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(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 10, 1970, /Chaitra 20,
1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

16 Bodies Found near Sripur Colliery
in Asansol (West Bengal)

- *931. SHRI DEVEN SEN:†
SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRI-
PALANI:
SHRI S. M. JOSHI:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Police found 16 bodies from a ditch bordering Sripur Colliery near Asansol, the scene of frequent clashes between the supporters of S.S.P. and C.P.I. (M) during the last 7 months, on a clue provided by a S.S.P. supporter who said he had just escaped from the C.P.I. (M) captivity; and

(b) the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):

(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, there was a clash on March 18, 1970 in Sripur colliery between two groups of workers and the police had opened fire to disperse them. Two L/B(D)1188—1

persons were killed and five received injuries. On the same day information was received by the police that two persons Shri Nasib Khan and Shri Hari Charan Jadav were missing. As a result of the search made by the police Shri Hari Charan Yadav was traced in an open place with gun-shot injury and was sent to the Asansol hospital for treatment. Shri Nasib Khan could not be found. On March 21, 1970, one Shri Juman Mia reported to the police that he would be able to take them to the place where the deadbody of Shri Nasib Khan could be found. On the indication provided by Shri Juman Mia the police searched a place about a mile away from Sripur village and found a deadbody buried in the ground. The dead body was later identified to be that of Shri Nasib Khan. On further search the police recovered a headless corpse and two skeletons. Two cases have been registered and are being investigated.

श्री देवेन सेन : माननीय अग्र्यज महोदय जबाब में कहा गया है कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा दी हुई खबर पर सब चीज कही गई है मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार में जो खबर मिली वह क्या लोकल आफिसर्स के जरिये से मिली है या किस ढंग से मिली है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रश्न यह था कि 16 डेड बाडीज पाई गई या नहीं, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की 25 मार्च की रिपोर्ट है जिसमें कहा गया है :

16 bodies found at Sripur round—about the ditch; scattered human hair, clothes and bits of bones were also found.

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वहां पर जो खोदा गया उसमें पहले दिन दो डेड बाडीज पाई गई, फिर धीरे-धीरे कुछ पाई गई तो उस मारे

इलाके को पूरा क्यों नहीं खोदा गया क्योंकि हमने सरकार को बतत बतत पर रिपोर्ट दी थी कि हमारे आदमी मिसिंग हैं और अभी भी तोन आदमी मिसिंग हैं जिनकी कोई खबर नहीं है। और प्रश्न में जो है—ब्लू प्रोवाईडेड बाई एस एस पी सपोर्टर—उनका स्टेटमेंट क्या था, सरकार को उसकी एक कापी सदन में रखनी चाहिए और क्या उन्होंने यह बताया कि नसीब खां को वहां पर एसिड पिलाया गया, उसका समूचा मुंह तोड़ दिया गया और उसके डेड बाडी को फेंक दिया गया। क्या उसके बयान में यह भी है या नहीं? और क्या उसके बयान में यह भी है कि वहां पर अगर और खोदा जायेगा तो और डेड बाडीज पाई जायेंगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, on whose information this whole investigation was taken up, that information is not with me. As far the information about the bodies found, the detailed information that has been sent by the West Bengal Govt. is laid on the Table of the house. It is said that the next day, when efforts were made at digging something, a dead body without head, etc.—a headless trunk and two skeletons were found. These matters are being investigated. This is the information at the present moment. So, by implication, it shows that the report about 16 bodies, etc., does not seem to be correct.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो डेड बाडीज पाई गई और जो स्केलेटन पाये गए उनका पोस्ट मार्टम एग्जामिनेशन हुआ या नहीं और क्या किसी और एग्जामिनेशन के लिए कलकत्ता भेजा गया या नहीं? रिपोर्ट में क्या कहते हैं कि वह गोली मे मारे गये या किसी और ढंग से मारे गये? इसके अलावा 18 तारीख को जो पुलिस की गोली चली उसमें कहा गया है कि दो आदमी मारे गए तो उनकी डेड बाडीज कहाँ हैं? क्या वह डेड बाडीज पाई गईं. उनका आइडेन्टीफिकेशन हुआ और उनको जलाया गया—ये मारी खबरें हम चाहते हैं।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह ठीक है कि आप ये सारी खबरें चाहते हैं लेकिन मेरे पास जो खबर है वह आपको दे रहा हूँ। जो दो स्केलेटन मिली हैं उनके बारे में फारेंसिक लेबोरेट्री के द्वारा जो एग्जामिनेशन करना था वह कर रहे हैं।

श्री देवेन सेन : उसका जवाब कुछ आया?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मेरे पास जवाब नहीं आया।

श्री देवेन सेन : कब पायेंगे?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ?

श्री भीठा लाल भीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय पश्चिमी बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है इसलिए केन्द्र की मारी जिम्मेवारी है। वहाँ पर जो सलाहकार समिति बनाई है उसके तीन सदस्यों में से एक ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है और दो काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। राज्यपाल जी कहते हैं कि सलाहकार समिति में प्रतिनिधियों को बढ़ाऊँ और जनसंख्या के हिसाब से एक मुस्लिमान प्रतिनिधि भी उसमें रखूँ लेकिन इस समय वहाँ पर कोई काम नहीं करना चाहना है तो फिर आखिर पश्चिम बंगाल में विधि और व्यवस्था का क्या होगा? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसकी यहाँ पर क्या रेलिबेन्सी है। आप प्रश्न करें। (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री भीठा लाल भीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ पर विधि और व्यवस्था का क्या होगा। राज्यपाल की जो सलाहकार समिति है वह काम नहीं कर रही है तो उसके लिए क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इन चीजों को इसके साथ क्यों जोड़ते हैं। आप मवाल करिये।

श्री भीठा लाल भीना : इस समय वहाँ पर विधि और व्यवस्था का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है,

राज्यपाल के सलाहकार काम नहीं कर रहे हैं तो उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है। ताकि वहाँ पर श्रीघ्रातिशोघ्न सलाहकार समिति बन जाये। (ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry this is not relevant.

श्री भीठा लाल भीना : तो फिर कैसे होगा ? . . . (ब्यवधान) जैसा कि उस समय राज्यपाल जी के स्टेटमेन्ट में ऐसा विदित हुआ था, जिसने उनके ऊपर आरोप लगाया था कि राज्यपाल खुद षडयंत्र की जांच करने के लिए यहाँ पर जा रहे हैं तो वह जो आदमी था उसके खिलाफ राज्यपाल ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसके बारे में सरकार को क्या कहना है। (ब्यवधान)
 उसने कहा है कि इसमें इन लोगों का हाथ है। (ब्यवधान)

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : किसका हाथ है ? (ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु । (ब्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें। मैं अफसरों को संकेत कर चुका हूँ कि यह आला काम नहीं कर रहा है, सुनाई देता नहीं है तो फिर हम बैठकर ही यहाँ क्या करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस इजाजत दे तो मैं आकर के ठीक कराऊँ। (ब्यवधान)
 आप तो बच्चों जैसी बातें करते हैं। (ब्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: All these disputes and trouble arose out of the owners' conspiracy to see that the wage board award implementation is delayed or dishonoured. They had imported antisocial elements and dacoits from the Chambal area to put down the labour agitation in that area. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There are enough ** amongst the CPM there. There is no need to import from outside. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are a **, I know.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Why should one member accuse another of being a ** ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: The hon. member has accused Mr. Samar Guha of being a **. He should withdraw it or it should be expunged. It is defamatory and derogatory.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in good taste. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, if you will kindly send for the records, you will see that Shri Samar Guha had been calling us, the Marxists as ** and all that. What is the compliment that he will get in return for such stories?

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I submit that Shri Samar Guha made no personal remark? All that Shri Samar Guha said was that there are enough ** among the CPM workers. But he did not accuse anybody here. He did not say that Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was a ** or **.

MR. SPEAKER: I have stated a number of times that these words should not be used, I am going to expunge the words used by both sides.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is on record that many a time this forum is being used to vilify my party. Now I come to my question. According to a local paper, this Shri Nasib Khan, who was an active SSP trade union worker, resigned from the union and went and joined the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and that annoyed a number of SSP workers. Government should enquire whether it is done by one of those persons. There were eight murders in the colliery adjoining this colliery and so government should enquire whether those dead bodies have been buried there. There is another point. In the burial place that they are talking

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair—
 /B(D)1LSS—1(a)

about there is age-old hedge growth. How is it that the hedgings could be there and, at the same time, the burials could have taken place? Then, is it not a fact that this place is the burial ground for the Santhal inhabitants of the village for the last 200 years. Will he kindly tell us the story?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: He should ask for facts and not for stories.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When the whole matter is under investigation it is very difficult for me and it is not correct also to give any information about the details of investigation as such. I have certainly given certain facts about the incident to which reference has been made. The only information that I can mention about this trouble is that there was continuous rivalry between two trade unions, one sponsored by the CPM and the other by SSP. The SSP union was recognised but, later on, there was another union that was formed and there was struggle between them. That is all that I can give as general information. Whether it was a burial ground or not etc., these are not matters on which I can give any information now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Then you want to mislead the House by giving some story.

श्री अचल सिंह : जो 16 म्रदमियों की लाशें पायी गयीं इन का पोस्टमार्टम हुआ ? यदि हां ,तो रिपोर्ट में क्या निकला ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इन्वेस्टीगेशन के बारे में इतनी डिटेलम तो मेरे पास हैं नहीं ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: May I know the likely dates of the deaths and what is the *post mortem* report of the body that you have recovered?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally, the *post mortem* reports are not with me. These are matters under investigation. This information will be available with the investigating officer and the court, these are not with me.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Two skeletons and one body have been found. What is the likely date of the crime?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If you see the statement, it says:

"On March 21, 1970, one Shri Juman Mia reported to the police that he would be able to take them to the place where the dead body of Shri Nasib Khan could be found. On the indication provided by Shri Juman Mia the police searched a place about a mile away from Sripur village and found a dead body buried in the ground."

It must be on that date.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What happened in Sripur area is no less dastardly, ghastly and brutal than what occurred in Burdwan and Triveni area; perhaps, it is more. I want to know whether it is a fact that even in 1957 Shri B. P. Jha, a socialist leader, was murdered.

MR. SPEAKER: This question has nothing to do with that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It was also in Asansol area. He was the President of the Socialist Trade Union there. He was murdered and in his death bed he made a statement in which he mentioned the name of one CPM MLA as the person who tried to kill him. May I know whether any inquiry has been made and, if so, what are the facts? May I know whether it is a fact that more than 90 per cent of the colliery workers are controlled by the SSP Union? Is it a fact that 16 socialist workers are missing out of which only four dead bodies have been exhumed from the burial ground? May I also know whether it is a fact that the *post mortem* report shows that their heads were smashed and that they were forced to take nitric acid through their mouth? That is the report of the *post mortem*. May I know whether this is a fact? May I know whether the Government is going to institute a judicial inquiry into this.

as has been done in the case of the Burdwan incident?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the information that the hon. Member mentioned about what happened in 1967 is concerned, I do not remember this incident, which was mentioned in the House also. Shri Jha was murdered in broad daylight. Some Members of Parliament also visited that area and they mentioned it. This information is, known to the House.

As far as the judicial inquiry into this matter is concerned, I have not got any definite decision from the Governor in this matter. The matter is under investigation but the general thinking is that a judicial inquiry may not be helpful to the investigation. At the moment no decision has been taken.

Whatever information I have got about the bodies is mentioned in the statement. Besides that, there is no information about the 16 bodies and the post mortem report is not with me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Would you make that report available as soon as it is received?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is only when the investigation is completed that we will get a report from the investigating officer. After that, if you ask for it, I will certainly consider it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : द्रष्टव्य महोदय इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि युक्त सरकार के दिनों में पुलिस को प्रभावित करने का यत्न किया गया था और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की निष्ठा को डिगाने का योजना बद्ध प्रयत्न हुआ था, क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने इस सम्भावना पर विचार किया है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के राजनीतिक हत्याओं के जितने भी मामले हैं उन की जांच के साथ सेंट्रल ब्युरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन को सम्बद्ध किया जाय ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not think that every case can be investigated by the CBI. It is practically

impossible. When the Bengal authorities would be taking a view of the entire situation I am sure they would be going into this matter. If they need any special assistance from the Government of India, we will certainly give it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of order. Something serious has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during the question hour. Shri Gopalan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Shri Jyotirmoy Basu insinuates that all these questions are pre-arranged and rehearsed. It is an aspersion on the Member and the dignity of the House. Can a Member make such an accusation?

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: This campaign of vilification against our party, based on lies and slanders, has been going on for some time. It has reached such a dangerous point that some conspiracies have been hatched for the physical extermination of the leadership of our party. We are not praying for mercy of anybody in this matter. The only thing that we want to say is that this will not always remain a one-way traffic. It has been stated here that this dead body has been identified as that of Shri Nasib Khan. May I know whether a report of PTI and UNI of 25th March has been brought to the notice of the Home Minister where the Inspector-General of Police, Shri S. M. Ghosh stated that the skeletons of the two bodies dug out appeared to have been buried long ago? He has also denied a report in a section of the press that 16 bodies have been buried. May I know whether this reported statement of the Inspector-General of Police of Bengal has been brought to the notice of the Home Minister and, if so, which statement is correct, the one made by the Home Minister or the one made by the IG of Bengal?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The statement made by the Home Minister is correct.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: Sir, I seek your protection, I want a clarification. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: No more question. I am not going to allow you to enter into an argument. You asked a question and he replied to that.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: I want only a clarification. The hon. Home Minister said that the statement of the I.G.P. is not correct. I would like to know from him whether action will be taken against the I.G.P. for making a wrong statement on such an important matter.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have nothing more to add.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: Why is the Minister keeping silent? (*Interruption*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सवाल अंग्रेजी में चल रहे हैं उनका मैं हिन्दी में माईमलटेनियस इंटरप्रेटेशन सुनने की करीब 15-20 मिनट से कोशिश कर रहा हूँ लेकिन कुछ सुनाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। यह हिन्दी में आखिर साइमलटेमियस इंटरप्रेटेशन क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्री भीठा लाल भीना : जब हिन्दी में पूछे जाने वाले सवालों आदि का अंग्रेजी में साइमलटेनियस इंटरप्रेटेशन सुनाया जाता है तो हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं सुनाया जा रहा है ? यह हिन्दी के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बतलाया गया है कि उधर मशीनरी में डिफ़ैक्ट आ गया है वह ठीक किया जा रहा है। दो चार मिनट में क्या आफ़त आ गई जो मुझे भी काम नहीं करने देते। मशीनरी है कई दफे फेल हो जाती। वह माननीय सदस्य अगर इतने ही उत्सुक हैं तो इधर चले आयें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है जो आप कह रहे हैं कि उधर आ जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन की चीज़ बिगड़ जायेगी तो वह इधर को आ जायेंगे।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Home Minister has said that there were certain inter-union rivalries in the case of Sripur murders. There are instances where even when there is no inter-union rivalry, the C.P.I(M) people and their supporter murdered in a cold-blooded way five people in my constituency of Cooch-Bihar in Pasharihat district. Just now the hon. Member said that there are attempts at vilification. By saying that there are attempts at vilification and all that, he has simply proved the proverb that a fickle mind is always suspicious. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether a judicial inquiry and a proper investigation will be immediately started in to these gruesome murders that have taken place in my constituency at Cooch-Bihar. I have already written about it to the hon. Home Minister a few days back.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has written to me about it. I have not got the facts at the present moment. I will certainly reply to him later.

Expansion of Indian Shipping

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion of Indian shipping has not kept pace with the boom in world shipping; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No. Sir. The overall percentage of expansion of Indian shipping tonnage has not been less than the expansion in the total world tonnage. The latest available figure for world tonnage as published by the Lloyds Register of Shipping is

for 1st July 1969, when it stood at 211,660 million GRT as against 194,152 million GRT on 1st July 1968, thereby registering an increase of 9.1 per cent in that year. The increase in Indian tonnage during the corresponding period was from 1,945 million GRT to 2,238 million GRT which works out to an increase of 15 per cent. Taking the post-Independence period from 1948 to 1969, the total world tonnage registered an increase of 163.1 per cent, whereas Indian tonnage registered an increase of 610.5 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Much paper work has been done by the hon. Minister. In spite of the tremendous increase in the Indian shipping industry as stated by the hon. Minister, may I know from him to what extent, to what percentage, our country's sea-borne trade is being carried on by the Indian shipping? If it is really correct, as stated by the hon. Minister, that the Indian shipping has expanded so much and that it has kept pace with the world's total expansion, then, it is presumed that at least 50 per cent of India's total sea-borne trade is being carried on by the Indian ships.

Secondly, I have read a report only a few days back that the Chairman of the National Shipping Board has made certain complaints and at the same time, he has suggested certain measures to be taken up by the Government to improve the shipping position of our country. I would like to know what suggestions were made and how many of the suggestions are accepted by the Government.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: As far as the general cargo trade is concerned, we are carrying about 40 to 45 per cent in the Indian overseas trade. As far as bulk trade is concerned—that is bulk commodities—we carry only 9-10 per cent. In the overall total trade of India we are carrying about 20 per cent.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: There is a difference between the hon. Minister's statement and the statement made by the Chairman of

the Shipping Board, Mr. M. V. Krishnappa. It is stated here:

“Nevertheless in Mr. Krishnappa's view the development made so far is not satisfactory in as much as Indian shipping was presently carrying only 18 per cent of the country's foreign trade.”

Here is the statement of the Chairman, and the Minister said it is 20 per cent.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): There is no contradiction between what my colleague said and what Mr. Krishnappa said. Mr. Krishnappa has mentioned 18 per cent. The Minister said about 20 per cent. That is only a marginal difference. The main point is that we are giving you the figures that are available to the Ministry. On what basis, Mr. Krishnappa said 18 per cent, I am not in a position to say. But it is a fact that even in the advanced countries 50 per cent is considered high enough and that is the target we have fixed. After all we have limitations of our own foreign resources, paucity of shipyards in our own country, overbooking in the foreign shipyards and there is also the difficulty of suppliers' credit. In spite of all that, I do feel we are making good progress consistent with all the limitations.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: How many suggestions made by the Chairman of the National Shipping Board have been accepted by the Government?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: There are many suggestions made by the Chairman of the Shipping Board. If you can tell me about any specific suggestion, I can tell you.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: The difference between 1947 and 1969 figures gives a wrong impression because India practically started from the scratch. The question relates to the boom period of world shipping. I just want to know whether Indian shipping has kept to its targets fixed

in the three Five Year Plans. If not, what is the shortage?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: The figures which I gave, will show that practically we have added more compared to the world tonnage on percentage basis. Except only for two years—1966-67 and 1967-68—that may be less. For other years we have added more percentage compared to the world tonnage.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: What about the targets of the three Plans?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Regarding the targets of the three Plans, that has been not only fulfilled but over-fulfilled and the target of the Fourth Plan is 4 million tonnes. Out of that 5 lakhs tonnes will be on order and 3.5 million tonnes will be in operation.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I think the Minister should not be complacent about our carrying 20 per cent of the trade. It can be raised to 50 per cent and thereby we can save a lot of foreign exchange and the huge amount we pay by way of interest. Therefore, may I know as to what exactly is the difficulty in acquiring ships from the shipbuilding countries of the world.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAJAH: The interest of my hon. friend we all share that this country should at the quickest possible time have the maximum amount of shipping that is possible. I have already explained the difficulties. First of all our own shipyards are of a certain capacity. We cannot build more. Until the Cochin shipyard comes it is impossible. Then we have to depend on foreign shipyards. Most of them are either booked heavily until 1972 or they want in some case 100 per cent foreign exchange and in some cases 70 per cent foreign exchange which we are not in a position to pay. We have been negotiating for suppliers' credit. We have also been negotiating for decreased amount of foreign exchange. So, we are doing our best.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नौवहन का जो विस्तार हुआ है हमारे यहां वह दूसरे देशों की

अपेक्षा बहुत कम है, फिर भी जितना हम उससे कमाते हैं उतना उस पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता। यह भी कहा जाता है कि और विदेशों से भी इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं कि वह ठीक ढंग से यात्रियों की सेवा नहीं करता। जो इस क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं उन को छः महीने नौकरी पर रहना होना है और छः महीने घर बैठना होता है। जो लोग इस में नौकरी पर होते हैं उनके परिवार वालों पर जो ताना प्रकाश के संकट आते हैं उन को हल करने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें काम करने वालों पर जो संकट आते हैं उनकी सूचना उन के परिवार वालों को देने की कोई व्यवस्था क्या की गई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बहुत होशियार हो गये हैं, लेकिन जन में दरमयान में हूँ तो उन को थोड़ा रिलेवेंट भी होना चाहिए। अगर कल कोई डिवेट पड़ेगा तो आप को तो जो कुछ कहेगा वह कहेगा ही, मुझ को भी कहेगा कि स्पीकर भी बुद्ध बैठा हुआ है जिस ने यह सवाल करने दिया। आप अपने सवाल को अब रिलेवेंट बना कर पूछिये, मैं आप को एक और मौका देता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन के प्रश्न का आधा हिस्सा रिलेवेंट है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : उन्होंने सिर्फ एक रिलेवेंट बात पूछी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो वर्ल्ड टनेज हैं उस से हिन्दुस्तानी टनेज का विस्तार कम हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा हुआ है। जैसा मैंने जबाब में कहा उन का 9 परसेंट हुआ है और हमारा 15 परसेंट हुआ है। बाकी रेट आफ ग्राव की जो बात है उस का सवाल नहीं उठता।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The Minister in his reply referred to the Cochin shipyard. Cochin shipyard has remained as a mirage in a desert. Seven times the foundation stone of the shipyard has been laid. And this trembling mountain of the Transport

Ministry has not even brought forth a mouse. My question is this: Where does the construction of that project stand now? How far has the Government progressed in this regard? When will the Cochin Shipyard be completed? For Heaven's sake please give us a categorical reply.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: My friend knows that a team has come from Japan to make an assessment of the various factors and the indigenous availability here with a view to assess what is the machinery required and the technical cooperation required from abroad. And also a corresponding team will go from this country and then after the technical agreement is concluded then we will arrange the suppliers credit and other things. Already the land has been acquired, and we will be starting the construction of the Shipyard. It will be done soon, I am sure he will live to see it.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I wanted to know about any specific time-limit. I wanted to know whether the Minister could specify the time-limit. When an earlier Half-an-Hour discussion was raised in this House by my colleague, Shri P.K. Vasudevan Nair, the then Minister of Transport (Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao) in his reply said: We will immediately implement it. But, Sir, two years have elapsed since he said like that on the floor of the House. Therefore we want to know whether they have any specific time limit within which this will be done. Let it be done within the time-limit once they fix up some time-limit. Can they tell us that this Project will be taken up within some time-limit, Sir?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The House will appreciate that we are dealing with another country, with another Government and arranging for their collaboration and their credit. How can I dictate to them? All I can say is that we are doing our best and we are trying to do it as quickly as it is humanly possible for this Government.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Our tonnage of shipping depends on our own shipyard and foreign ship yards from

which we can purchase ships. In respect of our shipyard at Vizag, the Minister has admitted that the capacity is limited. I would like to know from him if, in addition to the limitation capacity, there is no further limitation from the cost of the ships built at Vizag because their cost is 25 per cent higher than that of the ships which we can buy from elsewhere. My first question is:

What are you going to do to reduce this very high price of ships built in Vizag?

My second question is in respect of ships which we buy. There are two methods available—one is the outright purchase as you have done in respect of ships purchased from Czechoslovakia and the other is on the basis of mortgage for a period of years as Jayanti Shipping did. I would like to know whether you will follow this example of Jayanti Shipping and buy ships on this basis on a large-scale to make up our immediate deficiency.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: As regards the cost of the ships built here in this country at Vizag and those we buy from abroad my hon. friend knows that in the construction cost of foreign ships, there is an element of subsidy and therefore it is very difficult to know their exact cost of construction. We are trying to introduce that element for our ships constructed by Vizag ship yard. As regards the method of mortgage and so on, I can assure my hon. friend that we do not stand in the way of any such possible sources of acquisition of ships.

भारत का पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग

*933. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : †

श्री भ्रात्मदास :

श्री बृजराज सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के आय-व्यय का 75 प्रतिशत भाग केवल प्रशासनिक मामलों पर ही व्यय हो जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में ऐतिहासिक स्थानों की खुदाई और उनके प्रबन्ध तथा मरम्मत आदि के लिए वार्षिक बजट में दी जाने वाली राशि अपर्याप्त है; और

(ग) भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा कितने और किन-किन प्राचीन स्मारकों का संरक्षण किया जाता है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Having regard to the available resources, the allocation made for excavation of site, maintenance of and special repairs to the national archaeological monuments is fully utilised. With increased allocation more can be achieved.

(c) At present 3,477 monuments are centrally protected. A list containing the names and other particulars, previously published is already available in the Parliament Library.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन की जो आय है उस का खर्च क्या है। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सर्वेक्षण विभाग में कितने अफसर और कर्मचारी काम करते हैं तथा उन के वेतनमान क्या हैं? सर्वेक्षण विभाग को स्थापित हुए कितने वर्ष हो गये, और जो 3,477 स्थान बननाये गये हैं उन के अतिरिक्त अभी कितने स्थान बाकी हैं? उन की मरम्मत कराने के लिए क्या सरकार इस विभाग को और अनुदान देने पर विचार करेगी ?

SHRI RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what have you decided about the question which we have raised? We have not received any message. We are at a loss. Are we to understand that the Prime Minister is the be all and end all for every issue that comes up before the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I was listening to the question.

