐसा बोर्ड बनाया जाये जिसमें गर्वनमेंट के नामिनीज की तादाद ज्यादा हो और जो शेयरहोल्डर्स की तरफ से नामिनीज बिये जाये उन्में वे लोग न हों जिनके खिलाफ केस चला रह्य - यानी शांति प्रसाद जैन, आलोक प्रसाद जैन और रामानन्द जो पहले डायरेक्टर थे जिनके खिलाफ चल रहा था। शेयरहोल्डर्स दूसरे नाम दे सकते हैं। दूसरी बात यह थी कि बहुत सारे एम्पलाइज जिन्होंने गवाही दी उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न हो। उनको प्रोटेक्सन मिलनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा वे जो मैनेजमेंट हो वह 5-6 महीने के लिए न हो बल्कि दो तीन साल तक चले। तो इसके ऊपर जो बातें हुई उसके लिए कई मीटिंग्स हुई। उसके बाद 27 तारीख को आखिरी मीटिंग हुई। उसमें इस बात पर फैसला हुआ कि हमारे पांच डायरेक्टरस होंगे और उनके 4 डायरेक्टर होंगे। इस बात पर भी फैसला हुआ कि उनके चार डायरेक्टरस में वे लोग नहीं होंगे जो कि केस में रेस्पांडेंटस हैं। यह भी फैसला हुआ कि बोर्ड तीन साल के लिए बनाया जायेगा। उन्होंने हमसे हमारे नाम पूछे तो हमने उनको नाम दे दिए। हमारे नामों पर कोई डिस्कशन और एतराज नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने हमारे नाम मान लिए। फिर उन्होंने अपने नाम दिए। हमने जब देखा कि तीनों बॅ रेस्पोडेंट्स के नाम नहीं हैं तो हमने उनको मान लिया।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपके नाम कौन से थे ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हमारे नाम में एक तो कुमारमंगलम् सहाब थे, दूसरे हजारे सहाब थे, तीसरे त्रिवेदी सहाब थे, चौथे हाक्सर सहाब और पांचवे नाग सहाब ।

श्री रवि राय : इसमें बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स और एम्पलाइज का कोई नहीं है ।
(व्यवधान) ये हाक्सर सहाब कौन हैं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : इम्पीरियल टोबैको कं.के चेयरमैन । (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. KUNDU : Had you no clarification this, people would have thought that it is the other Haksar.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): We would have thought of the family man !

श्री रवि राय : अगस्त के सत्र में हमने आपसे आग्रह किया था कि आपके जो नुमाइन्दे हों उसमें बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स और कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधि भी होना चाहिए लेकिन आपने उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : अगर देखा जाये तो हजारे सहाब जो हैं वह उनको रिप्रेजेंट कर सकते हैं । (व्यवधान)
हमने जो नाम सजेस्ट किए वह इस बात को देख कर कि जो आप मने इंटे प्रिटी, मैन आफ एक्स्पिरिएन्स एन्ड फेमस इन अदर फील्ड्स आफ एक्टिविटीज हों (व्यवधान)

श्री पीलू मोदी : उनके नाम कौन थे ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : लेकिन मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि वह चीज जो है उससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । क्योंकि कोर्ट ने अपने कुछ नाम दिए और कोर्ट ने हमारे नाम लिये । कोर्ट न जो किये वह हैं : श्री के. टी. देसाई-चेयरमैन श्री एस. एम. धानुकर, श्री के. एस. इंजीनियर श्री जी. वी. देशाई और श्री जी. डी. पारेख । वे कोर्ट ने एप्वाइन्ट किए हैं । और हमने जो पांच

नाम दिये उसमें श्री आर. के. हजारे, श्री एस. एम. कुमारमंगलम् और श्री एच. एम. एम. त्रिवेदी तीन नाम लेकर नामिनेशन कर दिया ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Why did you want Ashok Jain to become the Chairman ?

श्री रवि राय : यह सवाल उठा था कि एस. पी. जैन के कौंसल ने हाई कोर्ट में कहा था कि आप ने खुद साहू जैन को बुला कर कहा था कि , आप के लड़के को चेयरमैन बनायेंगे इस का खुलासा किया जाय ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is said here :

“The question of chairmanship of the reconstituted Board of Directors was not specifically discussed at this meeting, though in the earlier proposals, Shri Ashok Kumar Jain was envisaged as Chairman ”.

श्री रवि राय : इस का खुलासा होना चाहिए ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : बैठिये, मैं सब बातों का जबाब दे रहा हूँ । उस वक्त शेअर-होल्डर्स की तरफ से कोर्ट ने डायरेक्टर्स दिये श्री मौलिक चन्द्र वर्मा, श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार और डा० एल० एम० सिधवी । आप ने देखा कि 11 आदमियों का कोर्ट बना

श्री प्रकाशबोर शात्री : डा० सिधवी ने रिजाइन कर दिया ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : उस के बाद चूंकि उन्होंने रिजाइन कर दिया, उन्होंने अशोक जैन को उन की जगह बनाया । कोर्ट ने पहले ही उन का नाम लिया था । 11 आदमियों का कोर्ट बना जिस में 3 हमारे थे, 5 कोर्ट के थे और 3 शेअर-होल्डर्स के थे । दीजिए आर दी फैक्ट्स । दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जहां तक आप ने कहा कि हम ने मंजूर कर लिया । तो हम ने कहा था एन्विसाज । एन्विसाज का मतलब यह नहीं है कि

That was the proposal given by them. But in the discussion held on 27th, they did not pursue this matter. We have not accepted this. On 27th that matter was not discussed.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There was an earlier proposal to which you never objected.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : How do you know that we have not objected ?

“Envisaged” does not mean that we accepted it.

श्री रवि राय: यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है इस के लिए कुछ समय बढ़ा दीजिये ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली ग्रहमद : यह पोजीशन है । मेरे खयाल से जो एक चार्ज गर्वनमेंट के खिलाफ लगाया जा रहा है कि गर्वनमेंट ने ऐसा किया वह ठीक नहीं है । जहां तक कैबिनेट

क फैसले का सवाल है, मैं श्री शास्त्री को बतलाऊं कि यहां कैबिनेट के फैसलों को रखने का दस्तूर नहीं है नहीं तो मैं उस को रख देता । लेकिन जहां तक कैबिनेट का ताल्लुक है, मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि उन्होंने न तो नाम डिस्कस किया और न पर्सन डिस्कस किए । उन्होंने जनरल प्रिंसिपल मान लिया कि मैजारिटी आफ डायरेक्टरस हमारे होने चाहिये और तीन बरस के लिये होने चाहिये और गर्वनमेंट एम्प्लाइज को प्रोटेक्शन होना चाहिये ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Saturday, December, 20, 1969/Agrahayana 29, 1891 (Saka).