SHRI RANGA: We raised it the other day with you and we requested you not to take a decision then and

there. But we suggested that the Home Minister and the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, might possibly take counsel with yourself and then reach some decision in regard to the procedure to be followed in regard to those members of the Rajya Sabha who have ceased to be members of that House and thereafter whether they can be responsible to answer any point raised here.

MR. SPEAKER: I consulted the Attorney General. Also, the Home Minister said that there was nothing which debarred a Member from continuing as a Minister here.

SHRI RANGA: It is one thing for the President to ask a retiring Minister to continue for the time being until he makes alternative arrangements and it is another thing for the Prime Minister to follow that policy if, for instance, any Member ceases to be a Member and if the Prime Minister considers it advisable for her own interest or in the interest of government.....

MR. SPEAKER: So far as I am concerned, I am satisfied with the interpretation that she can continue. As for the propriety, the Prime Minister and yourself may sit together and decide. So far as my work here is concerned, I have nothing to say against that.

SHRI RANGA: So, you are satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: I have nothing to say against it. It is for the Leader of the House—the Prime Minister—to decide. For me, there is nothing which I can do about it.

So far as the other matter is concerned, it should be at your level.

SHRI RANGA: Till now when a Minister is appointed anew, he is introduced to you and through you to us.

MR. SPEAKER: She continues.

SHRI RANGA: I have no objection to whomsoever the Prime Minister chooses to appoint as Minister. Whosoever comes here in that capacity, we have got to deal with them. But when a Minister loses his or her seat.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is unnecessarily prolonging the thing.

SHRI RANGA: I am not allowed to express my views and you are not able to take a decision. Let me have my say. I am not repeating myself. If what we have understood is entirely wrong according to your judgment, I am prepared to bow down before you. But what we have understood till now is that when a Minister is no longer a member, it is open to the Prime Minister to ask that particular Minister to resign and then again be sworn in anew, if the Prime Minister wants that Minister to continue to be a Minister, so that for six months maximum period thereafter that Minister can function again as Minister without a seat either in this House or the other. That I can understand. But what I do not understand is the Prime Minister straightway giving an order to the particular Minister, 'Although you have lost your seat and although you have offered your resignation, there is nothing wrong in you three poor Minister continuing and I want you to continue to function as Ministers'. And we are obliged to accept them; you are also obliged to accept them. This is her *firman*.

What I want to put before you is whether this is constitutional. Apart from that, is it proper? Till now there had been no such convention. This is an unprecedented thing. Therefore, I requested you the other day to take time and reach some decision. If you have reached a decision, you owe it to us and to the House to reveal that to us: 'This is the decision I have reached. Therefore, please do not raise this again'.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: All we wanted you to do was to give a ruling on two points: one, whether the appointment or extension permitted by the Prime Minister is constitutional and legal and whether you can accept it: two, since she has lost her membership, she is a stranger to the House. She cannot be taken as a member who can participate in the proceedings of the House. On these we want your considered ruling now or later.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन को इस मामले पर

विचार करने, चर्चा करने का मौका दिया जाये। अगर एटार्नी-जनरल ने इस बारे में राय दी है, तो उन को सदन के सामने बुलाया जा सकता है और हम उन से प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। सवाल श्रीमती जयपाल सिंह का नहीं है। उन का खिलाफ हमारे मन में कोई भावना नहीं है। अगर राष्ट्रपति उन्हें फिर से मंत्री बनाना चाहते हैं, तो वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन राज्यों में ऐसा हुआ है, इस आधार पर केन्द्र में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता है। पार्लियामेंट का तो राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के सामने एक आदर्श रखना चाहिए। यह मामला ऐसा है, जिस पर गहराई से चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: There is no debate on this now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My submission is on two points. The Prime Minister has got the prerogative to appoint whomsoever she likes as Minister. There is nothing against the person who is here as Minister. The point is, since she has ceased to be a member of the Rajya Sabha and she has also tendered her resignation, it is left to the Prime Minister to accept it and appoint her again as Minister. Secondly.....

MR. SPEAKER: He was not here the other day. He is repeating the same thing.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We want that the Attorney-General be called here to get his opinion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You have already given a ruling and you have accepted this position. I welcome any discussion on these three Ministers who have not been re-elected to the Rajya Sabha. She was in the House before Question Hour, and it is in bad taste that when she replies to questions, they should take objection. We should have proper respect for a lady according to Indian tradition. Those Members who raised the question, and Mr. Madhok, should be Indianised.

MR. SPEAKER: I am glad that there is at least one chivalrous Member in the House.

That day it was decided that I should consult the Attorney-General and follow his advice. I got his advice, and his advice is that a person, though he or she ceases to be a Member of the House, can continue as a Minister for six months, and there was no need for fresh appointment. If hon. Members want, I can send a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: We want a discussion. We want the Attorney-General to be present so that we can put questions to him.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has also made a statement already.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: This is not a very simple matter. I do not think you should be guided by the Attorney-General's wrong advice. We want the Attorney-General to address the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am convinced of his advice, otherwise I would not have accepted it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is not a question of your being convinced. Where a new convention is being sought to be set up, the House has a right to discuss it and question the Attorney-General on this.

MR. SPEAKER: If you will not take it personally, the Jana Sangh Minister continued in Punjab.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: That is no criterion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let us set a new example.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : मैंने यह पूछा है कि इस विभाग की वार्षिक आय कितनी है और उस का स्रोत क्या है, पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग में कितने अफसर और कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और उन को साल भर में कुल कितना वेतन दिया जाता है, पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग को स्थापित हुए कितने वर्ष हो गये हैं, मंत्री महोदय ने जिन 3,477 स्थानों का उल्लेख किया है, उन के अतिरिक्त और कितने स्थान हैं, जिन का सर्वेक्षण

और मरम्मत करनी है, क्या सरकार ने इस विभाग को और अनुदान देने का विचार किया है ।

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH: The total budget grant for the administration was Rs. 1,61,58,000, out of which the administrative expenses were Rs. 52,23,010, i.e., about 32.3 per cent of the total grant.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : मंत्री महोदय, ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है कि पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग में कितने अफसर तथा कर्मचारी हैं और उन को कितना वेतन दिया जाता है ?

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH: Altogether there are 1,023 Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV staff.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : मैंने अपने मूल प्रश्न में पूछा है कि क्या यह सच है कि इस विभाग का 75 प्रतिशत खर्चा केवल अफसरों और कर्मचारियों पर होता है । इस लिए मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब दिया जाये कि उन लोगों को कितना वेतन मिलता है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): I thought my hon. colleague had pointed out that the expenditure on the administration was about 32 per cent. The remaining expenditure is on conservation and maintenance of the monuments including departments like Epigraphy, chemical section, research and so on. As for the other question whether there is enough money for new excavations and new work. I am not satisfied with the provisions we have got, it is not adequate for the purpose, and unless I get more money for the department, it will not be possible to spend more money on new excavations and so on.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछता हूँ । अजमेर में ढाई दिन का शोपड़ा है, उस में जो भग्नावशेष लगाये गये हैं, जो खम्बे लगाये गये हैं वे किसी मन्दिर से तोड़ कर लगाये गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—बूक वे पुराने

मन्दिरों से तोड़ कर लगाये गये हैं, क्या आप उन को पुराना रूप देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ?

दूसरे—दिल्ली का जो पुराना किला है, जिस को पांडवों का किला कहा जाता है, क्या आप ने इस की मरम्मत कराई है या नहीं कराई है ?

तीसरे—दिल्ली की जामामस्जिद पर आपने कितना रुपया खर्च किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन्स नहीं हैं, इस सवाल से इस का क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : यह पुराने पुरात्व का साबल है । मैं हैरान हू कि आप कैसे कहते हैं कि इस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है । पुराना किला इस में आता है या नहीं आता है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस की आपने मरम्मत कराई है या नहीं ?

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH : In Purana Qila excavations are going on and I should be very glad if hon. Members who are interested would go there and have a look at them; it gives the whole history of Delhi from the beginning of Delhi and we should be happy if hon. Members could go and see what is being done.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : There are too many ancient monuments in the Treasury Benches so much so that the ancient monuments in the country are forgotten. To illustrate the callous disregard that has been shown towards the preservation of archaeological monuments, I would just quote one example—Khumbus where Tippu Sultan was buried, near Srirangapatnam. The farmers there have ploughed the land that was kept there as some sort of a park in front of Khumbus; perhaps soon they will destroy the monument and it is going to become just like any other ordinary land where rice or wheat would be grown. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have kept any attendants there or any other staff to look after the preservation of these ancient monuments. This is only one example; there are hundreds of others in the country.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I do not know about the specific monument to which the hon. Member refer; I shall get information on what he says. As regards the number of attendants available today to look after the monuments, the number is very inadequate and we are taking action to increase the number of attendants so that all the monuments will get one attendant at least each and secondly in as many monuments as possible we shall try to arrange for round-the-clock watch of the monuments.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I want to know whether the Government have spent any amount over the old monuments situated in Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Narasingapur in Madhya Pradesh in the last ten years and if not why?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : We shall find out and let him know.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In view of the tourist attraction provided by these monuments and the inadequacy of the guides and also attendants for their proper upkeep, some difficulties arise; the tourists are unable to go there. Has the hon. Minister got any scheme to coordinate the activities of his Ministry with the Ministry of Tourism so that they attract more tourists and also earn more revenue from such schemes? Have the Government contemplated any such scheme?

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH : We have discussions with the Tourist Department regularly.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : If I may supplement it, the hon. Member has raised a very important question and we are having discussions with the Ministry of Tourism to see what we can do in this matter.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : कौशाम्बी में पुरातत्व विभाग की ओर से खुदाई होती है । क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि वहां पर जो बहुत से कीमती सिक्के मिले हैं, उन को कौशाम्बी म्यूजियम में नहीं रखा गया है, बल्कि वहां के इन्चार्ज और दूसरे खुदाई करने वाले लोगों ने गायब कर दिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल से आप के सवाल का क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री जनरलवर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल इसी से सम्बन्धित है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौशाम्बी की खुदाई के जो इन्वार्ज हैं—श्री गोवर्धन राय शर्मा—उन के खिलाफ इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने स्ट्रिक्चर पास किया है कि उन्होंने गबन और पैसे का कई बार दुरुपयोग किया है। पुरातत्व विभाग के पैसे के दुरुपयोग के बारे में क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें सारे हिन्दुस्तान से आ रही हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करायेगे तथा ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कि पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो ?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: We shall make enquiries in regard to the points mentioned by the hon. Member.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I do not know the definition or the criteria which the Ministry adopts to declare a particular monument to be a national monument. The House will agree with me that the place where Guru Teg Bahadur was kept by the Moghul emperor and where he sacrificed his life for the protection of the Hindu dharma is a national monument by any criterion. It is a matter of shame that this Government wishes to sell out that monument on a payment of Rs. 16 lakhs to the Gurudwara Prabhakar Committee. May I know whether the hon. Minister will see to it that the money is given back to the Committee and the monument preserved as a national monument. I have put a specific question and he should reply to it.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: We shall consider the point raised by the hon Member.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: May I know whether the Second Hooghly bridge will lead to the demolition of the memorial for Sir James Wilson who deciphered our Brahmi script and, if so, what is he going to do to protect it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a specific case: he can only take note of it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पुरातत्व विभाग के दफ्तर हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी जगहों और शहरों में हैं। उसी तरह का एक दफ्तर पटना में भी है (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी रक्षा कीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पटना के पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग के जो पदाधिकारी और सर्वोच्च अधिकारी हैं, वे वहाँ पैसे का गोलमाल कर रहे हैं।

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार से जानबूझ कर एक महत्वपूर्ण क्वेश्चन को टालने की कोशिश की जा रही है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपकी तरफ से शुरू हुआ (व्यवधान) ...

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : हमारी तरफ से क्या शुरू हुआ ? कुछ लोग जानबूझ कर महत्वपूर्ण सवालों को टालना चाहते हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के अधिकारों के खिलाफ वहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने कोई जापन भारत सरकार के पास भेजा है और यह अनुरोध किया है कि वहाँ पर जो गोलमाल है उसको दूर किया जाये। तो क्या कोई ऐसा जापन भारत सरकार को मिला है, और यदि मिला है तो आपने उस कथित अधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं ताकि पैसे का जो गोलमाल है उसको बन्द किया जा सके ? (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग इतना शोर क्यों करते हैं—न तो मुझे ही कुछ सुनाई पड़ता है और न मिनिस्टर को ही सुनाई पड़ता है।

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH: Patna is the head office of that circle of the Archaeological Department. As the hon. member knows, I go to Patna frequently and I have not received a single complaint from anybody in that office.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, 20 minutes have been taken by the House on matters which are not related to the question. Some members tried to shelve this next question of mine. If you do not defend the right of a member, who will defend it?

MR. SPEAKER: Of all members you are advising me?

SHRI HEM BARUA: The impression is that you did not want Mr. Samar Guha's question to come up and therefore, you went on looking this way and that way. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You allowed many members who wanted to shelve this question, 20 minutes have been taken on irrelevant questions. If you do not defend our rights, who will defend our rights? This is very unfortunate. This is not expected of the defender of the rights and privileges of members of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: If you properly behave, I can defend your other rights. There is no question of extending the Question Hour.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir, I have great regard for Mr. Samar Guha. He has sacrificed a lot during the national movement. But he said that 20 minutes have been taken by members, 20 minutes were not taken by members of our party. It was taken up by Mr. Ranga and others. Mr. Guha also said that some members put irrelevant questions for shelving his question. This is very wrong. It is an aspersion on the members. Nobody wanted to shelve it. If you allow it, let this question be discussed for one hour. What is there? Sometimes when we lose our main questions, nobody bothers.

MR. SPEAKER: Short notice question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Accord on Birla House

S. N. Q. 17 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birlas have agreed to hand over the Birla House to Government; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Birlas have offered, on certain terms and conditions which are under examination, either to make a gift of Birla House to the Government or to form a Trust for the ownership and maintenance of the building as a memorial to Gandhiji. It is not desirable to disclose the terms and conditions at this stage.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां गांधीजी का निधन हुआ उस स्थान पर, देशवासियों की यह इच्छा थी कि गांधी जी का एक सुन्दर मेमोरियल बनाया जाये। पिछले बीस सालों से इस प्रकार की मांग चल रही थी। (व्यवधान) पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के सामने जब यह मांग आई तो उन्होंने कहा कि बिड़ला बंधुओं के साथ जबर्दस्ती नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि उनकी भी भावनाएँ हैं लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है और मैं बिड़ला बंधुओं को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने लोगों की भावनाओं की कद्र करके सरकार को यह भवन देने की बात कही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सही है कि उसमें एक शर्त यह है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, Shri Dwivedy's name was first.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is for the Calling-attention.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Mine is the Calling-attention; this is the short notice question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने ऊपर भी रहम करें और मेरे ऊपर भी रहम करें ।
(व्यवधान) . . .

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जो शर्तें बिड़ला बंधुओं में और सरकार में तय हुई थीं, जिस पर आज-कल बात-चीत हो रही है, उसमें यह भी है कि यह जो बिल्डिंग है वह सरकार को मुफ्त दी जायेगी—सरकार उसको ले ले, पब्लिक ट्रस्ट बनाये, या जो करे—लेकिन उसके बदले में उन्होंने आपसे जमीन मांगी है? दूसरे क्या आपने यह सारा मामला प्रधान मंत्री को भेजा है, और अगर भेजा है तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

तीसरी बात यह है समाचार-पत्रों में आया था कि बाबू जगजीवन राम ने यह ठीक करायी तो यह बात कहाँ तक ठीक है? . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री के० के० शाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मैंने कहा है कि टर्म्स के लिए डिस्कशन हो रहा है तब फिर इनडायरेक्टली इस तरह से सवाल करते हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: How was it leaked out to the *Patriot*?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: The Minister is not prepared to inform the House about what has come out in the papers.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: The *Patriot* is taken into confidence but not this House.

MR. SPEAKER: When the Member is asking his question, why should you interrupt him? Let the Member ask it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—उसको आप सुन लीजिए । मंत्री जी

के जवाब के सिलसिले में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और वह यह है कि इसमें कौन सा जनहित है? क्या इसमें कोई विदेश का मामला है, विदेश व्यापार का मामला है या इस देश की सुरक्षा क्षतरे में पड़ने जा रही है जिसके लिए वे जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरी बातें सदन के सामने आनी चाहिए । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बधाई देनी चाहिए श्री मनोराम बागड़ी को जिनको इस प्रश्न पर सात दिन के लिए सदन से निकाला गया था और उन्हीं की वजह से सब कुछ हुआ ।

श्री के० के० शाह : मेरी प्रार्थना है सदन से कि जब अच्छा काम हो रहा है, और सवाल केवल 10, 15 रोज का है, उस के बाद सारी बात पता लग जायेगी

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया ।

श्री के० के० शाह : अभी किसी को नहीं पता है माननीय जगजीवन राम जी ने बात की उन से । यह मुझे नहीं पता । लेकिन मैंने जरूर बात की है, और जनहित में . . .

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, we give notices of very important short notice questions and they are not admitted. They have admitted this question but having admitted it, they say that this cannot be disclosed. Then, what was the fun in admitting it? He should have postponed the acceptance of this short notice question. This is the most shabby behaviour towards the House. This is not the way to treat the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It would have been much better if the hon. Minister had said that they are entering into talks and when it is finalised they will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: That is what I have mentioned. It will be finalised in a short time. I will first disclose it to the House before anybody knows about it. I will place it on the Table of the House as soon as the terms are finalised. I request the House to show this indulgence.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Then it can be postponed.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH: Let it be postponed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not mind it; let it be postponed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is postponed then.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If any compensation is to be paid by giving an equivalent amount of land to the Birlas, four days' food should also be given to Shri Shashi Bhushan!

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: You must also tell them that the trouble is that simultaneously the Government takes the decision, it is published in the Indian *Pravda*.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: I will first place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: May I request hon. Members not to prolong it? I have postponed the question.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: You can postpone the question; I am not opposing it.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, no further questions on it (*Interruption*).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Display of Pro-Chinese Posters and Festoons in West Bengal

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

(a) whether innumerable pro-Chinese posters and festoons are being freely displayed and written on street walls and inside the Government offices and educational institutions in Calcutta and other areas in West Bengal and, if so, the nature and general contents of such festoons and posters;

(b) whether such festoons and posters contain pictures of Mao-Tse-Tung and his writings and speeches and

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whether Peking broadcasts are also regularly displayed through such posters and festoons;

(c) whether such activities militate against the legal provisions in the country and vitiate the concept of Indian sovereignty enshrined in the Indian Constitution, and whether the present legal provisions are insufficient to deal with such anti-national and subversive activities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to deal with such political activities?

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

STATEMENT

According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, a number of pro-Chinese posters and festoons were displayed and written in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal, containing tributes to Mao and propagating his ideology. Some posters contained pictures of Mao and extracts from his writings. Some posters urged people to listen to Peking Radio broadcasts. Action under the law can be taken against the display of such posters, if such display endangers public tranquility or causes breach of public peace, or if the posters bring into contempt, or excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law or if the posters question the territorial integrity of India.

Former Punjab Chief Minister's Statement Regarding Status of Fazilka

*935. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the former Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Gurnam Singh, in an Akal Conference at

Lallpura, 24 miles from Amritsar, that Punjab will not part with Fazilka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN):
(a) Government has seen newspaper reports to this effect.

(b) Government had made every endeavour to bring about an agreed solution to the Punjab disputes but when it was found that in view of the divergent stands taken by the Punjab and Haryana Governments an agreed solution was not possible, the Central Government announced its decision on the 29th January, 1970. The decision is fair and equitable and is in the overall national interests. Government does not propose to make any change in the decision.

नक्सलवादी पत्रिका "लिबरेशन" में छापामार लड़ाई के बारे में लेख

*936. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नक्सलवादियों की एक प्रमुख पत्रिका "लिबरेशन" में प्रकाशित एक लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें पिस्नौल, बन्दूक, आदि घातक हथियारों को प्राप्त करने के निदेश दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त पत्रिका में वर्तमान छापामार लड़ाई का भी उल्लेख किया गया है और जमीनदारों तथा पूंजीपतियों को समाप्त करने के बारे में आह्वान किया गया है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार ने कलकत्ता से

प्रकाशित "लिबरेशन" पत्रिका के फरवरी 1970 के अंक को देखा है जिसमें ऐसे लेख हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन से भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 124-ए और 505 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज करने और कानून के अनुसार उसकी जांच-पड़ताल करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Appointment of Boundary Commission for Punjab and Haryana

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

(a) whether the Governments of Punjab and Haryana have conveyed to the Central Government their acceptance of the decision on Chandigarh;

(b) whether acceptance is a condition precedent for the appointment of the Boundary Commission;

(c) whether the Government of Haryana have opposed the appointment of the Commission;

(d) the likely date of the appointment of the Commission; and

(e) whether it will be a one-man Commission and, if so, whether it will be headed by a High Court or Supreme Court Judge or by some Language expert?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):
(a) The State Governments were not formally asked to convey their acceptance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Government have already announced their intention to appoint the Commission and indicated that the terms of reference would be settled in consultation with the Governments concerned. All these matters are under active consideration of the Government.

Call by a Former Marxist Minister of West Bengal to West Bengal Peasants and Workers to keep their Lathis ready and Spears Sharp

*938. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Revenue Minister of West Bengal, Shri Harekrishan Konar, has asked the peasants and the workers to keep their lathis ready and spears sharp for the fight; and

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

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

(b) The orders issued by the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, prohibiting the carrying of lathis, spears and other offensive weapons in public places within the city and in the suburbs of Calcutta are being strictly enforced.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों का दर्जा

*339. श्री ज० ब० सि० बिष्ट : क्या गृह-कार्य-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 मार्च 1970 को साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में "उत्तर पर्वतीय राज्य" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित हुए समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जिलों को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का दर्जा देगी ताकि उनका समुचित विकास किया जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उन जिलों के लोगों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए तत्काल क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसा कोई लेख सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जिलों के एक पृथक प्रशासनिक एकक के लिए समय-समय पर इस आधार पर मांग की जाती रही है कि इन क्षेत्रों का आर्थिक विकास संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक पर्वतीय विकास मण्डल का गठन किया है और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रही है । इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं का त्वरित विकास ही पूरा कर सकता है, न कि पृथक प्रशासनिक एकक का सृजन ।

Former Punjab Chief Minister's statement Re. Delay in Settlement of Chandigarh Issue

*940. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):

(a) Whether it is a fact that the former Punjab Chief Minister, Shri Gurnam Singh, blamed the Central Government of inordinate delay in settling the Chandigarh issue and said that some Central Congress leaders had been responsible for the three-year long storm on the simple question; and

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

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

(a) Press reports to this effect have come to the notice of Government.

(b) As has been made clear in the House from time to time, the Central Government's approach in this matter was to find an agreed solution to this complex issue. The delay was really due to the widely divergent stands taken by the two

State Governments. As repeated efforts to reconcile their views did not succeed, the Central Government had to take their own decision in the matter and announce it.

Guidelines for Governors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some jurists were invited by Government to give their views on the Constitutional guidelines for Governors in the event of no political party having a clear majority;

(b) if so, whether the panel of jurists were invited by Government Shri P.B. Gajendragadkar, Shri M.C. Setalvad and late Mehar Chand Mahajan; and

(c) the details of the views of these jurists on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement along with a copy of the correspondence that I had with the jurists is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3154/70.]

Implementation of Triple Benefit Scheme for Primary and Higher Secondary School Teachers

*942. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have implemented the Triple Benefit Scheme in respect of teachers of both the Primary and Higher Secondary Schools;

(b) If so, the names of those States; and

(c) If not, the reasons for the same?

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.

STATEMENT

The following State Governments have introduced the Triple Benefit Scheme of pension, provident fund and gratuity or insurance to teachers in aided primary, secondary and higher secondary schools:

1. Andhra Pradesh;
2. Bihar;
3. Kerala;
4. Mysore;
5. Tamil Nadu;
6. Uttar Pradesh; and
7. West Bengal.

Some States have different kinds of retirement benefits, such as pension alone or only contributory provident fund. Maharashtra has a pension scheme for teachers of aided and local body schools. The following States have provident fund schemes:

1. Gujarat.
2. Madhya Pradesh;
3. Haryana;
4. Assam; and
5. Rajasthan.

Orissa has extended the Triple Benefit Scheme only to primary school teachers. Nagaland has only a few private schools in the State and these are gradually being taken over by Government.

Tourist Trade of Asian Countries

*943. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist trade of all Asian countries except Japan is insignificant compared to that of the continent of Europe; and

(b) if so, whether any joint measures have been taken to include Nepal, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and neighbouring countries in a common effort to attract tourists to this area?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) This is largely correct.

(b) To promote tourism in South Asia on a regional basis, a Ministers level Conference of countries of the South Asian Travel Commission (SATC) of the IUOTO was held at New Delhi in March 1969 at the initiative of India. The Conference was attended by representatives of Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Iran, the Mongolian Peoples Republic and Nepal. Pakistan did not attend. A number of resolutions aiming at joint promotional efforts in the Region were passed.

Views of Lord Todd on Indian Scientists and C.S.I.R.

*944. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report in which Lord Todd, a Nobel Prize winning British Chemist, said in Bombay on the 14th January, 1970, that the great abilities of many scientists and technologists were being wasted in India for lack of proper leadership, and, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government would consider requesting Lord Todd to give a blue print for the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Government have seen the press interview given by Lord Todd at Bombay. The views attributed were presumably his personal views, but they have been taken note of.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Committee of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri

A. K. Sarkar is already looking into the overall functioning of the CSIR and to suggest ways and means of improvement.

Facilities to Indian Tourists going to Soviet Union

*945. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has offered to provide greater facilities to the Indian tourists visiting the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are thinking in terms of providing similar facilities to tourists from the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any such offer.

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

Agrarian Unrest

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has recently undertaken a study on the causes and nature of current agrarian tensions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the above study it has been shown that the country is facing a disturbing situation in the villages which may cause an explosion if the growing disparity among the rural people is not tackled effectively;

(c) what are the other main features of the study; and

(d) what action is being taken by different Ministries in the matter on the basis of the study undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A paper entitled

"The Causes and Nature of Current Agrarian Tensions" was prepared in the Research and Policy Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Copies of the paper in its form are available in the Parliament Library. The paper dealt with—

- (i) the pattern of Indian agriculture;
- (ii) the different aspects of land policy and agrarian reforms, and the areas where they have lagged behind intentions and requirements; and
- (iii) the nature of agitations traceable to the existence of discontent or deprivation in the agricultural sector.

(d) The measures suggested in the paper relate to the speedy implementation of land reforms and other land laws in States and Union Territories. The matter has been taken up with them by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture which deals with land reforms. The Home Minister also drew the attention of the Administrators and Chief Ministers of Union Territories to the importance of speedy implementation of land reforms and other land laws. Proposals for revision of ceiling and other recommendations of Chief Minister's Conference on land Reforms convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are under consideration in the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, Delhi and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The State Governments and Union Territories concerned would take appropriate steps in this regard consistent with local circumstances. Land being a subject in the State List, the Central Government's function is to advise and urge the States to take action and that has been done.

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ,
दिल्ली द्वारा अनुदानों का दुर्बिनियोग

*947. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, दिल्ली को इस की स्थापना से लेकर अब तक वर्ष-वार सरकार द्वारा कितना अनुदान दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्यापीठ के लेखों की लेखापरीक्षा के समय इस बात का पता लगा है कि सरकार द्वारा दिये गये अनुदानों के दुर्बिनियोग को छिपाने के लिए दो प्रकार के बही खाते अर्थात् एक असली तथा दूसरा नकली बनाये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त विद्यापीठ के लेखों की नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा लेखापरीक्षा कराने का और आगे अनुदान न देने अथवा उस संस्था को अपने हाथ में लेने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) विद्यापीठ की स्थापना से लेकर अब तक उसे निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिए गए हैं :—

1967-68—4.15 लाख रुपये

1968-69—4.75 लाख रुपये

1969-70—5.25 लाख रुपये

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा-परीक्षक ने विद्यापीठ के 1967-68 के खातों की पहले ही विशेष लेखा परीक्षा कर ली है और सम्मति के आधार पर भविष्य में भी उसके खातों की परीक्षा करने के लिए सहमत हो गए हैं । निधि के समुचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक वारंट लेखा-एवं-वित्त अधिकारी की भी नियुक्ति की गई है । क्योंकि संस्था को 1967-68 में शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन के रूप में लिया गया था, अनुदान बन्द करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बंगाल बंद

*948. श्री जगेश्वर दादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही के बंगाल बन्द के सिलसिले में वहाँ कहीं-कहीं दंगे हुए और उन में जीवन तथा सम्पत्ति की कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इन दंगों के बारे में कोई न्यायिक जांच की जायेगी ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं । वर्दवान और हुगली जिले में दिवेणी की घटनाओं के संबंध में न्यायिक जांच करने का राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ।

Lapse of Preventive Detention Act

*949. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Internal Affairs Committee of the Union Cabinet reviewed the situation arising from the lapse of the Preventive Detention Act;

(b) the action being taken by some States to retain the powers; and

(c) the details thereof and the suggestions made to the State Governments by the Centre in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The State Governments were advised to undertake a review of the problems likely to arise on the lapse of the preventive detention act and to take necessary measures to meet the situation. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have enacted laws providing for preventive detention. The Governments of Maharashtra and Assam are taking action to enact laws to replace the ordinance providing for preventive

detention. The Orissa legislation has been extended to the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. A regulation providing for preventive detention has been promulgated for NEFA.

Sex Education in Schools

*950. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State has decided to introduce sex education and impart knowledge about the family planning in the schools on an experimental basis;

(b) whether Government have appointed any Committee to decide as to what information should be imparted to the children and which age group should be chosen for the experiment; and

(c) whether the Committee has discussed the matter in detail and, if so, the decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) According to the information available with the Government of India, no State has so far decided to introduce sex education and knowledge about family planning in schools.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Boeing-737 Aircraft for I.A.C.

*951. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently made a deal with the United States for the purchase of Boeing-737 aircraft for the Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) With the approval of the Central Government, Indian Airlines have placed an order with the Boeing Co. for 7 Boeing 737-200 aircraft with spares etc., involving a foreign exchange expenditure of \$40.5 million.

(b) The Corporation have negotiated loans from the Exim Bank, the Boeing Company and a U. S. Commercial Bank as well as a U.S. A.I.D. non-project loan to cover the foreign exchange cost of the project.

राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधीन आने वाली रियासतों के भूतपूर्व शासकों के विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त करना

*952. श्री रमेशचन्द्र व्यास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है, कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि उन्हें उनकी क्षेत्राधीन आने वाली रियासतों के भूतपूर्व शासकों के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त करने की अनुमति दी जाये ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने भी ऐसी मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Chinese Spy Ring in Himachal Pradesh

*953. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese Spy Ring is operating in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether this spy ring had any connections with the Pakistani spies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and

the number of Chinese and Pakistani nationals arrested in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government have no such information. However, cases have been registered against three Tibetans in Himachal Pradesh under the Foreigners' Act. One on them has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on December 30, 1969. The other two cases are under investigation.

Grant of Pension to Family Members of Members of Parliament

*954. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the decision of the State Government of Tamil Nadu to grant pension to the families of Members of the State Legislature who die in harness till the expiry of their term; and

(b) if so, whether similar facilities would be provided for Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A press report from Madras dated 17th March, 1970 states that the Education Minister of Tamil Nadu announced in the State Assembly their Government's decision to grant family pension to the families of M.L.As., who die "in harness" till the expiry of their term.

(b) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Central Government.

Recovery of Stolen Antiques in Delhi

*955. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big haul of stolen antiques was recently made by the C.B.I. staff in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the finds and the action taken against the persons concerned;

(c) the details and estimated value of the stolen antiques found in different parts of the country during the past one year; and

(d) Government's reaction to this increasing crime of idol/antiques thefts?

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

(b) The details of the finds are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3155/70.] Three persons from whose possession these antiques etc. were recovered have been arrested and are on bail. Investigations are continuing.

(c) The requisite information is not readily available from the State Governments.

(d) Government is aware of the seriousness of the problem and is taking all possible steps to prevent the theft of antiques.

Replacing of Round Meters Fitted in Scooters by Taxi-Type Meters in Delhi

*956. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal to replace all round meters now fitted in scooters by meters of a taxi-type in Delhi;

(b) whether the round meters are difficult to make calculations for fare reading; and

(c) if so, when these round meters will be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (c) Proposals are under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir, some difficulty is felt in ascertaining the correct fare.

Admission in Delhi Colleges

*957. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principals of the Delhi University Colleges have decided not to admit more students than they can handle even if the candidates possess marks above the eligibility level and that this decision is likely to affect about 5,000 students appearing at the Higher Secondary Examination; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to give admissions to such students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b) No decision to this effect has been taken. The entire question of admissions to Colleges in Delhi is under consideration of the Delhi University authorities.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कोषाध्यक्ष के पास से धन-राशि गायब हो जाना

*958. श्री मृत्यंजय प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन तथा घरेलू उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन मल्होत्रा बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली के कोषाध्यक्ष के पास से दिसम्बर, 1965 में 2,06,512 रुपये गायब हो जाने का समाचार मिला था और इस मामले की जांच करने के लिये अप्रैल 1968 में एक वरिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त अधिकारी की नियुक्ति से पूर्व प्राथमिक जांच की रिपोर्ट में काफी बिलम्ब किया गया था ;

(ग) अन्तिम जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दोषी पाये गये व्यक्ति का नाम क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इससे कितनी धनराशि बरामद की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या इस मामले की अन्तिम जांच करने वाले अधिकारी को उसके पद से हटा दिया गया है ; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1965 में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स, मल्होत्रा बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली, के कोषाध्यक्ष के पास से 6,512 रुपये की राशि चुराई गई बताई गई। पुलिस द्वारा की गयी छान बीन तथा प्रारंभिक जांच के पश्चात्, अप्रैल, 1968 में एक वरिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी द्वारा जांच किये जाने का आदेश दिया गया।

(ख) इस जांच में देरी इसलिए हुई क्योंकि यह पुलिस की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् ही प्रारंभ की गयी।

(ग) जांच-रिपोर्ट ने किसी व्यक्ति-विशेष को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया।

(घ) संबंधित अधिकारी को 55 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर सेवा-निवृत्त कर दिया गया है।

National Service Scheme in Delhi Colleges

*959. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total expenditure on the National Service Scheme, College-wise, in Delhi during 1969-70;

(b) what were the specific programmes undertaken under this Scheme by different Colleges; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to evaluate the performance of this Scheme for future guidance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c) The information, when collected, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Use of School Boys in Delhi by Bootleggers

*960 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the utilisation of services of school boys in

Delhi by bootleggers for carrying illicit liquor;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the murder of Prem Nath, a student of a school on Pusa Road, New Delhi, who is suspected to have been murdered by bootleggers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to check such activities of these anti-social elements?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) Government is aware of the death of one Shri Prem Nath, a school student of Link Road and a resident of Karolbagh, but the exact circumstances which led to his death at Hospital is under investigation of the Police. However, two suspects, who are said to be the salesmen of a liquor shop at Pusa Road, have been arrested in this connection.

(c) Strict and constant watch on the activities of anti-social elements is kept and action under the law is invariably taken whenever any unlawful and unsocial acts are reported.

Provision of Adequate Facilities on Important National Highways

5829. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that facilities for tourists travelling by important highways in cars are totally inadequate, particularly on the Bombay-Agra road;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Department of Tourism has drawn the attention of State Governments to these inadequacies but without any effect;

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve facilities for tourists on the important highways and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to build tourist rest rooms every 100 miles on the Bombay-Agra Road and provide other tourist amenities in the near future and, if so, how many and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government are aware that facilities for tourists travelling by road are at present inadequate.

(b) to (d) A Study Group on way-side amenities formed by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport is presently examining in consultation with State Governments, the facilities that are required on National and State Highways.

Use of Unauthorised Airstrips

5830. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any control, record or vigilance is kept of ownerships, flights or landings of various types of planes operating at various places including airstrips in the country from day to day;

(b) if so, the name of the Department where such records are maintained and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any information about the growth and use of unauthorised airstrips in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) In the Civil Aviation Department.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Earning from Tourism

5831. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the earning in foreign exchange revenue from the promotion of tourism during the last three years; and

(b) what incentives are provided to start small hotels and rest homes for the promotion of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The figures are as follows:—

Year	Estimated foreign exchange earnings (Rs. in crores)
1967	25.18
1968	26.42
1969	33.11

(b) Hotel projects approved by the Department of Tourism from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists, are eligible for the various incentives announced for the hotel industry, such as, tax and fiscal reliefs, liberal depreciation rates and development rebates. sale of Govt. owned land in the Delhi area at concessional terms. etc.

Recovery of Transmitter with Russian Markings from Porters at Mangalore

5832. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prabhakaran and Narayanan, two porters working on the Mangalore waterfront, were found in possession of a powerful wireless transmitter with Russian markings whilst trying to board the Cochin Express at Mangalore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this transmitter came from a Soviet vessel which called at Mangalore Port in December last.

(c) whether it is further a fact that many more transmitters, different Electronic equipment and hundreds of pencil and key ring bombs have been delivered by Soviet ships to the Kerala Communists; and

(d) if so, the practical steps taken by Government to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Mysore Government have reported that on January 21, 1970, one Prabhakaran was arrested for being in possession of a part of a wireless transmitter which bore some Russian marking. Investigation is in progress.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Formation of Senas in States

5833. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Senas in each State at present;

(b) when these were set up and who are their founders;

(c) what is the approximate strength of each Sena; and

(d) the names of Senas which are taking part in political affairs of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Facts are being ascertained.

Direct Air Service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar

5834. **SHRI D. AMAT:**

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Orissa Government have been repeatedly impressing upon the Central Government the necessity and importance of in-

roducing a direct Indian Airlines flight between Delhi and Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, Government's decision in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for not introducing such flights so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Government of Orissa has suggested to Indian Airlines that there should be a direct service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar.

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines feel that the proposal cannot be implemented at present due to absence of spare Caravelle capacity and of assured adequate traffic on this route. The suggestion will however, be kept carefully in view.

Strike by Taxi and Auto-Rickshaw Drivers in Delhi

5835. **SHRI N. R. DECGHARE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances leading to the recent strike by the Taxi and Auto-rickshaw drivers in Delhi; and

(b) the action taken by Government to save the public from the inconvenience caused due to the absence of vehicles from the roads?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The decision of the Delhi Administration to extend the application of provisions of Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1968 as extended to Delhi and rules made thereunder to fare meters fitted on Taxi Auto-rickshaws in Delhi, was resented by the Taxi and Auto-rickshaw drivers in Delhi and this led a sudden strike.

(b) Arrangements were made to press into service more buses of the D.T.U. and the buses of private operators to cater to the transport requirements of passengers from Delhi Main Railway Station, New

Delhi Railway Station and the Inter-State Bus Terminus. Arrangements were also made to permit DLY/DLZ tourist taxis to pick up passengers from Taxi Stands.

Demand for an Aerodrome at Nasik

5837. SHRI Z. M. KAHNDOLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Nasik city and surrounding areas have been requesting for the construction of an aerodrome at Nasik;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision in the matter; and

(c) if so, when the construction of the aerodrome at Nasik and also the aerial communication will start?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No. Sir. There is an airfield at Ozar near Nasik under the control of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. There is another airfield, Nasik Road, which is under the control of the Indian Air Force.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. Indian Airlines will, however, consider introducing an air service to Nasik when their fleet position improves, subject to permission being granted by the Ministry of Defence.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme

5838. SHRI SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3601 on the 20th March, 1970 regarding the Voluntary Retirement Scheme and state:

(a) what are the factors which have induced Government to accept one part of a recommendation on "Measures for Strengthening of Administration", i.e., retiring the employees on attaining the age of 50 years, and what are those factors inducing Government for not accepting the other part of the same recommendation for retiring the employees on completion of 25 years of service;

(b) what are the basic statistics available with Government to conclude that "most of the officers in Class I and Class II posts would have completed about 25 years of service by the time they attain the age of 50 years"; and

(c) what are details of factors influencing Government's decision or discrimination in favour of one category of Officers against another in Class I and Class II posts as stated above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Age limits for direct recruitment to Central Services Class I and Class II have generally been prescribed as 21 to 24 years. Accordingly, officers in those Services would complete about 25 years of service by the time they attain the age of 50 years. Where however, the recruitment rules for a post lay down a higher age-limit namely, 35 years or above, the incumbent of such a post would complete only 15 years or less of service on reaching the age of 50 years. With a view to providing for reasonable length of service before the power to retire a Government servant, if it is necessary to do so in public interest, before attaining the age of superannuation, is exercised, the rules provide that in the latter type of cases, the power to so retire the Government servant would be exercised only after he has attained the age of 55 years. The rules providing for the exercise of the powers of retirement in the public interest, on a Government servant attaining the age of 50 years or 55 years as mentioned above, do not involve any discrimination.

Visit by Mr. Buta Beg to Delhi

5839. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Buta Beg, a Muslim from U.K., recently visited Delhi and met many persons in the city;

(b) if so, the dates on which he came to Delhi and the purpose of his visit;

(c) whether he was given any visa by the Government of India for his visit to Delhi and, if so, for what period the visa was given; and

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of the leading citizens gave him send-off at the Indo-Pakistan border near Amritsar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) One Mr. Buta Beg, holding a valid U.K. Passport entered India on 22nd November, 1969 via Hussainiwala checkpost. It is known that he was in Delhi on 23rd November, 1969 and met several persons. He left for Amritsar on 24th November. There is no definite information regarding the purpose of his visit.

(c) Facts are being ascertained.

(d) Government have no such information.

Prime Minister's Speeches in U. P.

5840. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister publicly criticised the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during her recent tours of that State in January, 1970.

(b) whether it is also a fact that she referred in her public speeches to official matters relating to the strained relations between the Centre and the Chief Minister of that State;

(c) whether Government consider that public exchanges of criticism between the Prime Minister of the country and the Chief Minister of a State are not conducive to the establishment of happy Centre-State relations; and

(d) whether Government would take steps to establish healthy conventions in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) In the course of tours in Uttar Pradesh the Prime Minister did refer to certain allegations made by the then Chief Minister that the Central Government had neglected Uttar Pradesh and that her visits to the State were a heavy financial burden to the State.

(b) In the absence of specific details about the "official matters", referred to in the question, it is not possible to furnish any specific answer.

(c) and (d) The Central Government have always been keen on establishing and sustaining healthy conventions in regard to the relations between Central Ministers and State Ministers.

Proposals re: Safety of Nationalised State Bank and other Undertakings

5841. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to initiate any steps, either in consultation with the State Governments or on their own, for the safety of the nationalised and State Banks and other undertakings situated in the States in the wake of the looting that took place in a Branch of the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No special steps have been contemplated.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Sale of Indian Girls in Arab and African Countries as Slaves

5842. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Indian girls are being sold in Arab and African countries as slaves;

(b) whether it is also a fact that immoral traffic in women and girls is being carried on on world-wide scale and girls are being enticed by giving them allurements of good jobs in foreign countries and a gang of five Arab women is active in this connection in Bombay;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the police find themselves helpless to save these girls when they declare that they are leaving the country of their own free will and they are sold in Arab and African countries for 10 to 15 thousand rupees for giving them away in marriages or for the purpose of prostitution; and

(d) if so, what effective steps are proposed to be taken by Government to check this immoral traffic?

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

(b) No, Sir. There is no evidence of any organised gang operating in this connection.

(c) No, Sir. As regards domestic servants their emigration is governed by the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. In each case, agreements, terms of employment, security deposits etc., are obtained from the employer by the Indian Embassies abroad before recommending emigration of such domestic servants and only on the basis of the recommendation of our Embassies abroad is emigration of domestic servants under the above Act allowed.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Shri K. N. Mallick of the Times of India as agent by Public Relations Department of I. A. C.

5843. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Relations Department of the Indian Airlines

Corporation appointed one Shri K. N. Mallick of the Times of India as Agent or Contractor to supply photographs etc.;

(b) whether an allegation that the said agent cheated and defrauded the Indian Airlines and another photo journalist, was referred and proved in the Civil and Criminal courts;

(c) what action the Indian Airlines took to recover the money illegally drawn by the said agent;

(d) whether Government would place a copy of the judgment in the case on the Table of the House; and

(e) whether the undertakings under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation are still using this agent for supplies etc.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) In 1957 Indian Airlines had a contract with the Asian News Photo Syndicate for the supply of photographs. Shri K. N. Mallick was then working for the Syndicate.

(b) In September 1957, Indian Airlines introduced Viscounts on the trunk routes. To give wide publicity to the new aircraft orders were placed for photographs of the aircraft on the Asian News Photo Syndicate through Shri K. N. Mallick, and, later, on others also, including the Central News Photo Service through Shri Amar Nath. Certain photographs were taken by Shri Amar Nath, but Shri K. N. Mallick misrepresented that Shri Amar Nath was his agent and the payment was consequently made to Shri Malik. Shri Amar Nath instituted a suit against Indian Airlines and the court held that the payment had been wrongly made to Shri Malik and awarded a decree in favour of Shri Amar Nath.

(c) Separately the Indian Airlines filed a suit against Shri Malik and obtained a decree for a sum of Rs. 2397 which was recovered from him in three instalments.

(d) A copy of the judgement is placed in the Parliament Library.

(e) No, Sir.

Amendment of Constitution to Bar Judges from holding Political Posts

5844. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Constitution to bar Judges, sitting or retired, from holding political posts; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) Serving and retired Judges are usually appointed to positions involving functions of a Judicial or quasi-Judicial nature. It is only very rarely that their services are drawn upon for other assignments. If a ban as proposed is imposed, their mature judicial experience which could otherwise be usefully employed would be lost to the country.

उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति

5845. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार किसी राजनीतिक दल के प्रमुख नेता के किसी सम्बन्धी को उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्त न करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो या तो किसी राजनीतिक दल के नेता के सम्बन्धी हैं या कुछ राजनीतिक दलों के सदस्य रहे थे, इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के रूप में नियुक्त किया जा रहा है ?

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

(ख) उच्च न्यायालय में नियुक्ति के लिये प्रस्ताव राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किये जाते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में नयी सरकार बनने के पश्चात् इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में नियुक्तियों के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा इंजीनियरों को रोजगार देने के लिये योजना

5846. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपने 30,000 इंजीनियरों को रोजगार देने के लिए एक नई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रथम श्रेणी के ठेकेदारों के लिए यह आवश्यक होगा कि वे इन इंजीनियरों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करें ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन इंजीनियरों का प्रशिक्षण काल तीन वर्ष होगा और उनको इस अवधि में 250 रुपये मासिक भत्ता दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य राज्यों को ऐसा ही कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करने का है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 30,000 इंजीनियरों को रोजगार देने के लिये कोई नई योजना नहीं बनाई है । फिर भी, महाराष्ट्र सरकार इंजीनियरों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने की कई योजनाओं पर अमल कर रही है । इन योजनाओं में एक योजना उन बेरोजगार सिविल इंजीनियरों को रोजगार देने की है जिन्होंने 1967 के तथा उसके बाद सफलता

प्राप्त की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ए-1 तथा ए श्रेणी के ठेकेदारों के लिए तीन इंजीनियरों को वृत्तिकाराही शिक्षार्थी के रूप में रखना आवश्यक है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण-काल तीन वर्ष है और स्नातकों के लिए 250 रुपये प्रति माह तथा डिप्लोमाधारियों के लिए 150 रुपये प्रति माह की वृत्तिका है।

(घ) ठेकेदारों द्वारा इंजीनियरों के लिये रोजगार मुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से पहले ही सिफारिश की है। बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने ठेकेदारों द्वारा इंजीनियरों के लिए रोजगार मुनिश्चित करने के लिए आदेश जारी किये हैं।

Restoration of Service Benefits to Employees who participated in September 19, 1968 Strike

5847. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently his Ministry has directed that restriction imposed earlier on the employees who participated in the strike of the 19th September, 1968, such as not to allow their promotions, increments, nomination for appearing in the qualifying examinations, to make adverse entry in their service book and break in their service, be done away with; and

(b) if so, whether the employees, who have been superseded by such order, will not get back their regular seniority and other usual advantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs has already made a statement in this connection on 2nd March, 1970, in the Lok Sabha, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5847.

(b) Seniority list and other adverse effects undergone will not be restored or reopened.

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मालवीय नगर और होजखास, नयी दिल्ली के बीच की सड़क पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था

5848. श्री भोकार लाल बोहरा : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि होज खास से मालवीय नगर नयी दिल्ली जाने वाली पुरानी सड़क कुछ वर्ष पहले बन्द कर दी गई थी और उसके स्थान पर एक नयी सड़क बना दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि नई सड़क के परिणामस्वरूप दोनों स्थानों के बीच दूरी बढ़ गई है ;

(ग) इस नई सड़क को बने कई वर्ष हो जाने पर भी उस पर बिजली न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि पुरानी सड़क को यातायात के लिये कई वर्ष पहले बन्द कर दिये जाने पर भी उस पर बिजली लगी हुई है ; और

(घ) इस नयी सड़क पर कब तक निश्चित रूप से बिजली लगा दी जायेगी ?

संसद्-काय विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) पुरानी सड़क की कुछ लम्बाई में नई सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है। परन्तु यह सही नहीं है कि इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच सारी पुरानी सड़क बन्द की गई और नई बनाई गई है।

(ख) फासले में वृद्धि केवल 86.8 मीटर है। दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान में विहिता-नुसार और इलाक़े के क्षेत्रीय योजना के अनुसार एक नयी सड़क बनाई गई और इससे यातायात खतरा मिट जायेगा और इससे यातायात की कार्य कुशलता और तीव्र आवागमन बढ़ेगा।

(ग) और (घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने जिसकी ओर से सड़क केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (दिल्ली प्रशासन) द्वारा बनाई गई, इसके निर्माण के समय सड़क पर प्रकाश करने की आवश्यक व्यवस्था नहीं की। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अब सूचना दी है कि सड़क पर प्रकाश

की व्यवस्था करने के लिये अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है और यह संभव है कि धन की उपलब्धता के अधीन कार्य चालू वित्त वर्ष में शुरू हो जायेगा।

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उपमंत्रियों के व्यक्तिगत कर्मचारी

5849. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) उन भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उपमंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके व्यक्तिगत कर्मचारी पहले की भांति अभी भी उनके पास ही हैं और क्या यह सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों को इस बात के बावजूद पूरे वेतन तथा भत्ते दिये जा रहे हैं कि वे कुछ कार्य नहीं करते हैं अथवा बहुत ही थोड़ा कार्य करते हैं ;

(ख) उक्त कर्मचारियों पर 1969 के उत्तरार्द्ध में कुल कितना खर्च किया गया तथा उक्त व्यय में समयोपरि भत्ते की कितनी राशि शामिल है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन व्यक्तियों को उनके मूल कार्यालयों अथवा मंत्रालयों में वापस भेजने को है ; और

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

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Amendment of Constitution to make "University Education" as a Union/Concurrent Subject

5850. SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-GUN:

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI JAI SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government propose to make University education a Union or a Concurrent subject with a view to bringing about uniformity in the educational standards and generating a cohesive force which is on the wane;

(b) if so, when a Constitution Amending Bill is proposed to be introduced in Parliament in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Education Commission that the inclusion of education in the concurrent list may lead to undesirable centralisation and greater rigidity in a situation where the greatest need is for elasticity and freedom to experiment.

Under its Act of Incorporation, the University Grants Commission is charged with the task of taking such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities.

पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा भारतीय वन अधिकारियों का अपहरण

5851. श्री क० मि० मधुकरः।

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

श्री बेवकीनन्वन पाटीविया :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री बेबिन्दर सिंह गार्वा :

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल :

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्री सामिनाथन :

श्री मयावन :

श्री बंडपाणि :

श्री चॅंगलराया नायडू :

श्री नि० र० लास्कर :

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

(क) क्या 7 मार्च, 1970 को 'टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया' में प्रकाशित हुआ यह समाचार सही है कि पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने सात भारतीय वन अधिकारियों का अपहरण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उस पर पाकिस्तान की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) यदि सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . 24, फरवरी, 1970 को पाकिस्तान से कुछ सशस्त्र सैनिक मोटर लांच को चलाते भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आये तथा पांच भारतीय वन कर्मचारियों का, जो एक नाव में अपने क्षेत्र में गश्त लगा रहे थे अपहरण कर लिया। उसी समय एक अन्य नाव, में तीन भारतीय मछुओं को भी उसी पाकिस्तानी गश्ती नाव द्वारा जबरदस्ती पाकिस्तान को ले जाया गया, किन्तु बाद में उन्हें छोड़ दिया गया।

पाकिस्तान के प्राधिकारियों से उपयुक्त स्तरों पर कड़ा विरोध प्रकट किया गया है और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के साथ, इन वन कर्मचारियों को लौटाने का मामला उठाया गया है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स के सैक्टर कमांडर ने आरोप लगाया है कि भारतीय वन कर्मचारियों को पाकिस्तानी जल-क्षेत्र में गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी फर्मों द्वारा रायफलों का निर्माण

5852. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ गैर-सरकारी फर्मों को राइफलों बनाने का काम सौंपा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त गैर-सरकारी फर्मों को राइफलों की कुल मांग का कितने प्रतिशत सप्लाई करने का काम सौंपा गया है

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

India's Views on Aerial Sabotage

5853. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Government of India's views on aerial sabotage;

(b) whether these views have been conveyed to other Governments and international organisations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government view acts of aerial sabotage with deep concern, since these constitute a grave hazard to persons on board an aircraft as well as on the ground. Our Representatives in the I.C.A.O. and United Nations have condemned acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation, including what is commonly known as 'hijacking' or air piracy.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has participated in international efforts towards evolving a suitable solution to this serious problem, and will continue to do so.

Indo-Kuwait Agreement for Assistance to Kuwait in Educational and Medicinal Spheres

5854. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI DEVEN SEN:

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

(a) whether an agreement has

been signed in the first week of March, 1970 by the Government of India with the Government of Kuwait for providing assistance to Kuwait in Educational and Medicinal spheres; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Amendment of Constitution regarding Autonomy to States

5855. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to initiate necessary amendments to the Constitution of India with a view to secure and guarantee full autonomy to the States giving them financial, legislative and executive powers;

(b) if so, what is the plan and when the same is expected to be given effect to; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State Relationships is under examination by the Government. The Commission did not recommend any amendment of the Constitution.

Lenin Centenary Celebrations

5856. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:**

SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN

SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Committee to celebrate the Centenary of Lenin falling on the 22nd April, 1970;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and the criteria followed in selecting the members of the Committee;

(c) whether the decision to celebrate the Lenin Centenary was taken by the Government of India *suo moto* or whether a suggestion in this regard was mooted from any international quarters and, if so, from where; and

(d) the total amount of all direct and indirect expenditure likely to be incurred on this Centenary celebration together with the foreign exchange component, if any?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). The Government of USSR had co-sponsored in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Conference of UNESCO, held in 1966 and 1968 respectively, the Indian Resolution on the celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Centenary abroad. The Government of India, as a reciprocal gesture, co-sponsored in the Fifteenth General Conference of UNESCO the USSR Resolution on the observation of the Lenin Centenary from 22nd April to September, 1970.

A 19 member committee consisting of Educationists, academicians, artists, painters and Members of Parliament has been constituted.

It is estimated that about Rs. 2 lakhs will be spent on various programmes drawn up by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for the purpose. No foreign exchange will be involved.

Scheme for encouragement to talented students in sports and games

5857. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:**

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI SAMINATHAN:

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether Government are at present considering a scheme to encourage talented students in sports and games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by what time the Scheme would be finalised; and

(d) how it will be operated and through which agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (d). The Scheme has been approved by the Government. A copy of the Press Note issued in this connection on 26th March 1970, containing details of the scheme, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3156/70].

दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में सामाजिक विज्ञान पढ़ाने के लिए व्यवस्था

5858. श्री मोल्ह प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में विभिन्न विषयों को पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विद्यार्थियों में सामाजिक चेतना को पैदा करने के लिये समाजशास्त्र जैसे विषयों को पढ़ाना आवश्यक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्कूलों में पढ़ाये जा रहे विषयों में समाजशास्त्र को शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). संबंधित प्राधिकारियों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को उन्हीं समुदायों के व्यक्तियों से भरना

5859. श्री मोल्ह प्रसाद : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों में उन्हीं समुदायों

के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1969 के तारंकित प्रश्न 425 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के अनुपूरक प्रश्नों में पूछी गई अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका उपक्रम-वार तथा श्रेणीवार व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना अब एकत्रित कर ली गई है और विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [घंषालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L-3157/70] इलाहाबाद और मद्रास में स्थित परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के केवल उन्हीं उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं जो भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा इत्यादि के लिए संयुक्त प्रतियोगिता परिक्षाओं में बैठेंगे । ये केन्द्र उन उम्मीदवारों को कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण नहीं देते हैं जो सरकारी उद्यमों के अधीन सेवाओं/पदों में अथवा अन्य सरकारी सेवाओं के लिए प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में बैठते हैं । अतः उक्त विवरण में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उन उम्मीदवारों के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं जिनको इन केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और जिन्होंने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा इत्यादि के लिए संयुक्त प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में सफलता पाई है ।

आई सी एस अधिकाारी

5860. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री वंशनारायण सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के संवर्ग में आई० सी० एस० वर्ग अधिकारियों की अलग अलग कितनी संख्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों के देश में विदेशी बैंकों में तथा विदेशों में खाते हैं;

(ग) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों ने अपनी भारतीय पत्नियों को छोड़ दिया है या उनसे विवाह-विच्छेद कर दिया है और विदेशी महिलाओं के साथ विवाह कर लिया है; और

(घ) उनको कौन कौन से विशेष अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं और उनकी सेवा की शर्तें क्या हैं?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सभी आई० सी० एस० अधिकारी उन राज्यों के संवर्ग में होते हैं जिनको उनका आवंटन किया गया था। पहली अप्रैल, 1970 को विभिन्न राज्य-संवर्गों में 108 आई० सी० एस० अधिकारी थे। संवर्ग-वार सूची विवरण में दी गयी है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L-3158/70] 108 में से (उनको मिलाकर जो छुट्टी पर थे अथवा सेवा निवृत्ति से पूर्व अस्वीकृत छुट्टी पर थे) 84 केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यों और 24 राज्य सरकारों के कार्यों के लिए सेवा कर रहे थे।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के पास यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) आई० सी० एस० अधिकारी पारिश्रमिक, पेंशन, छुट्टी तथा अनुशासनात्मक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सुरक्षित सेवा शर्तों का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों और आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों की सेवा शर्तों में मुख्य विभिन्नताओं का एक विवरण II में दी गयी है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-3158/70]

मसूर में शाह जी भोंसले की समाधि का रख-रखाव

5861. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मसूर स्थित शाहजी भोंसले की समाधि की एकदम उपेक्षा की जा रही

है और उसके प्रति कोई सम्मान नहीं दिखाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त समाधि की देखभाल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार को कोई निदेश देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उपर्युक्त समाधि की देखभाल करने की व्यवस्था करेगी; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती जहाननारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) होदेगिरी में शाहजी का गुम्बद केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक है। यह गुम्बद अच्छी हालत में है। प्राचीरों के सुधार का काम, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा जंगल के कबाड़े की सफाई करके, खराब नालियों की मरम्मत करके तथा रास्तों में कंकड़ बिछाकर पहले से ही शुरू कर दिया गया है।

आगामी ओलम्पिक खेलों के लिए खिलाड़ियों का चयन

5862. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

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

(क) आगामी ओलम्पिक खेल किस वर्ष में होगी ;

(ख) आगामी ओलम्पिक खेलों में अपने सम्मान की रक्षा के लिये भारत द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) भारत का कौन कौन सी खेलों के लिये विशेष तैयारी करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त खेलों के लिये खिलाड़ियों के उचित चयन के सम्बन्ध में और उन को उचित प्रशिक्षण देने तथा उनकी देखभाल के लिये सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) अगले ओलम्पिक खेल म्यूनख (पश्चिम जर्मन) में 1972 के दौरान होंगे।

(ख) विभिन्न खेलों में उच्च मानदण्ड प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त क्रम उठाने की जिम्मेदारी मूल रूप से भारतीय ओलिम्पिक संस्था और राष्ट्रीय खेल संघ की है। किन्तु इस संबंध में सरकार के पास वित्तीय सहायता के लिए भेजे गए सभी प्रस्तावों पर अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद के परामर्श से समुचित विचार किया जाएगा।

(ग) टीम को तैयार करने के लिए, सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करते समय, हाकी जैसे खेलों पर, जिनमें भारत उचित रूप से उच्च स्थान प्राप्त करने की आशा कर सकता है, निःसन्देह विशेष रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

(घ) और (ङ). ओलिम्पिक चार्टर के अधीन, खिलाड़ियों के चुनाव आदि में सरकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती। किन्तु ऐसे मामलों में, अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद, राष्ट्रीय खेल संघ का आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन करती है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में भाग लेने के लिए अपनी टीमों तैयार करने के हेतु संघ द्वारा आयोजित प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की जाती है। राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्था के प्रशिक्षकों की सेवाएं भी, इन शिविरों के लिए उपलब्ध की जाती हैं।

Central Industrial Security Force

5863. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-
DU:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHAR-
MA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government have intimated to the Central Government that they are not in favour of the Central Industrial Security Force;

(b) whether it is also a fact that

most of the States have not favoured this proposal of the Government of India;

(c) if so, the States which have agreed and the States which have disagreed to the proposal, and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations were consulted, and their views were taken into consideration before the legislation providing for the constitution and regulation of the Central Industrial Security Force was introduced in Parliament.

(d) The Central Industrial Security Force will be posted in industrial undertakings owned by the Central Government and in industrial undertakings in the public sector in accordance with the provisions of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

Determination of Boundary between Villages in Manipur

5864. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kom people of Maibung, a hill village of Manipur applied to the Administrator, Manipur in the year 1966 for determination of their village boundary with the revenue village of Ngarangbam, Imphal East Tehsil on the basis of the boundary line as declared by the Manipur State Darbar President and as confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, Shri Bhargava, in 1953;

(b) if so, whether the Administrator has disposed of the petition and determined the boundary as aforesaid;

(c) whether the Settlement Officer, Manipur has granted settlement to this hill area under the rules framed under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960;

(d) if so, whether the Act has been extended to the hill areas; and

(e) if the Act has not been extended, how the settlement of the land was done under the aforesaid Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government of Manipur have informed that no such application is traceable in their records. The boundary of these two villages was clearly defined in the survey map of 1923-24 and in the present survey operation of 1962-63. The question of demarcation of village boundary therefore does not arise.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Development Works in Hill Areas of Manipur

5865. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific works of development taken up in the hill areas of Manipur since the development work was taken over by the Security Commissioner;

(b) the amount spent so far on the said development works;

(c) whether the attention has been paid to the supply of water and development of communications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3159-70].

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पद भरना

5866. श्री मोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि "उपर्युक्त अभ्यर्थी" शब्द की मनमानी परिभाषा के आधार पर सरकारी कार्यालयों में अधिकांश अधिकारी बुद्धिमान

हरिजन अभ्यर्थियों की उपेक्षा करके उनके लिए आरक्षित पदों पर अन्य अभ्यर्थियों को नियुक्त करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उक्त अन्याय और कदाचार को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । 1 फरवरी, 1968 में जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार, भर्ती प्राधिकारी को अनुसूचित जातियों के उन उम्मीदवारों की जो योग्यता क्रम से नीचे स्थान प्राप्त करते हैं उनके लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियों के कोटे को पूरा करने की सीमा तक, सिफारिश करनी होती है यदि ऐसे उम्मीदवार जैसा कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 335 में निर्धारित है, प्रशासन की दक्षता बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक न्यूनतम स्तर प्राप्त कर सकें । इस सम्बन्ध में किन्हीं मनमानी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर और अधिक प्रतिबन्ध यह व्यवस्था करके लगाए गए हैं कि बिना गृह मंत्रालय की पूर्वानुमति के अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए किसी भी आरक्षित रिक्ति को अनारक्षित नहीं किया जा सकता है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए, सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/विभाग को पूर्ण विवरण वाला एक स्वतः पूर्ण पत्र भेजना पड़ता है । इस पत्र की एक प्रति अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त को भेजनी होती है । सभी तथ्यों और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त की टीका-टिप्पणियों, यदि कोई हों, पर विचार करने के बाद ही यह निर्णय लिया जाता है कि क्या किसी रिक्ति को अनारक्षित किया जाए । यदि रिक्तियों का अनारक्षण स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है तो आरक्षण समाप्त नहीं होता है बल्कि उसे परिवर्ती वर्ष के लिय आगे ले जाया जाता है ।

किसी अन्याय अथवा कदाचार से बचाव के लिए इन अनुदेशों में की गई व्यवस्था को पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

(ख) श्री (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हज यात्रियों द्वारा डायना बन्दूकों को भारत लाया जाना

5867. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हज यात्री भारी संख्या में डायना बन्दूक लाये हैं जिनके लिये कोई लाइसेंस प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1969 में तथा इस वर्ष अब तक कितनी बन्दूकें लाई गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) हज से वापस आते हुए कुछ यात्री डायना बन्दूक लाये हैं। ऐसी बन्दूकों के लिए जो शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित कुछ परीक्षणों की शर्तों को पूरा करती हैं किसी लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) इन बन्दूकों के आयात के समूचे आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी केवल ऐसी हवाई बन्दूकों के बारे में रिकार्ड रखते हैं, जिनके संबंध में पुलिस प्राधिकारियों को उनके छूट दी गई श्रेणियों में होने के बारे में कुछ सन्देह होता है और जो उनके द्वारा विस्तृत परीक्षा के लिए रोकी जाती है। पुलिस द्वारा परीक्षा किए जाने के लिए 1969 और 1970 में सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा रोकी गई डायना बन्दूकों की संख्या क्रमशः 1066 और 262 है।

Diplomats in Calcutta asked to keep indoors

5868. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Diplomats of foreign countries stationed in Calcutta have been instructed to keep indoors after dusk;

(b) whether the Embassy offices have sought any protection from Government also;

(c) how long the protective measures are likely to continue; and

(d) what is the Government's assessment of the situation?

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

(b) and (c). In the context of the murderous attack on the French Consul General and his wife sometime back, discussions were held by the Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government with representatives of the Consular Corps, Calcutta and security arrangements were made for the Consular officers and their families. Protective measures are still being continued for some Consular offices on specific requests from them.

(d) The situation is being closely watched by State Government.

भारत-विरोधी प्रचार करने वाली भारत स्थित गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को विदेशी सहायता।

5869. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में कार्य करने वाली कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएं किसी न किसी रूप में अमरीका से सहायता प्राप्त कर रही हैं और ये संस्थाएं भारत विरोधी प्रचार करती हैं और अमरीका के हितों की रक्षा करती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि उक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). गत आम चुनावों में तथा अन्य आपत्तिजनक प्रयोजनों के लिए विदेशी धन के प्रयोग के बारे में छुफिया विभाग के प्रतिवेदन के सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा में 14 मई, 1969 को गृह मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

सीधी भर्ती और विभागीय पदोन्नति द्वारा हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

5870. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में इस समय काम कर रहे हिन्दी अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से उक्त पदों पर सीधे भर्ती किये गये और पदोन्नत किये गये अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या पदोन्नत अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति नियमित पदों पर की गई थी ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) यह सच है कि तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्ति गत 10 से 12 वर्षों से हिन्दी सहायक या अनुवादकों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे और अब हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर तदर्थ आभार पर गत दो से तीन वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तदर्थ आधार पर काम करने की शर्त को कब समाप्त किया जायेगा और उनकी गोपनीय रिपोर्ट संतोषप्रद होने के बावजूद भी उन्हें नियमित पदों पर नियुक्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (च). हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पद पृथक पद हैं जिन्हें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं

के अनुसार बनाया गया है। ये पद हिन्दी सहायकों/अनुवादकों जैसे अन्य पृथक पदों के लिए पदोन्नति की सीधी शृंखला में नहीं है। फिर भी, प्रश्न में पूछी गई वस्तुस्थिति की सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिबी सहायकों के पदों पर भर्ती के लिए परीक्षा

5871. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर भर्ती के लिये एक परीक्षा ली गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक ऐसी ही परीक्षा 1959 में हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों पर भर्ती के लिये ली गई थी ;

(ग) क्या उसके बाद भी कोई परीक्षा ली गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) 1959 में उपरोक्त परीक्षा में जिन व्यक्तियों ने सफलता प्राप्त की उनके अलावा तब से कितने हिन्दी सहायक/अनुवादक नियुक्त किये गये हैं ;

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त दो प्रकार की भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में सेवा शर्तों तथा लाभों में कोई अन्तर रखा गया है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो यह कैसे सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि उपरोक्त हिन्दी अधिकारी परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में वही रवैया नहीं अपनाया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों और हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के पदों तथा समकक्ष पदों में भर्ती के संबंध में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा

19 जुलाई, 1969 को एक लिखित परीक्षा ली गई थी। यह परीक्षा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों समेत विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में केवल हिन्दी कार्य के लिए निर्मित पद, जिनके वेतन-मान का अधिकतम 425 रु० या उस से अधिक हो, धारण करने वाले पात्र विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के लिये सीमित थी। उन उम्मीदवारों को इंटरव्यू के लिए बुलाया जाना था जो लिखित परीक्षा में आयोग द्वारा अपने विवेक से नियत किए जाने वाले न्यूनतम स्तर पर पहुंचने। लिखित परीक्षा इंटरव्यू के लिए उम्मीदवारों को छान्टने के लिए एक साधन के रूप में ली गई थी।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना में भाग लेने वाले मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिये उम्मीदवारों के चयन के लिए जून, 1959 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने एक विभागीय परीक्षा ली थी। यह परीक्षा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा के पात्र उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों/निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के लिए थी।

(ग) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत शनैः शनैः अधिकाधिक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के शिक्षित होने के कारण, केवल हिन्दी के कार्य को करने के लिये हिन्दी सहायकों की भर्ती करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया। हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में तथा अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये हिन्दी अनुवादकों की नियुक्ति की गई है।

(घ) और (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(च) यद्यपि हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पद पृथक पद है तथापि इन पदों में भरती करना संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है क्योंकि ऐसे पद श्रेणी II के राजपत्रित पद हैं। ऐसे पदों की भर्ती संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से और इस प्रयोजन के लिए बनाये गये भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों द्वारा की जाती रहेगी जब तक ये नियम लागू हैं।

Throwing of bomb at C.R.P. men near Tamaracherry

5872. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrests were made for throwing a country-made bomb at some Central Reserve Police men near Tamaracherry on the 26th December, 1969; and

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the affair and, if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons involved?

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

Officers entitled to free travel on Air India and Indian Airlines

5873. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of Officers and others who are entitled to free travel on the Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) to which departments or organisations do they belong;

(c) how many such Officers, category-wise, have availed of such facilities during the last three years; and

(d) the amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The regulations framed by both Air-India and Indian Airlines provide for the grant of free/concessional passages to all their employees, subject to availability of seats after meeting passenger demands. The two Corporations are also obliged to give free passages to the employees of other airlines and other categories of persons as are provided for in I.A.T.A. resolution No. 200.

(c) and (d). The information is not readily available.

आत्महत्या की घटनायें

5874. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में आत्महत्या की घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार पृथक पृथक ऐसे कितने मामले हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ब्रिटेन तथा कुछ अन्य देशों में इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि आत्महत्या कोई अपराध नहीं बल्कि पाप है और इन देशों में आत्महत्या को अपराध के दायरे से बाहर रखा गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में भारत सरकार का विचार भारतीय कानून में संशोधन करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) आत्महत्या की घटनाओं में 1967 से 1968 तक 4.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। 1968 से 1969 तक इस प्रवृत्ति के स्वरूप का ज्ञान तब होगा जब 1969 के आंकड़े, जो मांगे गए हैं, उपलब्ध होंगे।

(ख) समस्त राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में 1967 तथा 1968 की सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखियें संख्या LT-3160/70]। वर्ष 1969 के लिए सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) भारत सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है। वस्तुस्थिति मालूम की जा रही है।

(घ) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

हवाई पट्टी की देखभाल

5875. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय देश के विभिन्न भागों में कई हवाई पट्टियां हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनमें अधिकांश हवाई पट्टियां उपेक्षित स्थिति में हैं और इसी-लिये उनका उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी उचित देखभाल सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ;

(घ) क्या मरम्मत इत्यादि सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है अथवा इस व्यय में राज्य सरकारों का भी कुछ हिस्सा रहता है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन हवाई पट्टियों के निकट रिहायशी बस्तियां बसाई गई हैं, खेती की जा रही है और कारखाने स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या इन हवाई पट्टियों से जनता को दूर रखने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्यवही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) संभारण का पूरा व्यय विमान-क्षेत्रों के अपने-अपने मालिकों, अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकार/प्राइवेट पार्टियों—जो भी संबंधित होते हैं—द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) जी, हां। जहां कहीं आवश्यक है वहां पहरे और निगरानी के लिए पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया गया है।

अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्ध में सुधार।

5876. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली में गत वर्ष विस्तार किये जाने के बावजूद काम में आने वाले स्थान में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष उपर्युक्त होटल में कितने व्यक्ति ठहरे थे और यह संख्या उसमें पहले वर्षों की तुलना में कम है अथवा अधिक ;

(ग) क्या अधिक व्यक्तियों को आकर्षित करने के विचार से उपर्युक्त होटल के प्रबंध में कुछ सुधार करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) उक्त होटल के प्रबंध में सुधार करने सम्बंधी कार्य जिस परामर्शदात्री को सौंपा गया था उसने, इस सम्बंध में क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्बन्धन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) अशोक होटल में स्थान का कोई विस्तार नहीं किया गया है ; केवल नवीकरण का कार्य हाथ में लिया गया है।

(ख) :

वर्ष	प्रतिधियों की संख्या
1969-70 (27-3-70 तक)	1,26,723
1968-69	1,21,707
1967-68	
मुख्य होटल अनेकसी (25-1-68 से 31-3-68 तक)	1,22,093 9,789

1969-70 की लागू 1968-69 के मुकाबले अधिक थी। वर्ष 1967-68 की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि उस साल अंकटाड का सम्मेलन हुआ था और बहुत से प्रतिनिधि लगभग दो महीने तक अशोक होटल में ठहरे थे।

(ग) होटल का सुविधाओं तथा प्रबंध में सुधार करने के लिये निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये

जाते हैं।

(घ) कार्य-चालन मंत्री क्रियाविधि के बारे में सुझाव 1968 में नियुक्त की गयी व्यावसायिक परामर्शदाताओं की एक फर्म से प्राप्त हुए थे, जिन पर ध्यान पूर्वक विचार किया गया है।

श्रीनगर और लेह के बीच संचार साधनों का विकास

5877. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री आत्स दास :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) सरकार को गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग की सिफारिशों का पता है जिस में श्रीनगर और लेह के बीच संचार के साधनों विकास की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(क) और (ख). गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग को जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार ने नियुक्त किया और आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को सिफारिशें दी। अब यह राज्य सरकार के लिए है कि वे आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार करे और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करें।

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय विद्यापीठ दिल्ली के पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच

5878. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय विद्यापीठ, दिल्ली के बारे में 8 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2786 के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय विद्यापीठ के निदेशक तथा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आरोप किन तिथियों को प्राप्त हुए थे और उन्हें जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को कब भेजा गया था ;

(ख) इन आरोपों का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या विशेष जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) यदि जांच अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस जांच के कब तक पूरी होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) आरोप मार्च-अप्रैल, 1968 में प्राप्त हुए थे और विभागीय जांच के बाद उन्हें केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को विस्तृत तहकीकात के लिए 7 सितम्बर, 1968 को भेज दिया गया था।

(ख) आरोप, प्रशासकीय और वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के बारे में हैं, जैसे छात्रवृत्तियों का अनियमित भुगतान, उपस्थिति रजिस्टर को ठीक-ठीक नहीं रखना, संस्थान के धन के प्रयोग से संबंधित वित्तीय नियमों का पालन नहीं करना।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने तहकीकात पूरी कर ली है और रिपोर्ट भी पेश कर दी है। उन्होंने विद्यापीठ के अपराधी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई करने की सिफारिश की है। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की सिफारिशों पर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ की सभा द्वारा, 16 मार्च, 1970 को हुई अपनी बैठक में विचार किया गया था तथा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने का निर्णय किया

गया। और आगे कार्रवाई करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Use of fire-arms in inter-party clashes in West Bengal

5879. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire-arms and explosives have been freely and frequently used in the course of inter-party clashes and gherao and land seizure movements during 1969-70 United Front rule in West Bengal;

(b) whether the United Front Home Ministry issued extensively licences for small arms and guns to the members of C.P.I. (M); and

(c) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Night Study Houses for Students

5880. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a scheme for night study houses for students who are handicapped in their studies in the absence of adequate facilities at their homes;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not launching such a scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The U.G.C. scheme of Day Student Houses/Non-Resident Student Centres aims to provide reading facilities to day-scholars during their

leisure hours in the college/University. Some Universities have been keeping the Day-Student Houses/ Non-Resident Student Centres open till fairly late in the evening to enable the students to avail of the facilities for longer hours. However, for the majority of non-resident students, provision of Night Study Houses would not be of much help on account of transport and other problems.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का निबटारा

5882. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच संसद सदस्यों से उनको तथा उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उन में से प्रत्येक में क्या-क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इस लिये किया जाता है, जिससे समय बीतने के साथ-साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गये हैं उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० श्रार० बी० राव) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने

पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

संसद्-कार्य विभाग में संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का निपटारा

5883. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच संसद् सदस्यों से उनको तथा उनके विभाग में कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उन में से प्रत्येक में क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं, तथा क्या उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इसलिये किया जाता है जिससे समय बीतने के साथ-साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गये हैं उनमें उठाये गये मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामय्या) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच 214 पत्र प्राप्त हुए । ये पत्र निम्नलिखित विषयों से संबंध रखने वाले विभिन्न मामलों के बारे में हैं :

(1) संसद् सदस्यों को जीपों, कारों और स्कूटरों का नियतन ;

(2) टेलीविजन सेटों का सम्भरण ;

(3) मुधरी किस्मों के बीजों इत्यादि का सम्भरण ;

(4) रहने के लिए सरकारी आवास तथा मकान बनाने के लिए भूमि का नियतन ;

(5) संसद् सदस्यों के देश तथा विदेशों में विभिन्न स्थानों के दौरे ;

(6) संसद् सदस्यों को वेतन और भत्ते, यात्रा भत्ते/दैनिक भत्ते तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं ;

(7) अंग्रेजी के फालतू टाइप राइटरों का सम्भरण ;

(8) विभिन्न मंडलों, समितियों/आयोगों इत्यादि पर संसद् सदस्यों का नामांकन ;

(9) संसद् में विभिन्न विषयों पर चर्चा ;

(10) संसद् सदस्यों के शवों का विमान द्वारा ले जाना ;

(11) राजनैतिक दलों के लिए आचार संहिता ; और

(12) विभिन्न विषय ।

(ख) 156 पत्रों का उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से अति शीघ्रता से यथासंभव समय में, जो अलग-अलग केसों में मांगी गई जानकारी पर निर्भर करते हुए 1 दिन से 4-5 महीनों तक जाता है, दिया गया । इस विभाग के एक समन्वय संस्था होने के नाते अनेक मामलों में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्र करने में समय लगा ।

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । पत्रों के विषय वस्तु आवश्यकता अनुसार संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को भेज दिये गये । हम इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निर्देशों, से अवगत है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ; और

(ङ) आवश्यकतानुसार पत्रों के उत्तर उनमें उठाई गई सभी महत्वपूर्ण बातों को समाविष्ट करते हुए भेजे गये ।

पर्यटन तथा अतैलिक उद्ब्ययन मंत्रालय में संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का निपटारा

5884. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अतैलिक उद्ब्ययन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 के बीच संसद् सदस्यों से उनकी तथा उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उन में से प्रत्येक में क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उन में से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं, तथा क्या उन्हें इस सम्बंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निर्देशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इसलिए किया जाता है जिससे समय बीतने के साथ साथ उनके पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गये हैं, उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). संसद् सदस्यों से इस अवधि में विभिन्न विषयों पर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। मेरी यह नीति और निरन्तर कोशिश रहती है कि मझे लिखे गये सभी पत्रों का मैं रव्य एवं यथाशीघ्र उत्तर दूं। संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा मुझे लिखे गये अधिकतर पत्र पर्यटन के विकास, नयी विमान सेवायें प्रारम्भ करने, विमान सेवाओं के समयों में परिवर्तन, तथा विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण सहित प्रशासनिक मामलों से संबंधित होते हैं। परन्तु, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी गयी विस्तृत सूचना इसे एकत्रित करने में लगने वाले समय तथा मेहनत के अनुरूप नहीं होगी।

नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का निपटारा

5885. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी 1970 के बीच संसद् सदस्यों से उनको तथा उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनसे प्रत्येक में क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों का पता है ;

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(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इसलिये किया जाता है जिससे समय बीतने के साथ-साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाय ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गये हैं उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में संसद् सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का निपटारा

5886. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी 1970 के बीच संसद् सदस्यों से उनको तथा उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक में क्या मामले उठाये गये थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेज दिये गये हैं तथा ये उत्तर भेजने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) शेष पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के कारण क्या हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों का पता है ;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब इसलिये किया जाता

है जिससे समय बीतने के साथ-साथ उन पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों का महत्व समाप्त हो जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या जिन पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे गये हैं उनमें उठाये गये कुछ मामलों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं, और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 28 फरवरी, 1970 तक की अवधि में संसद् सदस्यों से गृह मंत्री को तथा गृह मंत्रालय में 2,302 पत्र प्राप्त हुए । इन में से 1,740 पत्रों के उत्तर अन्तिम रूप से भेज दिये गए हैं । बहुत पर दो सप्ताह से छः सप्ताह के भीतर उत्तर भेज दिये गये थे । 308 पत्रों में कोई उत्तर भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी या कोई उत्तर आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि वे प्राप्ति सूचना अथवा सूचनार्थ थे अथवा संसद् सदस्यों को स्थिति जबानी अथवा संसद् में प्रश्नों के उत्तर में स्पष्ट कर दी गई थी अथवा जहां उनका सम्बन्ध स्थानीय किस्म की शिकायतों से था उनके बारे में स्थिति उनको सम्बन्धित स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा स्पष्ट कर दी गई थी ।

33 पत्र उन मामलों से सम्बन्धित थे जो गृह मंत्रालय के विषय नहीं है । उन्हें उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिए सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को भेज दिया गया । 221 पत्रों में उठाये गये मामलों की अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के परामर्श से जांच की जा रही है ।

प्रत्येक पत्र की विषय-वस्तु के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित करने में समय तथा श्रम लगेगा जो प्राप्त परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों को निपटाने में प्रधान मंत्री के निदेशों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । उठाई गई बातों की यथोचित जांच करने से पहले अनेक मामलों में अन्य विभागों, राज्य सरकारों इत्यादि से सूचना एकत्रित करना अथवा उनसे परामर्श करना आवश्यक हो जा है । सूचना एकत्रित करने और परामर्श करने में समय लगता है । जहां किसी पत्र में उठाई गई सभी बातों का शीघ्र उत्तर नहीं दिया जा सकता तो एक अन्तरिम उत्तर दे दिया जाता है ।

Seminar on Educational Planning and Administration

5887. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-DHARY:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

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

(a) whether the Seminar on Educational Planning and Administration in Rajasthan made certain recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The Seminar discussed the problems of educational planning and administration in Rajasthan and made several recommendations among which the following are important:—

(i) Not less than 20 per cent of the Fourth Five-Year Plan outlay for education be earmarked for schemes of qualitative improvement;

(ii) Specific provision be made in the Fourth Plan for programmes

relating to improvement in the teaching of science, formation of school complexes, provision of in service training courses and workshops for teachers and supervisors and strengthening of administrative machinery.

(iii) The upgarding of primary schools into middle schools be done on a rational basis in accordance with objective criteria to be developed for the purpose. The existing staff pattern of middle schools may also be reviewed.

(iv) The recommendations of the Bhandari Committee set up by the Government of Rajasthan be accepted in toto in regard to teachers of Panchayat Samitis.

(v) Appropriate machinery be set up for observing and reviewing the progress of educational experiments and innovations such as formation of school complexes, introduction of work experience, formulation of Institutional Plans and examination reforms, and arranging for the publication of case-studies in regard to them.

(c) The recommendations have been submitted to the State Government for necessary action because they concern the State of Rajasthan.

Loss to Cinema house owners in Calcutta on account of attack by Naxalites

5888. SHRI VALMIKI CHOU DHARY:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss incurred by the cinema house owners on account of attack by the pro-Peking Naxalites on cinemas screening the films, "Prem Pujari" and "Dharti", at Calcutta in the first week of March, 1970; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to restore confidence in the film industry for having normal business in L/B(D)1L88-4(a)

Calcutta and other places in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information received from the Government of West Bengal there was no attack on any cinema house in Calcutta, screening the film 'Dharti'. The amount of the damage caused to the cinema houses, showing the Hindi film 'Prem Pujari' which were attacked on March 3, 1970, is being assessed by the respective cinema owners.

(b) Five cases have been registered in connection with the incidents and are being investigated according to law. 36 arrests have been made.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes Lecturers in School of Correspondence Courses of Delhi University.

5889. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

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

(a) whether there is any provision for reservation for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the appointment of lecturers in the School of Correspondence Courses and continuing Education of the Delhi University;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor? and

(c) the number of lecturers belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the said School at present?

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

(b) With a view to maintaining high academic standards, the University Rules do not provide for reservation of any kind for recruitment to teaching posts.

(c) None.

Conference of Governors

5890. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Governors of States was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held at the Conference; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Conference of Governors is held every year to discuss matters of general interest to the country. The Conference does not take any formal decisions. At the Conference held in New Delhi on 12th and 13th December, 1969, the Governors discussed the political and administrative situation in the States as well as the economic situation in the country.

Tension over Assam-Nagaland Boundary in Sibsagar District5891. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-
DU:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tension over the Assam-Nagaland boundary near Nazira in Sibsagar District has mounted following cases of forcible collection of revenue from Assam villages by the armed Nagas and alleged interference by the Nagaland police in the affairs of the Assam Police;

(b) if so, whether in view of this, Centre has issued any directive to

the States not to create such a situation in the country; and

(c) whether any other steps are being considered to deal with this kind of border clashes between the two States and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There are no reports of increase in tension in this area.

(b) and (c) Instructions have been issued to the effect that both the Governments should refrain from exercising jurisdiction beyond the existing inter-State boundary.

पब्लिक स्कूलों द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना

5892. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में, अलग-अलग, पब्लिक स्कूलों और पब्लिक स्कूलों की तरह चलाये जाने वाले अन्य स्कूलों की संख्या, नाम और पते क्या हैं ?

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक स्कूल में, कक्षा-वार कितनी फीस ली जाती है ?

(ग) इन स्कूलों द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस पर कोई रोक न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन स्कूलों में अत्यधिक फीस लिये जाने के कारण मध्यम तथा कम आय वाले वर्ग अपने बच्चों को इन स्कूलों में नहीं भेज सकते ; और

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

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) में (ङ). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ;

Unlawful Activities of Naxalites in Singhbhum District

5893. SHRI HIMATSINGHKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wide-spread lawlessness and panic has recently been created by the Naxalites indulging in murders and looting activities in the Bengal-Bihar border areas of Singhbhum District adjoining Gopiballavpur, Bahargora and other adjoining villeges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the state Government.

धार्मिक स्थानों की यात्रा सुखदायी बनाने के लिये सुविधाएं देना

5894. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक स्थानों तथा धामों जैसे बद्रीनाथ, अमर नाथ, वैष्णु देवी, कन्या कुमारी आदि की यात्रा सुखदायी बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त धार्मिक स्थानों में यात्रियों को भिखारियों, पण्डों तथा कुष्ठ रोगियों के आतंक से बचाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). ये कार्य मुख्यतया संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों का उतरदायित्व हैं । तथापि, पर्यटन विभाग ने महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ मार्गों पर स्थित विश्राम गृहों में अनेक सुधार किये हैं । कई स्थानों पर पर्यटन कार्यालयों तथा निम्न आय वर्गीय विश्राम गृहों की भी स्थापना की गई है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में मूर्तियां एकत्रित करना

5895. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार का पुरातत्वीय विभाग, मध्य प्रदेश में प्राचीन स्थानों तथा ध्वस्त मन्दिरों से मूर्तियां एकत्रित कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इन मूर्तियों को किसी एक स्थान पर रखा जा रहा है अथवा अन्वय भेजा जा रहा है ;

(ग) एकत्रित की गई मूर्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें कहाँ रखा गया है ; और

(घ) जब तक ये उक्त स्थान पर रखी जाती हैं तक तब ऐसी चोरियों में लगे व्यक्तियों द्वारा मूर्तियों की चोरी तथा उनकी बिक्री रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती जहाननारा जयपाल सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ । भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण, केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित ऐसे स्मारकों से इधर उधर बिखरी पड़ी मूर्तियों को एकत्र कर रहा है, जो दूर दराज स्थानों में स्थित हैं ।

(ख) इधर उधर बिखरी पड़ी मूर्तियों को यथासम्भव, सम्बन्धित स्मारकों के सुरक्षित स्थानों में ले जाया जाता है । जहाँ कहीं, ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है, इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्मारकों के निकट केन्द्रीय स्थानों में, विशेषरूप से मूर्ति-शैडों का निर्माण किया जाता है ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) विभिन्न केन्द्रों में इन मूर्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए किए गए प्रबन्धों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Adverse entries in Confidential Reports of staff participating in strikes of September 19, 1968.

5896. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Union Public Service Commission and other offices, adverse remarks regarding strike of 19th September, 1968 were made in the 1968 Confidential Reports of members of the staff;

(b) if so, whether a copy of those remarks was supplied to the officials concerned and, if so, when;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these remarks were conveyed to the respective persons after 1½ years or so and whether it is in accordance with the Standing Rules; and

(d) whether the said adverse entries were made and copies supplied after the issue of the orders by his Ministry in the 1st week of March, 1970 and also after an announcement made in the Parliament that the break in service is to be condoned under the latest decisions of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The Union Public Service Commission had made entries in the Confidential Reports of their employees, who participated in the strike of September, 1968, regarding the fact of such participation, after the strike. The entry was initially not communicated to the employees concerned as it was not considered necessary to do so because the employees were fully aware of their participation in the strike. It was, however, subsequently decided that, as required by standing instructions, the entry in question should be communicated, and this was done by the U.P.S.C. on 5th March, 1970. The communication of this entry to the employees in question was made after the issue of the orders by this Ministry pursuant to the statement made in the Lok Sabha by the Minister in

the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 2nd March, 1970, but before receipt of the said orders by the UPSC. However, the communication does not in any way affect the relaxations announced by Government.

Information about other offices cannot be furnished as the names of the offices in view have not been specified in the question.

लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर दैनिक मजूरी पर नियुक्त कर्मचारी

5897. श्री ज० ब० सि० बिष्ट : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर दैनिक मजूरी (ग्रंथ कालिक) पर कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी मंत्रालयवार तथा विभागवार, तीन महीने से अधिक की नौकरी कर चुके हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें शीघ्र ही नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त करने का है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें नियमित कर्मचारी कब तक घोषित किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कम वेतन पाने वाले इन कर्मचारियों की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना कत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सदन क सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) और (घ). सामान्य अनुदेश पहले ही विद्यमान हैं जिनके अनुसार ग्रंथ-कालिक प्राक-स्मिक श्रमिक नियमित प्रतिष्ठान के चतुर्थ श्रेणी पदों पर, जो सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने हैं, नियुक्ति के पात्र हैं । यदि वे गृह मंत्रालय कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 16/5/68-एस्ट (डी) दिनांक 5 जुलाई, 1968 में निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं

तथापि, दैनिक मंजूरी (अंशकालिक) पर रखे गये लिपिकों को नियमित प्रतिष्ठान में नियुक्त किया जा सकता है यदि उन्हें रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा उनको अधिसूचित की गई अवर श्रेणी लिपिक की नियमित रिक्तियों के लिये नामित किया जाता है या यदि वे केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा में सम्मिलित पदों में भर्ती के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षा में सफल हो जाते हैं ।

हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों को हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों में बदलना

5898. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

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

(क) क्या हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों को हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों में बदलने और उनके लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से परीक्षा लेने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या अंग्रेजी साइड में एक नियमित सहायक को अधिक कुशल समझा जाता है और उसे हिन्दी अनुवादक की अपेक्षा हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं पर ज्यादा अधिकार रखने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दी अनुवादकों को नियमित सहायक (अंग्रेजी) की अपेक्षा कम दर्जा देने का कारण उनके मंत्रालय में कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का हिन्दी-विरोधी रवैया है तथा उन अधिकारियों को, जो इस कारण उन्हें होने वाली असुविधा से अपने आपको बचाने के लिये हिन्दी की प्रगति को विभिन्न बाधाएं उत्पन्न करते हैं, हिन्दी का ज्ञान न होना है ?

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

(ख) सहायकों के पदों के कर्तव्य तथा उत्तर-दायित्व हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों के कर्तव्यों तथा उत्तरदायित्वों से बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं और इन दो

श्रेणियों के पदों की अपेक्षाओं की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

हिन्दी अनुवादकों की नियुक्ति

5899. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विधि मंत्रालय तथा कुछ अन्य मंत्रालय हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्तियां करते हैं जबकि उनका मंत्रालय तथा कुछ अन्य मंत्रालय ऐसी नियुक्तियां अपने आप करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी, सहायकों, अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी अधिकारियों की एक नियमित पदाति बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी पदाति कब तक बनायी जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) विधि मंत्रालय में अनुवादकों के पद श्रेणी II में हैं । गृह मंत्रालय में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पद श्रेणी III में हैं । श्रेणी II के पद लोक सेवा आयोग के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं । इसलिये यदि अनुवादकों के पद श्रेणी II में हों तो उन पर भर्ती लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से होती है । गृह मंत्रालय तथा अन्य मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पद श्रेणी III में आते हैं । उनके लिये चुनाव लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा किया जाना आवश्यक नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) . इस समय ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है । सभी ऐसे पद मंत्रालयों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बनाये गये पृथक पद हैं और सम्बद्ध भरती नियमों के अनुसार उनके द्वारा ही भरे जाते हैं । ऐसे कोई उच्च पद नहीं हैं जिनमें ऐसे पृथक पदों के धारकों को सीधे पदोन्नत किया जा सके ।

हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों पर नियुक्ति

5900. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिये प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों को यह भय है कि यदि हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर खोल दिये गये, तो उनके माध्यम से सचिवालय में हिन्दी का उपयोग होने लगेगा, क्योंकि उनके पदनाम के साथ "सहायक" शब्द जुड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों (320-530 रुपये तथा 325-575 रुपये के वेतनक्रमों में) पर नियुक्तियां करते समय संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की 1959 की परीक्षा के आधार पर उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त किये गए हिन्दी सहायकों/अनुवादकों की बजाये विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गए हिन्दी सहायकों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों (210-425 रुपये के वेतनक्रम वाले) को अधिमान देकर उन्हें अच्छी और उच्च स्थिति में लाया जाता है जिससे तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त हुए कर्मचारियों के हितों की भविष्य में भी सुरक्षा हो सके ?

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

(ख) 320-530 रुपये तथा 325-575 रुपये के वेतनमान में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पद पृथक पद हैं जिन्हें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार बनाया गया है । इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां स्वयं मंत्रालयों द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिये बनाये गये संबंधित भर्ती नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती हैं । संबंधित मंत्रालय ऐसी नियुक्तियां करते समय दूसरों के साथ संघ लोक

सेवा आयोग की 1959 की परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर भर्ती किये गये हिन्दी सहायकों पर यदि वे उन नियमों के अधीन अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करते हैं, विचार करने के लिये स्वतंत्र हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के विकेन्द्रीकरण से पहले और बाद में हिन्दी सहायकों के पदोन्नति के अवसर तथा उनकी सेवा की शर्तें

5901. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा का विकेन्द्रीकरण किस तिथि से हुआ था ;

(ख) विकेन्द्रीकरण से पहले और बाद में क्रमशः हिन्दी सहायकों के पदोन्नति के अवसर तथा उनकी सेवा की शर्तें क्या थीं और विकेन्द्रीकरण के समय उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंध में जारी किये गये आदेशों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन्हीं के मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के एक या दो पद श्रेणी दो (अराजपत्रित) के हैं और कुछ हिन्दी सहायकों के पद श्रेणी तीन (अराजपत्रित) हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले सभी हिन्दी सहायकों को श्रेणी दो (अराजपत्रित) के कर्मचारी घोषित करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त भेदभाव के कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1 अक्तूबर, 1962 ।

(ख) हिन्दी सहायकों के पद पृथक पद हैं और किसी संगठित सेवा से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं । उनकी सेवा की शर्तें स्वयं मंत्रालयों द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों द्वारा नियंत्रित होती हैं । हिन्दी सहायकों

के लिये पदोन्नति की सीधी शृंखला में कोई ऊंचे पद नहीं है। चूंकि हिन्दी सहायकों के पद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा का भाग नहीं है अतः केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के विकेन्द्रीकरण के संबंध में जारी किये गये आदेश हिन्दी सहायकों पर लागू नहीं होते।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सहायकों के सभी पद श्रेणी-III (अराजपत्रित) हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Use of S.P.A. Bullets in Police firings

5902. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to discontinue the use of S.P.A. bullets in Police firings as these lead to larger casualties than standard .303 bullets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In view of certain further improvements needed to make the S.P.A. bullets as effective as standard .303 bullets, but less lethal in terms of casualties, in crowd dispersal, it has been decided not to use them till further experiments in progress are concluded and a bullet of the specific requirements is devised.

Concession to S.C. & S.T. Students for Admission to Delhi University

5903. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University has decided that students who secure less than 40 per cent marks in the Higher Secondary examination will not be admitted to the University.

(b) if so, whether Government are in a position to give concession to the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this respect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The Delhi University has decided that the minimum eligibility condition will be that a candidate should have secured in the Higher Secondary Examination not less than 40% marks for admission to Pass Courses in Arts and Commerce and not less than 45% marks for admission to Pass courses in Science.

(b) Relaxation to the extent of 5% marks in the minimum marks required for admission is already being given to candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to all the courses.

(c) Does not arise.

Scholarships for Children of Political Sufferers

5904. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on the children of Political sufferers getting Scholarships and other facilities, States-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the number of children of Political Sufferers, gone abroad at Government expenses during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The scheme does not provide for scholarships for studies abroad.

Statement

(a) Following statewise expenditure has been incurred by Government of India as central share during the last three years, on scholarships and other facilities to the children of political sufferers in states :

Name of the State/Union Territory	Central share of assistance released in		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	96,097	64,065	64,065
2. Bihar	16,359	22,420	7,182
3. Gujarat	9,136	93,850	64,766
4. Kerala	6,000	9,407	15,204
5. Madhya Pradesh	32,727	32,236	80,541
6. Tamilnadu	45,719	9,148	55,283
7. Maharashtra	1,07,840	60,000	60,000
8. Mysore	1,75,872	11,371	28,350
9. Orissa	45,566	37,347	..
10. Punjab .. .. .	..	1,01,069	1,17,084
11. Haryana .. .. .	..	76,532	1,04,232
12. Rajasthan	9,047	7,709	30,321
13. Uttar Pradesh	1,94,635	1,94,640	1,94,640
14. West Bengal .. .. .	..	1,16,378	74,614
15. Jammu & Kashmir .. .. .	..	449	411
16. Delhi	15,836	*36,774	25,658
17. Goa, Daman & Diu	33,850	21,470.66	24,183
18. Pondicherry	23,562	22,955	23,000
19. Manipur .. .. .	..	..	..
20. Tripura .. .. .	..	..	..
21. Himachal Pradesh .. .. .	..	..	..

} Information still awaited.

*Paid in 1969-70.

National Aspirations of Christian Nagas

5905. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only the Christians among the Nagas have their own national aspirations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these aspirations are distinct from those of other Indians including non-Christian Nagas; and

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

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

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

Proposal re. Dismemberment of C.S.I.R.

5906. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a letter from some Member of Lok Sabha in connection with the giving up of consideration of the proposal for the dismemberment of C.S.I.R.;

(b) if so, what are the contents of the said letter; and

(c) what steps Government have taken on that letter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A honourable Member has suggested

that the C.S.I.R. should not be dismembered and that the Sarkar Committee should be requested to expedite the second part of their Report. He has also commented on some of the personnel problems of the C.S.I.R.

There is no proposal before the Government for the "dismemberment" of the CSIR as such. However, it has been suggested that various laboratories should be placed directly under the charge of the Minister functionally most concerned with them. This suggestion is as yet in a very preliminary stage of examination. Government are also awaiting the final part of the Sarkar Committee's Report.

Deployment of Central Reserve Police in West Bengal

5907. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India had deployed their Central Reserve Police in West Bengal on the eve of the Bengal Bandh on the 17th March, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. Some units of Central Reserve Police were only stationed in West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

New Rules for Recognition of Central Government Employees' Unions and Associations

5908. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new rules for the recognition of the Central Government Employees, Unions and Associations have been framed; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof 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) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of Court Cases against Employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 Strike

5909. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Central Government employees' organisations have demanded withdrawal of court cases against the Central Government employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike;

(b) if so, whether any direction has been issued to the State Governments; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) and (c) The policy of the Government is to allow the law to take its own course and not to interfere with the normal course of justice. However, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested by the Central Government to have the pending prosecution cases scrutinised with a view to the termination of the legal proceedings according to law in cases in which there is not sufficient evidence.

Administrative Approval by Centre to Revenue Projects of Delhi Administration

5910. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief

Executive Councillor of Delhi that revenue projects costing a total of Rs. 1.5 crores may not be taken up by the Delhi Administration as administrative approval for them has not been received from the Centre: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Lt. Governor, Delhi is empowered to accord administrative approval in to Rs. 15 lakhs. Cases involving higher outlay have to be referred to the Ministries concerned for favour of administrative approval. As these cases have wider financial implications a thorough scrutiny has to be made by individual Ministries before administrative approval for execution of the project is accorded by them. Such delays are sometimes unavoidable.

Appointments to Posts of Governors and Ambassadors

5911. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain former Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, and Members of Parliament belonging to the New Congress Party, who were defeated in the General Elections in 1967 have since been appointed as Governors and Ambassadors;

(b) whether the appointments were made in consultation with any high level Advisory Committee and, if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Govt. propose to make such appointments in future in consultation with a Committee of Members of Parliament drawn from all parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Some of the former

Union Ministers/Deputy Ministers who were not re-elected during the General Election in 1967, have been appointed as Ambassadors but not as Governors. They were appointed prior to January, 1969; the question whether they belonged to the New Congress Party does not arise.

(b) The appointments are not made in consultation with any high level Advisory Committee. Since the duty of the Ambassador is to interpret the policies of the Government of India in the country of his accreditation, such appointments have to be made by the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

गणतन्त्र दिवस पर राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों की संख्या की सीमा

5613. श्री किशुश बाकुला : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस पर राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देने के लिये चुने जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की कोई अधिकतम सीमा संख्या निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को उक्त पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) कत सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कमी करने के बारे में विचार करेगी जिस से वे व्यक्ति नोबिल पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की भांति वास्तविक सम्मान की भावना का अनुभव कर सकें ?

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

(ख) 840 ।

(ग) अब तक दिये गये पुरस्कारों की संख्या को यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि वह पुरस्कारों से जुड़े वास्तविक सम्मान के भाव को कम करने वाली है । देश की जनसंख्या और बड़ी संख्या में क्रियाकलापों के उन क्षेत्रों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिनमें सार्वजनिक सेवा की जा सकती है

पुरस्कारों को एक छोटी संख्या तक सीमित करना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा।

लद्दाखी भाषा की पुस्तकों पर पुरस्कार

5914. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नव-साक्षरों के लाभ के लिए आमंत्रित पुस्तकों और अन्य साहित्यिक रचनाओं में से लद्दाखी भाषा की किसी पुस्तक को कोई पुरस्कार मिला है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस मामले में भविष्य में ध्यान देगी ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) नव-साक्षरों के लिये पुस्तकों की पुरस्कार प्रतियोगिता की योजना मंस्कृत को छोड़ कर केवल उन भाषाओं के लिये सीमित है, जो संविधान की सातवीं अनुमूची में शामिल हैं।

देश में बौद्धों की संख्या

5915. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत जनगणना के अनुसार देश में बौद्धों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे बौद्धों की संख्या कितनी है जो जन्म से बौद्ध हैं और ऐसे बौद्धों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने बाद में बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ग) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को भी, जिन्होंने बौद्ध धर्म बाद में स्वीकार किया था, हरिजनों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1961 की गत जनगणना के अनुसार 3,256,036।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). अनुसूचित जातियों के जो व्यक्ति अपना धर्म परिवर्तन कर के बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार कर लेते हैं उन्हें वे रियासतें तथा सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं जो अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों को दी जाती हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि हिन्दू धर्म तथा सिख धर्म के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी धर्म में किसी व्यक्ति को अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति नहीं माना जाता है क्योंकि केवल इन्हीं दो धर्मों में ही अस्पृश्यता की प्रथा देखने में आती है।

भारत की भूतपूर्व रियासतों के नरेशों के निजी कर्मचारियों के लिए रोजगार

5916. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत की भूतपूर्व रियासतों के नरेशों के निजी कर्मचारियों तथा उनके महलों में नियुक्त विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को जो की निजी धैलियों की समाप्ति के पश्चात् बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे वैकल्पिक रोजगार दिलाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस संबंध में सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Disarming of Police Party by people in West Dinajpur District

5917. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 28th January, 1970 a police party

was disarmed and placed under "arrest" by the people of Sonagaon village in West Dinajpur District of West Bengal;

(b) whether from the heavily armed police force that was sent later to rescue the "arrested" police, 20 Constables and one Inspector were seriously injured by the people of the village; and

(c) the amount of arms and ammunition which the villagers wrested from the arrested policemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, on January 28, 1970 a police party was disarmed and confined by some persons of Kharigopalpur Gobindapur, Sonagaon and other villages in the area of police station Raiganj in district West Dinajpur. Of the force sent to rescue them, one inspector, one Sub-Inspector and 11 constables were injured by the mob.

(c) Six rifles, 120 rounds of ammunition, six bayonets with scabbards and six cloth pouches were snatched away by the mob. The rifles, 80 rounds of ammunition, two bayonets, one scabbard and two cloth pouches have since been recovered.

**अखिल भारतीय संग्रहालय सम्मेलन,
वाराणसी**

5918. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1970 के दूसरे सप्ताह में वाराणसी में अखिल भारतीय संग्रहालय सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त सम्मेलन में किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई; और

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

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहान द्वारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। इसका आयोजन भारतीय संग्रहालय संस्था ने किया था, जो कि एक प्राइवेट संस्था है।

(ख) ऐसा पता चला है कि सम्मेलन ने अनुसंधान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर 6 ऐसे लिखित प्रबन्धों पर विचार विनिमय किया गया, जिनका पुरातत्वीय, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा विज्ञान, मानव विज्ञान, सजावटी कला, प्राकृतिक इतिहास आदि जैसे विभिन्न श्रेणियों के संग्रहालयों द्वारा उपयोग किया जा सके। यह भी बताया गया है कि उपर्युक्त लिखित प्रबन्धों के अतिरिक्त, वक्ताओं ने चार अन्य विषय भी शामिल किए, जिसमें अनुसंधान के लिए संग्रहालय के कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण शामिल था, जिस पर भी विचार किया गया था।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई किए जाने के लिए कोई औपचारिक अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

**दिल्ली में पर्यटक पुलिस बल बनाने
संबंधी प्रस्ताव**

5919. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रा० बरुआ :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली में पर्यटक पुलिस बल बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त पुलिस बल कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ परामर्श करके दिल्ली में पर्यटन महत्व के मुख्य स्थानों पर पर्यटक पुलिस तैनात करने के लिए एक 'पायलाट स्कीम' चालू की जा रही है। और ब्यौरे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) 30-6-70 तक।

Reduction in I.A.S. Posts in Orissa

5920. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have reduced the number of I.A.S. posts and have increased the number of I.P.S. posts in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The composition of the I.P.S. Cadre of Orissa has been recently revised on the basis of the triennial review, as a result of which the authorised strength of the I.P.S. Cadre of Orissa has increased from 92 to 99. The following seven posts have been added and one post of Transport Controller has been deleted, as proposed by the State Government:—

1. Deputy Inspector General of Police (Range)—1.
2. Deputy Inspector General of Police (Investigation and Railways)—1.
3. Assistant Inspector General of Police (Vigilance)—1.
4. Superintendent of Police (Crime Branch)—1.
5. Superintendent of Police (Special Branch)—1.
6. Additional Superintendents of Police—2.
7. Consequential increase in various reserves and quotas (net)—1.

Total 8

Less abolition of post —1

Net increase —7

The composition of the IAS Cadre of Orissa as a result of the triennial review has not yet been finalised.

Meeting of I.G.Ps. from Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

5921. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Inspectors General of

Police from Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh was held in February, 1970;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held; and

(c) whether any formula has been evolved at the meeting to check the deteriorating law and order situation in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of Inspectors-General of Police of Northern Zone States was held from 16th to 19th February, 1970, at Chandigarh.

(b) This conference was held in connection with the preparation of a Common Police Manual for the North Zone States and it discussed some Chapters in detail of the proposed Manual.

(c) No, Sir. This matter did not form part of the agenda for discussion in this conference.

Participation of Air India in a Conference on Air Piracy held at Athens in February, 1970.

5922. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India participated in a Conference on Air Piracy held at Athens during February, 1970;

(b) if so, the names of other countries which participated in the said Conference; and

(c) the decisions taken thereat?

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

(b) and (c). We have no official information in this regard.

विभिन्न गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान

5923. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों

में गैर-सरकारी कालेजों, स्कूलों तथा अन्य गैर-सरकारी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को कुल कितना अनुदान दिया गया;

(ख) उक्त अनुदान किस आधार पर दिया गया था; और

(ग) उक्त अनुदान में वास्तव में कितनी राशि व्यय की गई और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि उक्त अनुदानों का उचित उपयोग हो?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० प्रार० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग), प्रपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Demand for making MAO as Headquarters of Manipur North district

5924. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Mao in the Manipur North District submitted a memorandum to the Lt. Governor, Manipur sometime in the month of February, 1970 for making Mao the Headquarters of the said District;

(b) if so, the main points contained in the memorandum; and

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have sympathetically considered their representation?

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

(b) It has been demanded that Mao should be the Headquarters of the newly formed Manipur (North) District.

(c) After considering carefully all the representations made by the public and taking into account administrative and public convenience, the Government of Manipur have selected Karong as the Headquarters of the Manipur (North) District.

Upgrading the post of Physical Instructors in Manipur

5925. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission issued circulars to the Universities in India that the post of Physical Instructors holding Diploma in physical education be upgraded and their pay fixed as that of a lecturer;

(b) whether the Physical Instructors under the University of Gauhati are paid the lecturer's scale in Assam;

(c) whether the qualified Physical Instructors in Manipur are paid much less and in different scales; and

(d) whether the post of Physical Instructors in Manipur will be upgraded and whether they will be given the lecturer's pay scale vide U.G.C. circular mentioned above and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and other concerned authorities and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Vehicles Purchased for Manipur State Transport

5926. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles purchased for the Manipur State Transport during the last three years;

(b) the number of vehicles yet to be supplied and the number of vehicles for which order placed during the said period;

(c) the names of the firms taking the order and supplying them to the Government of Manipur;

(d) the total amount spent for the vehicles purchased and the further sum to be spent for the vehicles to be supplied; and

(e) the kind of vehicles purchased and their number respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANS-PORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) 63.

(b) 8 TMB Bus Chassis are yet to be supplied.

(c) 1 M/s. Tata Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay. (2) M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta. (3) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay. (4) M/s. Walford Transport, Dibrugarh.

(d) A sum of Rs. 26,53,840 has already been spent on the purchase of vehicles. The expenditure in respect of 8 TMB Buses yet to be supplied is estimated at Rs. 3,65,337.

(e) The vehicles purchased included 48 Tata Mercedes Benz chassis, 5 Dodge chassis, 9 Hindustan chassis and one Villy Jeep.

डाकुओं के उत्पात को खत्म करने के लिए सहायता केन्द्रीय

5927. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों की सहायता के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है जिनमें डाकुओं के आतंक के फलस्वरूप दिन प्रति दिन लूटमार तथा हत्या की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है और जो इस बुराई को दूर करने में असमर्थ हैं; और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यदि वे राज्य डाकुओं की समस्या को हल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल की सहायता मांगें, तो क्या केन्द्र उनको यह सहायता देने को तैयार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श में कुछ प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) सीमा सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल को डकैती-विरोधी कार्रवाइयों के लिए तैनात करना उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि इन बलों के कर्तव्यों की अपनी एक विशिष्ट सूची है और उन कर्तव्यों में व्यस्त होने के कारण उन्हें किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकेगा ।

प्राथमिक स्कूलों की इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ऋण

5928. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा

तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नये प्राथमिक स्कूलों की इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को ऋण देती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1970-71 के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य ने अनुमानतः कितनी राशि की मांग की है और उक्त ऋण देते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । योजनागत सहायता किसी योजना या कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती है, किन्तु एकमुश्त ऋण तथा एकमुश्त अनुदान के द्वारा दी जाती है । किन्तु प्राथमिक शिक्षा का विनियोग निर्धारित किया जाता है तथा राज्यों को निर्धारित विनियोग के अन्दर ही प्राथमिक स्कूलों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था करने की छट रहती है ।

Padma Awards to I.A.S./I.P.S. officers from Orissa

5929. SHRI D. N. DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many IAS/IPS officers from Orissa were recommended for Padma Awards this year; and

(b) how many officers have actually been awarded from the Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Frequent use of Bombs in incidents of violence

5930. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bombs are now frequently used in clashes and in the incidents of violence in India.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the incidents and the places where bombs have been thrown or used in Civil disturbances since January, 1970 up till now *vis-a-vis* the whole year of 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to information received from the State Governments/Union territory administrations, no bombs have been used in incidents of violence in 1969 and in 1970 in Nagaland, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Manipur, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, NEFA and Chandigarh. In Gujarat three incidents of bomb explosion took place in Ahmedabad in September and October, 1969. In Goa, four incidents of explosions were reported in June and July, 1969 in the course of Bargemen's strike. Information from the remaining States/Union territories is being collected.

Indian Students going abroad for Higher study

5931. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) how many students have gone abroad for higher studies since the

beginning of January, 1970 up till now;

(b) to which Universities and for what subjects;

(c) the total number of Government sponsored students and private students, separately; and

(d) how much foreign exchange was given to the Government sponsored students and private students, separately?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): This information is generally collected on a year-to-year basis. The data relating to the period from 1st January, 1970 till now is, therefore, not available. However, information regarding students who went out during 1968-69, for which year full information is now available, is given below:

(a) According to latest available information, the total number of students who went abroad during 1968-69 was 3,876.

(b) The country-wise and subject-wise details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library*. See. No. LT-3161/70). The University-wise details of students going abroad are not readily available.

(c) Of the total number of 3,876 students, 232 students were sponsored by Government and 3,644 were private students.

(d) The total amount of foreign exchange released during the calendar year 1969 was Rs. 771 lakhs. The detailed break-up for Government sponsored and private students is not available.

नक्सलवादियों की गिरफ्तारी

5932. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में नक्सलवादियों के भ्रान्दोलनों के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्य-वार कितने नक्सलवादी जेलों में बन्द हैं; और

(ग) पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने से राज्य-वार कितने नक्सलवादी मारे गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख)। राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गुजरात, हरियाणा, तामिल नाडु, मंसूर, नागालैंड, राजस्थान, झण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चण्डीगढ़, दिल्ली, दादरा व नागर हवेली, गोवा, दमन व दीव, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर, नेफा और पाण्डिचेरी में कोई उग्रवादी गिरफ्तार नहीं किये गये हैं। शेष राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकाग्रित की जा रही है।

(ग) 3 अप्रैल, 1970 के लोक सभा अंतरा-कित प्रश्न संख्या 5163 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Communal riot in Murshidabad district (West Bengal)

5933. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the occasion of last Idul-Zuha there was communal riot in a village in Murshidabad District in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the immediate causes that led to the riot and the casualties suffered;

(c) whether any compensation was paid to the sufferers; and

(d) what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such ugly incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, trouble took place in villages Ramkrishanpur and Biharia in district Murshidabad on February 17, 1970, due to the proposed sacrifice of cows on a new site, L/B(D)ILSS—5(a)

on the occasion of Bakr-Id. The police had to resort to firing to disperse unlawful mobs. In the incidents three persons were killed and 19 injured, 125 houses were set on fire.

(c) The district authorities provided immediate temporary relief to the sufferers. The question of sanctioning *ex-gratia* Rs. 300 each to 155 families is under consideration of the State Government.

(d) The cases registered in respect of the incidents are being investigated. Persons responsible for the incidents have been arrested. Police pickets were posted and mobile patrols introduced in sensitive areas.

Air Journeys performed by Chairman I.A.C.

5934. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount of T.A. and D.A. paid to the Chairman, Indian Airlines Corporation during each year of his term as Chairman.

(b) the number of air journeys performed by him within the country at the cost of the Indian Airline; and

(c) the number of trips abroad undertaken by the Chairman since his appointment, which have been financed by the Indian Airlines and the actual cost and foreign exchange spent?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Chairman, Indian Airlines has not claimed any daily allowance in connection with his journeys in India on official work. He, however, utilised the free transport provided by Indian Airlines.

(b) Five.

(c) Two, one in October 1969 to attend the Annual General Meeting of the IATA at Amsterdam and the other in March 1970, to the U.S.A. to negotiate the financing arrangements for the purchase of Boeing

737 aircraft, Indian Airlines did not incur any expenditure other than the daily allowance and entertainment allowance, as the journeys were undertaken on complimentary tickets issued by other airlines under IATA Regulations. The expenditure incurred by Indian Airlines on daily allowance and entertainment allowance on these two occasions amounted to £ 122 and \$ 705.

Foreign Liquor, quota given to big Hotels in public and private sectors

5935. SHRI K.N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quotas of the various brands of foreign liquor granted to the Oberoi Intercontinental and Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi and Sun-N-Sand, Taj Mahal Hotel and Grand Hotel, Bombay during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and what was the value of the liquor sold/purchased by them during the above period;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint against these hotels in this matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The value of import licences for various brands of foreign liquor issued by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports to the undermentioned hotels against recommendations made by the Department of Tourism on their applications under the tourist promotion scheme, against free foreign exchange as well as rupee payment, for the periods 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is given below:—

Sr. No.	Name of Hotel	Value of import licences granted		
		1967-68 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.	1969-70 Rs.
1.	Oberoi Inter-continental Hotel, New Delhi	90,000	1,14,000	1,14,000
2.	Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi	90,000	Nil	Nil
3.	Sun-N, Sand Hotel, Bombay	13,500	53,000	40,000
4.	Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay	60,000	1,00,000	1,04,238
5.	Grand Hotel, Bombay	3,200	Nil	Nil

Information about brands of liquor the value of liquor sold/purchased is
Evolving of Technical Manpower Policy

5936. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the advisability of evolving a Technical Manpower Policy in correlation with other plan policies to solve the growing unemployment among the technical personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

imported against these licences or not available.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The problem of unemployment among some categories of technical personnel during the past few years has been receiving the attention of the Government. A Sub-group of Manpower under the Planning Group of Employment and Training constituted by the Planning Commission has been examining the manpower requirements of the vari-

ous Ministries against perspective requirements of manpower during the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The basic objective of our manpower policy has been to make a concerted and coordinated effort to balance supply and demand and at the same time to plan for optimum utilisation of the existing manpower resources. In addition to planning for effective utilisation of technical manpower in relation to the five year plans, Government have also been taking remedial measures as and when it appears that the supply and demand position is likely to cause concern.

When the growing unemployment among engineers came to notice, Government initiated certain measures to augment employment opportunities for engineers. A statement enumerating these measures is enclosed. The Central and State Governments have been taking steps to implement these measures. It has also been decided to reduce admissions to the engineering institutions from 1968-69 onwards till clearer indications of the demand for the Fifth Plan period are available. The assessment of the demand for and supply of engineers during the Fifth plan period is currently under examination.

For the purpose of providing temporary placements for highly qualified scientists and technologists returning from abroad until they get absorbed in suitable posts in the country, Government have established a Scientists' Pool. Highly qualified persons in the country are also admitted to this Pool. Government have also introduced a scheme enabling scientific organisations and public sector undertakings under Government to create supernumerary posts to absorb highly qualified scientists.

Government are also aware of the apprehension that there might be some surplus of agricultural and veterinary graduates in the near future. Measures to enlarge opportunities for productive self-employment among agricultural and veterinary graduates have been initiated.

STATEMENT

LIST OF MEASURES APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGINEERS.

(1) State Governments and the Central Ministries may take up preparatory work in connection with projects to be included in the Fourth and subsequent plans to the extent resources are available or can be provided. It may be decided and made known that only fully investigated projects will be included in the Fourth Plan.

(2) The preparation of technical reports for selected completed major projects may be taken up under the supervision of senior engineers.

(3) The training-in-industry programme of the Ministry of Education may be expanded as soon as may be possible to cover 5,000 trainees per annum. The suggestion of the Ministry of Labour and Employment that the Apprentices Act may be modified to cover engineering graduates and diploma holders may also be examined further in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

(4) Arrangements may be made for the training of 1,500 graduates and diploma holders for the operation and maintenance of thermal stations.

(5) Vacant posts may be filled rapidly, recruitment procedure and prescribed qualifications being modified wherever possible. The general ban on the filling of vacant technical posts may be lifted.

(6) An early decision may be taken on the introduction of a short service technical commission for the Army Technical Corps.

(7) The development of Indian Consultancy Organisations may be encouraged. Wherever possible and desirable, and having due regard to the present capacity and competence of existing consultancy organisations, certificates of technical soundness

and feasibility from an Indian Consultancy Organisation or a Government organisations with the necessary expertise may be insisted upon in the case of major plan projects, foreign collaboration projects and projects for which financial assistance is sought from financial organisations set up by the Government.

(8) A special scheme may be drawn up for financial assistance to engineers for the setting up of small scale industries. The existing State Bank Scheme may be re-examined in the light of the response so far evoked.

(9) The contractual provision requiring approved contractors to employ qualified engineers may be enforced.

(10) Engineers may be encouraged to set up cooperatives for undertaking construction work or for setting up repair and servicing facilities for agricultural machinery in rural areas.

(11) Avenues may be explored for the employment of engineers in marketing, sales and management posts in public undertakings.

(12) A multi-speciality approach may be adopted to scientific research and development.

(13) Special efforts may be made through our Missions abroad to send out technical experts to friendly developing countries to assist in their development programmes

(14) The suggestion of the Ministry of Labour and Employment that factories employing more than a particular number of workers and using power be obliged to employ a qualified engineer may be examined further in consultation with the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

Demand by Hotel Industry for Assistance from Financial Institutions

5937. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hotel industry has been demanding that financial institutions such as L.I.C., Unit Trust of

India and nationalised banks should be requested to give loans to the industry in the same manner as is given to the manufacturing industries;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has approached the Finance Ministry for assistance in this connection and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) The Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Associations of India passed a resolution to this effect in 1966. The hotel industry has been included as one of the industries eligible for financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India, and State Financial Corporations. Loans are also available to the hotel industry from nationalised banks and under the Hotel Development Loans Scheme. From 1st September 1967 the Life Insurance Corporation discontinued advancing loans under its Property Mortgage Scheme for purposes other than residential construction, and the Unit Trust of India does not give loans.

Crimes in Calcutta

5938. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news in 'West Bengal' Vol. XV No. 24, of the 17th January, 1970, published by the Information and Public Relations Department of the West Bengal Government' Captioned "Crime figure in Calcutta lower than in other cities".

(b) if so, the crimes committed per one lakh of population in 1969 in Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Bhubaneswar, and

(c) how far these figures establish the assertion in the said Journal?

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

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

**Air India and Indian Airlines
Flights cancelled during Bengal
Bandh**

5939. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDH-
ARY:

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

(a) the number and details of the Indian Airlines and Air India flights cancelled or disrupted on account of the C.P.M., sponsored Bengal Bandh in West Bengal following the resignation of the Chief Minister of that State; and

(b) the loss incurred by the Indian Airlines and Air India on this account.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) 44 Indian Airlines flights were cancelled and six disrupted on account of Bengal Bandh on the 17th March 1970. The net loss to the Corporation was approximately Rs. 1.90 lakhs. In the case of Air India, their flight to Tokyo via Calcutta was delayed by an hour, but there was no loss.

Law and Order situation in the country

5940. SHRI D. AMAT: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at their recent annual session impressed upon the Prime Minister the necessity of normalising the law and order situation in the country in general and in West Bengal in particular;

(b) if so, whether the law and order issue was conspicuous by its absence in the Prime Minister's reply to F.I.-C.C.I. President's inauguration address, and

(c) Government reaction to this demand of the F.I.C.C.I.

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

(b) No, Sir. The Prime Minister referred to the prevalence of restlessness in society, in its larger perspective and emphasised the need to prevent confrontation and conflict which could degenerate into chaos.

(c) 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 breach of peace and to deal firmly with any manifestations of violence. The Central Government also provide reasonable assistance to the State Government whenever sought.

The Government are determined to deal firmly with the problem of lawlessness in West Bengal and the State Government are taking appropriate action.

दिल्ली के राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल,
चिराग दिल्ली के प्रधानाचार्य द्वारा छुआ-छूत
बरतने का आरोप

5941. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, चिराग दिल्ली के प्रधानाचार्य द्वारा छुआ-छूत बरतने के आरोप के बारे में 28 नवम्बर, 1969 के प्रश्न संख्या 1991 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यह आरोप केवल समाचार पत्रों में ही लगाया गया है । दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा आवश्यक जांच की गई है और पता चला है कि यह शिकायत निराधार और निरर्थक है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिकारी

5942. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिकारियों के बारे में 12 दिसम्बर 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3701 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है,

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली, प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना पूरी नहीं थी इसलिये उनसे पूरी सूचना शीघ्रातिशीघ्र भेजने के लिये प्रार्थना की गई है ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में पदोन्नतियों

5943. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे में पदोन्नतियों के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1931 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली के शिक्षा विभाग के दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 1969 के आदेश संख्या एफ० II-19 (44) एडम 2/69 और दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 1970 के आदेश संख्या ई० डी०/ए-2 (कोऑर्ड)/70 द्वारा विभिन्न स्कूलों को आरक्षित कोटे में पदोन्नतियों के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित अध्यापकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही का तुरन्त तथा अवश्यमेव व्यौरा देने के लिये कहा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक विषय के बारे में क्या व्यौरा प्राप्त हुआ है और ऐसे कितने अध्यापकों को विषयवार पदोन्नतियां दी गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई पदोन्नतियां नहीं दी गई हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बंधित अधिकारियों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी कार्य

5944. श्री श्रीगोपाल सावू : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी कार्य के बारे में 13 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2945 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग, राजभाषा (विद्यार्थी) आयोग, विधि (पत्रिका) रेलवे, डाक व तारविभाग तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के विभिन्न प्रभागों, लोक निर्माण विभाग हिन्दी कार्य के लिये नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या पदनाम, और वेतन मान क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से किस किस कार्यालय में हिन्दी कार्य के लिये संयुक्त/उप/अवर सचिव स्तर के पद बनाये गये हैं और जिन कार्यालयों में ऐसे पद नहीं हैं उनमें ये पद न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में सभी आदेशों को संक्षिप्त व्यौरे सहित सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिन्दी अनुवाद-कार्य के लिये स्वीकृत पदों के संबंध में सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-3-162/70]

(ख) इस स्तर के पद रेल मंत्रालय, डाक व तार विभाग; केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय; वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग; राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग तथा विधि पत्रिका स्कंध में हैं। किसी संगठन में किये जाने वाले कार्य के प्रकार तथा उस संगठन में विभिन्न स्तरों पर अपेक्षित द्यूटियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न स्तरों के पदों का निर्माण किया जाता है।

(ग) हिन्दी के प्रयोग के संबंध में सरकारी आदेशों का संक्षिप्त व्योरा गृह मंत्रालय की वार्षिक प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट और 1968-69 वर्ष के लिये हिन्दी के प्रसार तथा विकास और संघ के विभिन्न सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिये उसके प्रगामी प्रयोग में गति लाने के लिये बनाये गये कार्यक्रम विषयक वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर पहले ही प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है।

Development Work at Tuticorin Deep Sea Harbour

5945. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development work at Tuticorin Deep Sea Harbour is proceeding as per schedule and if not, the extent of the delay;

(b) the progress made so far on this project and the total amount spent thereon; and

(c) by what time it is likely 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 work on the Tuticorin Harbour Project is progressing on the basis of allocations made from year to year for the Project. In the revised estimates 1969-70 and budget estimates 1970-71 a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 425 lakhs respectively has been made. The progress of work is as under:

I. All the shore works are almost complete.

II. Off-shore works.

(i) North Breakwater

Of the total length of 4,142 m., work has been completed for a length of 1,515 m. The work on the reach from L.S. (Length from Shore) 1,515 m. to L.S. 1,775 m. is in progress.

(ii) South Breakwater:

Of the total length of 3,797 m., work has been completed for a length of 1,451 m. The work on the reach from L.S. 1,451 m. to L.S. 1,830 m. is in progress.

(iii) Approach Arm:

Work has been completed for a length of 735 m.

Tenders for the remaining off-shore works are under scrutiny.

A gross expenditure of Rs. 1,161 lakhs has been incurred on the Project upto February, 1970 since its inception. The net expenditure comes to Rs. 810 lakhs.

Round Meters for Scooters and Taxis in Delhi

5946. SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scooter and taxi drivers strike in Delhi was called off on an assurance that round meters will be used instead of the type used in taxis;

(b) if so, the reason for the climb down by the authorities; and

(c) how the passengers' difficulties arising therefrom is going to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH):

(a) No.

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

Suspension of Indian Airlines Service due to sit-in-strike by Employees

5947. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
 SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
 SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
 SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that air services of the Indian Airlines had been suspended owing to sit-in-strike by the employees;

(b) if so, what were the causes of the strike; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure the smooth functioning of the Indian Airlines flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Services of the Indian Airlines were disrupted on 18th, 19th and 20th March, 1970, due to some concerted action resorted to by certain categories of employees in response to a directive issued by the Air Corporations Employees' Union (ACEU) to its members that they should "work only as per written instructions of the officers", and that they should observe a "boycott of overtime" from 18th to 20th March, 1970.

(b) The reason for the strike was the demand of the Air Corporations Employees' Union that the *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 40/- per mensem agreed to by the Management should be made not only to the categories represented by them but also to categories represented by the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association, although the latter Association was not agreeable to receive the payment.

(c) The directive was for the period from 18th to 20th March, and

normal function was resumed from the morning of 21st March, 1970. Subsequently, both the Unions agreed to receive the payment.

Rajasthan Government's Decision re: Size of Cabinet

5948. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have considered the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission to cut down the size of the Cabinet;

(b) whether the State Government have conveyed their decision in the matter to the Centre; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The recommendation regarding the size of the Councils of Ministers in the States was made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in their report on State Administration. The report is under examination by the Government. The Committee on Defection had also examined the question of limiting the size of the Councils of Ministers. Comments of the State Governments on the report of the Committee were invited. The Government of Rajasthan have not offered any comments. The Central Government propose to introduce legislation in the light of the views expressed by the Committee and the comments made thereon in Parliament.

Construction of a Hotel and Cottages at Kovalam Beach (Kerala)

5949. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Hotel and of Cottages at Kovalam Beach has started;

(b) if not, when the construction work will start;

(c) when the first set of cottages is expected to be completed; and

(d) what is the amount expected to be spent on the Kovalam Tourist Project during the year 1970-71?

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

(b) In October, 1970.

(c) Cottages are expected to be ready by the end of 1971.

(d) The Department of Tourism has made a budgetary provision of Rs. 16 lakhs for the Kovalam Project for 1970-71, and the India Tourism Development Corporation expects to spend Rs. 20 lakhs during this period.

Allocation of Judicial Officers to Himachal Pradesh

5951. **SHRI HEM RAJ:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Judicial Officers who were allocated from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether their seniority has been fixed vis-a-vis the Judicial Officers of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matters stands at present and the time by which it will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Fifteen Judicial Officers were allocated from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh. Their names are as under:

1. Shri R. N. Aggarwal
2. Shri D. R. Dhamija
3. Shri Rampal Singh
4. Shri Tilak Handa
5. Shri Onkar Nath
6. Shri A. N. Bhoil
7. Shri I. P. Anand
8. Shri A. L. Soni
9. Shri S. S. Mittal
10. Shri Shamsheer Singh
11. Shri K. B. Andley

12. Shri Shanti Lal
13. Shri V. P. Bhatnagar
14. Shri Mohinder Singh Sehme
15. Shri R. K. Mahajan

Out of these officers S/Sh. I. P. Anand, K. B. Andley, Shanti Lal and Mohinder Singh Sehme have been re-allocated to the States of Punjab and Haryana.

(b) and (c). Provisional integrated seniority list of Judicial Officers was prepared by the Delhi High Court. The list has been sent for consideration to the Himachal Pradesh Advisory Committee.

Anomaly in Signature of Vice-Chancellor on Master's Degrees Conferred by University of Delhi

5952. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master's Degrees in different subjects conferred by the University of Delhi at the Convocation held on the 21st February, 1970 bear signature of the Vice-Chancellor, while under it the designation mentioned in Hindi is of Kulpati (Chancellor);

(b) if so, the reasons how this anomaly has cropped in; and

(c) how this is likely to affect the validity of those degrees?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University signed the degrees under the designation "KULPATI" as the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology had devised this appellation as the Hindi equivalent of "Vice-Chancellor". The Hindi equivalent of "Chancellor" devised by the Commission is "KULADHIPATI". The Delhi University has adopted these appellations on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

Grants to Jamia Millia, Dayal Singh College and P.G.D.A.V. College in Delhi

5953. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total grant-in-aid given by the University Grants Commission in 1969-70 to the Jamia Millia, Dayal Singh College and P. G. D. A. V. College in Delhi;

(b) what was the total number of students on roll in these three institutions in 1969-70;

(c) what has been the per capita grant to these three institutions during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for wide variations, if any?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The required information is given in columns (1) to (3) of the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Grants to the institutions are determined after assessing the needs of the institution concerned having regard to the subject fields in which the courses are offered (such as Arts, Science or Commerce) and the level of such courses (such as Pass, Honours or Post-Graduate). For development grants also the state of development already attained at any time is considered and the needs for provision of further facilities are determined. In

other words grants to the institutions are not made on per capita basis.

The University Grants Commission gives maintenance grants to the extent of 95% of the approved deficit to the constituent colleges of Delhi. The development grants are given according to the approved pattern which varies with the level of courses provided and the purposes for which the grant is being made. In the case of Jamia Millia which is a Deemed University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Commission pays only development grants, while the maintenance grants on 100% basis and the matching share of the University Grants Commission development grants are given by Ministry.

Jamia Millia conducts its own examinations as a Deemed University on the basis of which it confers the various degrees. This involves a certain amount of expenditure. In the case of constituent colleges the Delhi University holds the examination. The figures of per capita grants calculated on the basis of the total grants given to these institutions during the last 3 years both by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry are given in columns 4, 5 and 6 of the attached statement.

In view of the reasons stated above, however, these figures do not bear comparison.

STATEMENT

Grants to Jamia Millia Dayal Singh College, and P.G.D.A.V. College in Delhi

Name of the Institution	Grants Paid by UGC during 1969-70	No. of Students on rolls during 1969-70	PER CAPITA GRANT*		
			1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jamia Millia (Post-Matriculation Education)	Rs. 4,25,200	832	Rs. 1234.6	Rs. 1590.8	Rs. 1835.5
Dayal Singh College—					
Morning	11,47,000	1540	632.1	462.4	744.8
Evening	3,00,500	713	354.3	324.1	421.4
P. G. D. A. V. College—					
Morning	5,28,607	832	455.4	437.8	635.3
Evening	2,90,500	748	275.1	294.4	388.3

* Calculated on the basis of grants given by the University Grants Commission as also by the Ministry.

Evening Colleges in Delhi to Function as Full-fledged Independent Colleges

5954. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHCK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken in principle to treat evening sections of the existing Colleges in Delhi as full-fledged independent colleges; and

(b) if so, by what time this decision will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The Delhi University has decided in principle that Evening Classes should be organised as wholly autonomous colleges.

(b) A decision in this regard is yet to be taken by the University.

Arrest of a Pakistani Spy Girl in Ferozepur

5955. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani spy girl has been arrested in Ferozepur area recently;

(b) whether the interrogations have been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Miss Malik Sultana, a Pakistani national was arrested at Hussainiwala check-post on 19th March, 1970 and a case under section 14 of Foreigners Act was reported to be under investigation. The details of the investigation are being ascertained.

केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन की तरह के संस्कृत स्कूल संगठन की आवश्यकता

5956. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन नामक एक संगठन स्थापित किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश में संस्कृत स्कूलों का विकास करने के लिये संस्कृत स्कूलों के लिये भी एक ऐसा ही संगठन स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं विशेषतया जब इस समय ऐसा कोई मान्यता प्राप्त संगठन नहीं है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों तथा, संस्कृत विद्यालयों के उद्देश्य भिन्न प्रकार के हैं अतः संस्कृत स्कूलों के लिये भी ऐसे ही संगठन को स्थापित करना आवश्यक नहीं है। फिर भी, इस बात की सम्भावना है कि हाल ही में स्थापित किया गया केन्द्रीय संस्कृत परिषद इस प्रक्रिया में सहायक होगा।

S. T. C. Cars for use of Tourists from European Countries

5957. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 19th Annual Convention of the Travel Agents of India has made a suggestion that more State Trading Corporation cars be released to the States for the use of tourists mainly coming from European countries;

(b) whether it has also stressed the need for relaxation of travel curbs on tourists to attract more foreign tourists; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Visas have been abolished on a reciprocal basis with the Nordic countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland) and West Germany in respect of stays of 90 days in the course of one year.

The period of the validity of visa free entry on the basis of a temporary landing permit has been extended from 7 to 21 days.

Tourist Centres in Kerala Visited by Foreign Tourists

5958. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the important tourist centres at present in Kerala being visited by foreign tourists;

(b) the funds earmarked for the development of the tourist centres in the Kerala State during the Annual Plan for 1970-71; and

(c) whether Varkala is also proposed to be included in the tourist development programme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) According to a survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion 31% foreign tourists visited Trivandrum, 2.6% visited Cochin and 0.2% visited Calicut between November 1968 and October 1969.

(b) Funds for the development of tourist centres are not allocated State-wise but having regard to the actual or potential attraction of a place for tourists. Important places where Tourism schemes are proposed to be taken up in Kerala during 1970-71 include Kovalam, Cochin and the Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary.

(c) No, Sir.

Beating of Students of Higher Secondary Examination by D.T.U. Staff in Delhi

5959. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a DTU bus (No. 1057) plying on route No. 19 to Dhaula Kuan carrying students of the Higher Secondary Examination, Nauroji Nagar Centre, New Delhi was driven to the Sarojini Nagar Depot at about 12.50 hours on the 13th March, 1970 where they were given severe beating by the DTU Staff and workers;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the above incident;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulting DTU staff and workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) On the 13th March, 1970 bus No. DLP 1095 (and not 1057 as mentioned in the question) was taken to Sarojini Nagar Depot full of students and other passengers on account of an altercation between the conductor and some students. There has been no report lodged with the police about the alleged beating of the students by the D.T.U. staff and workers.

(b) The local police acting on the information received from the police control room made a formal enquiry.

(c) No case was registered by the police as no cognizable offence could be made out as a result of investigation.

(d) The D. T. U. authorities have served charge-sheets on the driver and the conductor of the bus and necessary action is being taken as provided under the rules.

Discovery of Ashoka Pillars in Patna

5960. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that remnants of six wooden Ashoka Pillars have been discovered in Patna recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Remnants of six standing wooden posts, roughly aligned in a row, along with a few laid horizontally, have been discovered in Kanakbagh, Patna, as a result of digging by Public Health Engineering Department for laying sewer lines. These appear to be a part of the wooden palisades of the ancient Pataliputra, similar to what was found in Bulandibagh, near Kumharar. These posts cannot be definitely ascribed to Ashoka but resemble the Mauryan palisades at Bulandibagh.

Recovery of High Explosive Bombs in Calcutta

5961. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 45 high explosive bombs have recently been recovered in different places in Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the details and how many persons have been arrested in that connection;

(c) whether it has been investigated as to where these bombs were manufactured; and

(d) what steps have been taken to put a curb on their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a), (b) and (d). According to information received from

the Government of West Bengal, from March 20, 1970 to March 31, 1970, 346 bombs were recovered by the police from different parts of Calcutta. 325 were high explosive bombs, 3 petrol bombs, 27 crackers and 1 grenade. 18 persons have been arrested in this connection. The police efforts continue to prevent illicit trading in potassium chlorate and other materials used in the manufacture of bombs.

(c) All the recovered bombs are believed to be country made.

Discovery of Harappan Age finds in Chandigarh

5962. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some finds of the Harappan Age have been discovered in sector 17 of Chandigarh, and if so, the name of the person who gave a clue to their existence and to which department does he belong;

(b) when was the clue given and to whom;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he was thereafter disassociated with that work and the work was entrusted to some untrained amateurs who have damaged all those finds by indiscriminate digging of the site and if so, whether Government propose to make any investigation in the matter;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the site was inspected by the Director of Exploration, Archaeological Survey of India who has held that unscientific digging was responsible for destruction of the site; and

(e) whether Government now propose to hand over this work to the Archaeological Survey of India and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Remains of a cemetery belonging to the Harappan period have been

discovered in Sector 17-C of Chandigarh, Government have no information beyond what has appeared in the Press.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As a matter of principle, the University, having initiated the work should continue it with technical assistance and guidance from the Archaeological Survey of India. In case, however, it finds itself unable to undertake the work, the Archaeological Survey of India will take it up, but under its own scheme of priorities.

Murder of a Harijan boy in Meerut District

5963. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Harijan boy named Sukhpal Singh S/o Karam Singh (student of 2nd Year) resident of village Kirthal, Police Station Chhaproli, District Meerut, U.P. has been killed in broad day light on 18th March, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no arrest has so far been made despite the fact that the father of the deceased has already given the names of some suspects;

(c) whether it is further a fact that this is the third cold blooded murder of Harijans during the last twelve years in the said village; and

(d) what steps have so far been taken/are going to be taken to ensure that the case is not hushed up and to restore confidence among the Harijans of the village?

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

(b) The State Government have reported that no arrest could be made as the culprits were absconding; two of them have since surrendered before the court, and have been remanded to judicial custody.

(c) Apart from the murder of one Shri Pritam Singh on 27-8-1960, there

has been no other incident of murder during the last 12 years in that village.

(d) A case in Crime No. 44 in Thana Chhaproli has been registered under Section 302 I.P.C. Further investigation is in progress.

Recommendation of Estimates Committee to discontinue the practice of Associating Ministry's Representative at the time of interview of departmental candidates by U. P.S.C.

5964. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Estimates Committee had recommended that the practice under which a departmental candidate called for interview and selection by the Interview Board of U.P.S.C. was assisted by a representative of the same Ministry or Department, was unfair and should be abandoned;

(b) whether the said recommendation was not accepted;

(c) if so, whether it does give an impression of being not entirely free from influence and vitiates the independent character of selection; and

(d) the grounds for not accepting the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The recommendation in this regard made in the Fortyseventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Public Service Commission—was considered by Government and a reply was sent to the Committee, after consulting the Union Public Service Commission, to the effect that the Commission did not propose for the present to discontinue the existing practice of associating departmental representatives on the Interview Boards set up by them. The Union Public Service Commission would, however, review the position in the light of their experience over the next year or so. This reply was considered by the Estimates Committee

in their Hundredth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) and the Committee have reiterated their earlier recommendation, *vide* paragraphs 1 to 4 of Chapter I and Chapter IV of the Hundredth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 24th February, 1970. The latest recommendation of the Estimates Committee is being examined in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Optional subjects in Syllabus of I.A.S. Examination

5965. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the World History, European History and British History have been included among the optional subjects in the syllabus of I.A.S. examination, the history of our Independence struggle does not find a place there; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider it desirable to include in the syllabus the history of our Independence struggle since 1857?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Indian History upto the establishment of the Republic of India is already included in the list of subjects for the I.A.S. examination. Extracts from the syllabus of the paper on Indian History III are given below:

Indian History III (From 1772 to 1950) The revolt of 1857.

* * * *

Indian Re-awakening: Raja Ram-mohan Roy, Brahma Smaj and Vidya Sagar; the Arya Samaj, the Theosophists; Ramakrishna and Vivekananda; Sayyed Ahmed Khan, Social Reform, Development of modern Indian literature. The rise of Indian National Movement: The Indian National Congress (1885—1905). Dada-bhai Naroji Ranade and Gokhale. Growth of militant nationalism, anti-partition agitation. Swadeshi and Boycott. Tilak and Aurbindo Ghosh.

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the Home Rule League and the Lucknow Pact.

Constitutional Development: Acts of 1861 & 1892; Minto-Morley Reforms; the Montford Reforms, the 1935 Act.

Emergence of Mahatma Gandhi and the struggle for freedom. Transfer of power; the Cripps Mission; the Cabinet Mission; Independence Act and Partition. The Constitution of 1950. Independent India: Foreign Policy, Non-alignment; Secularism and Planning.

(b) Does not arise.

Statutory Sanction for Functioning of C.B.I.

5966. SHRI M.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the organisation and functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation has no statutory sanction or basis and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to enact suitable legislation during the current session to rectify this deficiency in the larger interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946, provides the statutory base for the organisation and functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation as an investigating agency. Certain other functions of a non-investigational character such as compilation of Crime Records and Statistics, Crime Research etc. performed by the C.B.I. are a necessary administrative adjunct of its S.P.E. functions. The question of enacting a self-contained legislation covering all the functions of the Central Bureau of Investigation is under consideration.

Scholarship for Study in People's Friendship (Patrice Lumumba) University, Moscow

5967. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have turned down an offer for doubling the quota of scholarships for study in the People's Friendship (Patrice Lumumba) University in Moscow; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The People's Friendship University, Moscow has been giving one set of scholarships to the Government of India for Indian nationals to be selected by the Government for studies at the University, and another set to the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society for those selected by the Society. There was no proposal to double the number of scholarships of the first category. There was, however, a proposal to double the number of scholarships offered to the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. The proposal was not accepted by the Government, for it is the general policy of the Government of India that all scholarships by foreign Governments/organisations to Indian nationals should be made to the Government of India. As a special case, and as an experimental measure, the Government of India agreed to permit the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society to operate a maximum of eight (8) scholarships for studies at the People's Friendship University, Moscow. The permission was valid for three years from the year 1968-69, subject to review thereafter.

**Retirement Age of Principals of
Higher Secondary Schools,
Delhi**

5968. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the age of retirement in the cases of Principal of the Government aided Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi and of the Central Schools is 60 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the age of retirement in the cases of Principals of Government Schools is 58 years;

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination; and

(d) what action is being proposed by Government to remove it?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). As the Principals of aided Higher Secondary Schools are not having all the retirement benefits enjoyed by Government servants, they are given the benefit of employment for two more years.

Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are transferable throughout the country, whereas the Principals of Delhi Government are not. Moreover, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is an autonomous body and is competent to determine the terms and conditions of its employees.

**विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर मध्य प्रदेश
संवर्ग के भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय
पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी**

5969. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश संवर्ग के उन भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो भारत सरकार क विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों में तीन वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इस समय वे किन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो एक ही मंत्रालय/कार्यालय में उसी पद पर तीन वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे हैं और जिनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि एक से अधिक बार बढ़ायी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया है देखिये संख्या—LT 3163/70]

(ग) यह संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा शून्य*

भारतीय पुलिस सेवा 3

*केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक समुच्चय के लिये सुरक्षित अधिकारियों के सेवा काल की कोई नियत अवधि नहीं है। इसलिये उनकी संख्या शामिल नहीं की गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए कल्याण समिति

5970. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये कोई कल्याण समिति है जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान मिलता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति कहाँ है, उसका नाम क्या है तथा उसके कार्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी समिति बनाने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) - जी हां, श्रीमान। मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी तीन समितियाँ हैं अर्थात् :

(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार विभाग कल्याण समिति, भोपाल,

(ii) उच्चाधिकार समिति, ग्वालियर, और

(iii) उच्चाधिकार समिति, इन्दौर।

ऐसी समितियों के मुख्य कार्य निम्नलिखित हैं :

(i) विभिन्न स्थानों में खेलकूद का आयोजन करना ;

(ii) मनोरंजन-कार्यों के लिये व्यापक प्रबन्ध करना ;

(iii) अन्दर खेले जाने वाले खेलों और मनोरंजन के अन्य कार्यों के लिये आवास का प्रबन्ध करना, जहाँ

सम्बन्धित कार्यालय इसका प्रबन्ध करने में स्वयं असमर्थ हों ;

(iv) अन्तर-विभागीय टूर्नामेंटों का आयोजन करना ;

(v) सभी कार्यालयों के समान हितों के मामलों पर कार्यवाही करना जैसे शैक्षिक, चिकित्सा तथा परिवहन सुविधाएं, विशेष छुट्टियाँ, कार्य के घंटे इत्यादि जिनके लिये केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकार की सलाह लेनी आवश्यक हो सकती है ;

(vi) कर्मचारी वर्ग के सदस्यों के लिये जलपान-गृह सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करना।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

खाल घाट पर नर्मदा नदी पर पुल

5971. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या नौ बहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार खाल घाट पर नर्मदा नदी पर एक पुल का निर्माण करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उक्त परियोजना के लिये विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कितनी राशि मांगी गई है।

संसद कार्य विभाग और नौ बहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। हाल ही में पुल का निर्माण कार्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग निधि से 77.50 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर मंजूर कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं; और

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Unemployment among Engineering Graduates

5972. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, inaugurating an All-India Seminar on Reorientation of Technical Education at Poona on the 10th January, 1970, he said that Unemployment will cease to be a problem for Engineering Graduates within five years from now;

(b) if so, the magnitude of the present problem of employment and unemployment among Engineering Graduates;

(c) whether the steps so far taken by Government have failed to mitigate the severity of the problem of unemployment;

(d) if so, the causes of such failure, and

(e) how Government propose to meet the challenge during the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) While inaugurating an All-India Seminar on Reorientation of Technical Education at Poona on 10th January 1970, I expressed the hope that, with accelerated tempo of economic development of our country and increasing investments in both public and private sectors in the next five years, the problem of unemployment of engineering graduates will not be as serious as at present.

(b) According to the formula worked out by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, the number of unemployed engineering graduates as on 31st December, 1969 is estimated to be 11,900.

(c) to (e). A number of measures undertaken by the Central Government, State Governments and other agencies are gradually making an impact on the unemployment problem. According to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, in 1967, 5.5 per cent of the total stock of engineering graduates was unemployed. This rose sharply to 7.5 per cent in

1968. Though since then the stock has been steadily increasing with the addition of new batches of graduates, the unemployed on 31st December, 1969 is estimated to be 8.1 per cent. If this trend continues, and as economic development picks up, the percentage of unemployed graduates may be expected to fall sharply.

Promotion of Sports in Rural Area

5973. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to cultivate interest in sports in rural areas as part of National Games/Fitness/Recreation;

(b) the facilities being given by Government for promoting the sports;

(c) the expenditure incurred during Third Plan period, State-wise; and

(d) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, a scheme to establish 500 rural Sports Centres each year in selected villages in the Country with some financial assistance for each centre, to start with, towards the purchase of sports equipment and a small monthly remuneration to a village school teacher to run the Centre is under the active consideration of the Government.

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

Promotion in Central Health Service Scheme

5974. SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain references have been made by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning with regard to the promotion of G.D.M.O. Grade II to G.D.M.O., Grade I under the C.H.S.;

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

(c) how long his Ministry will take to furnish reply to these references?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Reference was made to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Department of Health regarding principles of promotion of General Duty Medical Officers, Grade II, to General Duty Medical Officers, Grade I, under the Central Health Service. Home Ministry have already intimated their views to the Department of Health.

Persons Arrested for Spying for Pakistan and China

5975. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons were arrested during the year 1969 for spying for Pakistan and China and other countries also in different parts of India;

(b) if so, the names of the spies and the countries to which they belonged; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

(c) Suitable legal action is taken against spies and all possible vigilance is maintained by the various security agencies to counter foreign espionage activities.

Freight Payments to Foreign Shipping Companies

5976. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2907 on the 5th December, 1969 and state:

(a) whether data regarding freight payments to foreign shipping companies and their proportion to the total for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70, has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure self-sufficiency in the export and import of cargoes in the revised Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). For 1969-70, it is much too early to get the relevant data and make estimates. For 1968-69, estimating on the same basis as indicated in the reply to the earlier Question, the freight payment to foreign ships during 1968-69 would work out to about Rs. 209 crores.

(c) The most important step taken to enable Indian ships carry a greater share of India's overseas trade is to expand India's overseas shipping tonnage. The pace of this acquisition has been satisfactory in that the overseas tonnage which stood at 5.65 lakhs g.r.t. at the beginning of the Third Plan on 1-4-1961 now stands at 20.22 lakhs g.r.t. Some of the other steps taken by the Government in this direction are:—

- (i) Assisting Indian shipping companies to enter into foreign Liner Conferences and Rate Agreements.
- (ii) Entering into bilateral shipping agreements with foreign countries e.g., U.S.S.R., Poland, U.A.R. and German Democratic Republic.
- (iii) Rendering assistance to Indian ships in securing Government cargoes and Government controlled cargoes.
- (iv) Encouraging Indian shipping companies to enter new shipping routes.

Self-sufficiency in the matter of carriage of import/export cargoes would normally mean the carriage of about 50% of such carriages in national bottoms. It is expected that if the revised Fourth Plan target of 4 million g.r.t. is achieved, Indian Ships will be in a position to cater to about 40% of the overseas trade.

Observations made by a Team of Journalists regarding Kandla Free Port

5977 SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI K.M. KOU SHIK:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI R.V. NAIK:
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of a number of journalists was recently sent by Government to study the various ports in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the journalists who were included in this team have reported that our major ports are in a bad shape;

(c) whether in this connection they made special mention of Kandla Free Port which has not been properly developed so far in spite of its potentialities; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Arrangements were made for a Press party to visit the ports on the west coast of India in January-February, 1970.

(b) The journalists included in the party have, on the contrary, highlighted the development and modernisation which has taken place at these ports and have by way of constructive criticism dealt with the problems being faced by certain ports and the steps which they consider should be taken to solve them.

(c) The journalists have commented on the slow progress made by the Kandla Free Trade Zone.

(d) The Kandla Free Trade Zone has been making steady progress and the number of factories in the zone is gradually increasing.

Inquiry into Allegations against Director, C.F.T.R.I., Mysore

5978. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI G.C. NAIK:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Central Vigilance Commission have gone into the various allegations against the Director of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore in regard to receiving of royalty on baby food;

(b) if so, what are their findings; and

(c) what follow-up action has been taken or is being contemplated to be taken?

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

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

Absorption of Employees of River Steam Navigation Company in Inland Water Transport Corporation

5979. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) the number of employees of the former River Steam Navigation Company not absorbed in the Inland-Water Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for not absorbing them;

(c) whether an assurance was given by Government that efforts would be made either to absorb them or provide alternative jobs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Out of 8,241 employees of the former Rivers Steam Navigation Company, 5,288 have been absorbed in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.

(b) The Corporation could employ only as many workers and staff as were required for carrying on its business. Most of the employees of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company who could not be absorbed by the Corporation had been employed by the Company at its Calcutta and Assam ghats in connection with the river services. As the river services between Calcutta and Assam have come to a stand-still owing to the closure of the river route via Pakistan, there has been no scope for employing them.

(c) and (d). No assurance as such was given by the Govt. regarding the absorption of the employees of River Steam Navigation Company. However, Govt. Undertakings were addressed to recruit the ex. R.S.N. employees to the extent possible. It is learnt that over 400 employees have thus secured jobs in various Government and Semi-Government Undertakings. 89 men offered employment either in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation or in the Central Road Transport Corporation had declined it.

Complaints Received against Officials of Marmugao Port Trust

5980. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about certain officials of the Marmugao Port Trust, who are compelling the workers to join the Marmugao Port and Railway Workers' union;

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

(c) whether Government have received leaflets issued by some workers complaining against complicity shown by some officials with regard to the said Union; and

(d) if so, the main points mentioned therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No. It is, however, understood that the General Secretary, Marmugao Waterfront Workers' Union had represented to the Mormugao Port Trust that a junior official was harassing some fire-brigade men for having joined his Union. The matter is being looked into.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Payment of Salary to CRP deputed to Kerala

5981. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI P.P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI E.K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that salary has not been paid to the Central Reserve Police deputed to Kerala for the last few months;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government will take necessary steps to pay the salary in time?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) CRP authorities have standing arrangements to ensure prompt and timely payment of salaries to the members of the force wherever stationed

Observance of Bombay Bandh

5982. SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK:

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI D.N. DEB:

* SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA
VYAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was one-day Bandh organised by the Shiv Sena in Bombay recently when the life of the Metropolitan city was completely paralysed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). One-day bandh was organised by the Shiv Sena in Bombay on the 2nd March, 1970. It was called off 4 hours ahead of the scheduled hour. It is reported that, the bandh was, on the whole, peaceful. The Government are of the view that there can be no justification for any such deliberate attempt to dislocate normal life in a city.

Status of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5983. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to separate Dadra and Nagar Haveli area, at present administered by the Central Government, from the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to declare that this area as at present will remain with the Gujarat State when transferred; and

(d) the time proposed to be taken to make such a transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a Union Territory

and therefore the question of its separation from Gujarat State does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of cases of persons convicted for murder, loot and arson in West Bengal

5984. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons convicted for murder, loot and arson had got their sentences totally remitted or substantially reduced by the orders of the United Front Government in West Bengal and a large number of criminal cases of violence to person and property have been withdrawn, police investigations stopped in many others and the accused have been set free; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, from March 1, 1969 to January 31, 1970, sentences of 41 persons, involved in the incidents at Naxalbari and in other political movements, who had been connected in cases of attempt to murder, robbery etc., were remitted and they were released. Sentences of 12 other persons, convicted on charges other than murder, looting and arson, were also remitted and they were released. Details of the cases withdrawn by the State Government are being obtained.

Central Industrial Security Force for Industrial Concerns

5985. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those Industrial concerns in which the Central Industrial Security Force has been introduced;

(b) in how many cases it has been done with the concurrence of the State Governments concerned.

(c) in how many cases the State Governments concerned have expressed objections;

(d) whether it is a fact that workers and trade unions in Barauni Refinery have opposed the introduction of the Industrial Security Force which is likely to endanger industrial peace in the said Refinery; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government to this opposition.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Fertilizer Corporation of India, Trombay Unit; Fertilizer Corporation of India, Barauni unit; Haldia Refinery Project, Hindustan Oil Corporation Limited; Bokaro Steel Limited, Bokaro; Hindustan Steel Limited, Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur.

(b) and (c). Since the Force is deployed in Central Undertakings only, the question of the concurrence of the respective State Governments does not arise.

It may, however, be mentioned that the Government of West Bengal were in principle opposed to the constitution of the Industrial Security Force; subject to that, in the context of the introduction of the Force in the Durgapur Steel Plant, Hindustan Steel Limited, they were agreeable to certain arrangements and procedures for constituting the Force.

(d) and (e). The workers and the trade unions in Barauni Refinery have not come to notice for opposing the introduction of the Central Industrial Security Force.

The Force is for ensuring the better protection and security of the undertaking and the question of its endangering industrial peace does not arise.

A. R. C. Recommendations re: Provision for research

5986. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended to fix a time-limit for diverting one per cent of the gross National Products for research?

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

Privy Purses and Privileges of Rulers of Former Indian States

5987. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Rulers of the former Indian States who enjoy privy purses and privileges;

(b) the amount of purses enjoyed by each;

(c) the number out of them who are members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and

(d) the party affiliations of such members in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 278.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See in LT-3164/70.*]

(c) 12 in Lok Sabha and none in Rajya Sabha.

(d) Party affiliation as given in the fifth edition of "List of Members of Lok Sabha" published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

Congres ... 7

Swatantra ... 3

U.A. ... 2

Total ... 12

No.1-Payment of Scholarship to Political Sufferers

5988. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Political Sufferers Scholarship for the year 1968-69 sanctioned by the Directorate of Education, Delhi vide letter No. D.E.S. (1)/Sch/PS/69-70, dated Nil at S. No. 20 in sanctioned list for Rs. 1050.00 and deposited in the State Bank of India, Delhi University Branch on the 6th October, 1969 has not been paid to the students concerned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that the students concerned; get the amount before the end of the financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The bill for Rs. 1050.00 preferred by the Principal Kirori Mal College, Delhi has since been cashed from the Treasury. He has already made payment to one student and the remaining three others have been asked to receive payments.

हिंसा करने वाले राजनीतिक दल

5989. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन राजनीतिक दलों को, जो हिंसा करते हैं और आतंक फैलाते हैं, अवैध घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है और कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध, जो हिंसा अथवा अफवाहों को फैलाने के ऐसे कार्य करते हैं जिनसे विभिन्न धर्मों अथवा अन्य विशिष्ट वर्गों के बीच घृणा या शत्रुता की भावनाओं

के बढ़ने की सम्भावना है, वर्तमान कानून के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। अवैध कार्यकलाप (निरोध) अधिनियम, 1967 के अधीन सरकार को किन्हीं भी संस्थाओं को अवैध घोषित करने की शक्ति है जो ऐसे कार्य करती हैं अथवा उनको प्रोत्साहन देती हैं जो संघ से भारत के राज्यक्षेत्र के किसी भाग के सन्तान्तरण अथवा संबंध-विच्छेद करने के उद्देश्य से किए जाते हैं अथवा ऐसे किसी दावे का समर्थन करती हैं अथवा जो भारत की क्षेत्रीय अखण्डता को अस्वीकार करती हैं, उसमें सन्देह प्रकट करती हैं अथवा उसको विघटित करती हैं। उग्रवादी संस्थाओं को इस में शामिल करने के लिए इन उपबन्धों के क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने के प्रश्न पर गृह मंत्री ने विपक्षी दलों के नेताओं के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था। चूंकि उनकी प्रतिक्रिया उत्साहवर्द्धक नहीं थी अतः इस मामले में आगे कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। सरकार उन संस्थाओं से निपटने के लिए विधान बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है जो विभिन्न धार्मिक वर्गों के बीच धर्म के आधार पर वैमनस्यता अथवा शत्रुता की भावनाओं, घृणा अथवा दुर्भावना को बढ़ावा देती हैं अथवा बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करती हैं।

Absence of Indian Flag at Cricket Test in Eden Garden, Calcutta

5990. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National flag was not flying alongside the Australian flag at the official cricket test in Eden Garden in Calcutta in December last;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal were aware of the fact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the State Government,

the Indian National Flag was flown alongside the Australian Flag on all the days of the Cricket Test Match played in the Eden Garden in Calcutta in December 1969.

Suggestion to run Punjab University, Chandigarh, as Central University

5991. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Colleges in Punjab have been affiliated to the Punjabi University at Patiala;

(b) whether another University is likely to be opened at Amritsar;

(c) whether Himachal Pradesh is also planning to have a separate University at Simla;

(d) whether all these developments have made the position of the Punjab University at Chandigarh precarious in so many ways;

(e) whether it has been suggested that the Central Government should run the Punjab University at Chandigarh as a Central University; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir. Of the total of 126 colleges in the State of Punjab, only 35 are affiliated to the Punjabi University, Patiala.

(b) The Guru Nanak University has already been established at Amritsar.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The establishment of new Universities in the areas formerly served by the Punjab University will reduce the jurisdiction of the Punjab University.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The suggestion has been examined and it has not been found possible for Government to accept it.

Widening and Electrification of Ring Road, Delhi

5992. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stretch of Ring Road, Delhi between Dhaula Kuan and Najafgarh has not yet been made a two lane road;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this stretch of Ring Road as also its part between Najafgarh Road and Shakur Basti has not yet been electrified.

(c) whether it is further a fact that the population on both sides of this stretch of Ring Road has grown very vast as a result of which traffic on it has also increased manifold;

(d) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation as also the people of the areas concerned have been demanding electrification and widening of this Road; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to widen and electrify this part of the Ring Road and by what time this work will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH):

(a) Presumably, the Honorable Member is referring to the stretch of Ring Road between Dhaula Kuan and Najafgarh Road. This stretch is already a two-lane road.

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

(d) Some representations in this respect from the people of the area have been received by the Government of India, but not from the Municipal Corporation.

(e) The question of lighting the Ring Road from Dhaula Kuan to Najafgarh Road is under consideration, in consultation with the authorities concerned.

So far as lighting the portion from Najafgarh Road to Rohtak Road is concerned, the Delhi Administration have been asked to send an estimate,

in case they consider it necessary to light this stretch of the Road.

As regards widening of the portion from Dhaula Kuan to Najafgarh Road, the Delhi Administration have been asked to carry out a traffic survey and, in case widening is justified by traffic counts, to formulate proposals for widening the portion to 4-lanes.

It is not possible at this stage to indicate when electrification of Ring road from Dhaula Kuan to Shakur Basti and widening of the Ring Road Dhaula Kuan to Najafgarh Road are likely to be carried out as it will depend on existence of adequate justification and availability of funds.

Ad-Hoc Increase in Emoluments of Air India Staff

5993. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have offered Rs. 40 as *ad hoc* increase in the emoluments of the Air India staff; and

(b) if so, by what time the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Air India have decided to make an *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 40 per month with effect from 1st April 1969, to all employees drawing a basic pay not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, pending the conclusion of wage negotiations. The payment has already been made.

Indo-Soviet Symposium on Flora

5994. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Soviet Symposium on Flora was held in Delhi in February 1970; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of this Symposium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) An Indo-Soviet Symposium on the "Chemistry of National Products including Pharmacology" was held in New Delhi from 2nd to 6th February, 1970, as a part of Indo-Soviet Scientific Collaboration.

(b) The Symposium afforded a valuable opportunity to Soviet and Indian scientists to discuss and exchange scientific information on different aspects of the chemistry of plant products and the current developments in this field in both countries.

International Hockey Tournament held in Bombay

5995. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Hockey Tournament was held in Bombay in January, 1970.

(b) if so, the names of countries which participated in the tournament;

(c) who organised this tournament and the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) what type of assistance, if any, was given by his Ministry and by the All India Sports Council?

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

(b) 1. Argentina 2. Belgium 3. Holland 4. India 5. Italy 6. Japan and 7. West Germany.

(c) The Bombay Hockey Association organised the Tournament on behalf of the Indian Hockey Federation. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,85,642 (Rupees Three Lakh eightyfive thousand six hundred fortytwo) approximately.

(d) In consultation with the All India Council of Sports, necessary permission was accorded to the Indian Hockey Federation to hold the Tournament in India.

Housing of Press Correspondent by Australian Captain Lawry at Calcutta Cricket Test Match

5996. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Australian Captain Lawry had abused a Press Correspondent in Calcutta during the Cricket Test Match;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has inquired into the matter to find out the factual position of the incident; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) According to information received by this Ministry, the Indian Cricket authorities have no knowledge of the incident and are unable to throw any light in the matter.

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

Sarkar Committee Report on C.S.I.R.

5997. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:

SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI DEVEN SEN:

SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Sarkar Committee on the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken; and

(c) if not, the time by when the decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (c). The Sarkar Committee have only submitted the first part of their Report on the Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research (CSIR), which is being examined. The complete Report has yet to be received. However, it will be Government's endeavour to take decisions as early as possible.

Enquiry re. Qualifications of Scientists holding top positions in C.S.I.R.

5998. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct any enquiry to find out whether the persons occupying top positions as scientists and others in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have the requisite qualifications for the work they are expected to do;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed enquiry; and

(c) if no enquiry is proposed the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (c). There is no such proposal under consideration. The Sarkar Committee has looked into the appointments of Scientists occupying top positions in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and their Report (Part-I) has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 10-3-1970.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में मुद्रण कार्य पर किया गया व्यय

5999. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने गत दो वर्षों में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम से संबंधित मुद्रण कार्य पर वर्ष-वार, कितना व्यय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस कार्य को बाहर से करवाया जा रहा है जबकि कार्यालय में मशीनें तथा कर्मचारी दोनों उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्य के लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान आवश्यक सभी सामग्री, कोई सीधा खर्च किए बगैर, मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री के मुख्य नियंत्रक के जरिए मुद्रित कराई गई थी। टेन्डर के आघार पर दो प्रश्न-पत्र निजी मुद्रक से मुद्रित कराने पर केवल 210 रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के पास मुद्रण कार्य के लिए कोई उपस्कर अथवा स्टाफ नहीं है। यहां तक कि डप्लि हेटिंग मशीनें तथा उनके संचालन के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारी भी डुप्लिकेटिंग कार्य की मात्रा को पूरा करने में असमर्थ हैं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

Stay of Foreign Tourists in Hotels run with foreign collaboration

6000. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Hotels in India which are being run with foreign collaboration; and

(b) the number of foreign tourists who stayed in those hotels during 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) At present only the Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel in New Delhi is being operated with foreign collaboration.

(b) According to information received from the Hotel, a total of 51330 foreign tourists stayed there from April 1969 to March 1970.

Complaints against Entertainment Tax Officers of Delhi Administration

6001. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in the office of the Entertainment Tax of the Delhi Administration alongwith the details of the posts on which they are working;

(b) whether complaints were received against the Entertainment Tax Officer and Entertainment Tax Inspectors or his subordinates during the last three years up to March, 1970;

(c) if so, the nature of those complaints and the names of complainants and the action taken by Government against the concerned Officers; and

(d) the names and designations of Officers or subordinates who were either suspended or transferred during the same period and the reasons for their transfer and suspension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Details of the employees in the Office of the Entertainment Tax Officer, Delhi Administration. are as follows;

(1) Entertainment Tax Officer	1
(2) Entertainment Tax Inspectors	3
(3) Entertainment Tax Sub-Inspectors	6
(4) Entertainment Tax Inspector (Head Qrs.).	1
(5) Accountant	1
(6) Cashier	1
(7) Upper Division Clerks	2
(8) Stenographer	1
(9) Lower Division Clerks	4
(10) Peons	4
	—
Total	24
	—

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The complaints contained allegations of corruption and favouritism.

One complaint also related to non-transfer of the employees for a long period. The names of the complainants are as follows:

1. Shri Suresh Chandra, Lodi Colony, New Delhi.
2. Shri Ram Lal, J. J. Colony, Delhi.
3. Shri V. N. Brahmchari, Jam Nagar House, New Delhi.

No action against the employees was considered necessary as the complaints were not substantiated.

(d) During the period from 1967 to March, 1970 no officer/employee was suspended on any ground during the year 1969-70, 2 Entertainment Tax Sub-Inspectors, namely, S/Shri K. N. Sharma and S. H. Jafri were transferred to other Departments for administrative reasons. Besides, during 1968-69, the then Entertainment Tax Officer, Shri U. R. Jain, was also transferred, but this transfer was not on account of any complaint.

Loss to Property in West Bengal due to Political Disturbances

6002. SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge loss of national and private properties has been suffered in West Bengal during the last three years after the last General Elections due to political disturbances there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of political murders have taken place in that State during that period;

(c) if so, what is Government's assessment in this regard and their reaction thereto; and

(d) whether and how Government propose to check such happenings in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the state Government. However it was stated in answer to the Lok Sabha unstarred

question No. 3345 dated December, 6, 1968, that according to information received from the State Government, twenty murders had taken place in West Bengal, for suspected reasons of political rivalry, during 1967 and 1968 (upto November). In answer to the Lok Sabha starred question No. 432 dated December 5, 1969, it was also stated that according to the information received by the Central Government from their agencies, there had been 101 murders in West Bengal in 1969, arising out of inter-party clashes and activities of CP (ML) and other extremists.

(c) and (d). The Government's anxiety over the law and order situation in West Bengal had been communicated to the House. The Government are determined to deal firmly with all violations of law and the state government are taking appropriate action in this behalf.

Kashmir People's Conference

6003. SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah is organising a Second People's Conference in Kashmir in May, 1970, and, if so, with what objectives;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the Sheikh has sought any kind of assistance from the Government of India in organising the said Conference and, if so, the nature thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c). In a letter to the Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah had stated that a convention was proposed to be convened in Srinagar in the last week of May 1970 to evolve a formula for a peaceful, democratic, just and realistic solution of the State's political future. He had also requested Government to permit

some persons from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Pakistan to attend the convention so as to enable them to express their view-points on the future of their homeland. Government have decided not to give such permission.

(b) Government consider that the issues proposed to be discussed are misconceived and unrelated to reality.

Construction of Airport in Calicut

6004. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give preference to the construction of an Airport in Calicut (Kerala) during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, when the construction work will begin; and

(c) what are the obstructions before Government in starting the work?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Provision for acquiring land and starting preliminary work on the scheme has been included in the Fourth Plan. The State Government has been requested to proceed with the acquisition of land on the basis of the plans suggested by them and approved by the Civil Aviation Department in anticipation of the formal sanction of the project, for obtaining which necessary action is being taken. After issue of formal sanction and completion of land acquisition proceedings, other works will be taken in hand to the extent resources can be made available for the scheme within Fourth Plan ceiling.

Panchang brought out by Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

6005. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government produce a Panchang every year;

(b) if so, the agency through which the Panchang is produced;

(c) the total expenditure involved in producing this Panchang;

(d) the number of copies printed annually during the last three years and the number of copies sold; and

(e) whether Government have received any representation criticising this Panchang and questioning its authenticity?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rashtriya Panchang is published in 12 languages.

(b) The Panchang is prepared by the India Meteorological Department and is published by the Manager of Publications.

(c) The average annual expenditure on the production of the Panchang, based on the last three years, is Rs. 26,650.

(!)

Year	Number of copies Printed	Number of copies sold
1889 Saka Era (1967-68)	9,500	4,245
1890 Saka Era (1968-69)	9,330	3,970
1891 Saka Era (1969-70)	9,500	3,726

(e) Yes, Sir. Broadly speaking, there are two schools on Panchang preparation in the country, namely the Orthodox and the Modern. The Rashtriya Panchang belongs to the latter school and is based on scientific principles and astronomical observations of the Sun, the Moon and the planets.

Findings of enquiry made into accident to Indian Airlines Dakota Plane at Jaipur

6006. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the accident to the Indian Airlines Dakota plane VT-CJH at Jaipur on the 18th February, 1970 has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry;

(c) whether any action has been taken against any officials or staff of the Indian Airlines Corporation in connection with this accident; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the load and trim sheet of the ill-fated aircraft were found missing?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines Dakota VT-CJH met with an accident on 18th February 1969 and not 1970. The enquiry has been completed.

(b) The findings of the Investigating Officer are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) Appropriate action against the concerned individuals has been initiated.

(d) The official concerned failed to produce the load sheet and trim sheet before the Investigating Officer.

STATEMENT

Findings:—

1. The aircraft held a valid Certificate of Airworthiness for the flight.
2. The crew had valid licences with proper endorsement for the type of aircraft.
3. The weather was fair and fine. But the take-off was being effected under down- and cross-wind conditions during the hours of darkness.
4. The aircraft was overloaded and in complete disregard of the C.G. position.
5. The load sheet and trim sheet prepared by the Traffic Assistant in-charge of the departure of this flight was false and in complete disregard of safety and the Pilot was made to accept the same without his knowledge.

6. The Commander of the aircraft was seated in the Co-pilot's seat and the Co-pilot in the Commander's seat.

7. The Air Hostess had seated herself on a metal box in complete disregard of safety requirements.

Demands of Public Works Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

6007. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers' Federation on the 15th November, 1969 regarding the various demands of the employees of various categories engaged by the Public Works Department in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in the direction of meeting those demands; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The demands have been examined by Andaman administration. Some of them have not been found acceptable. Appropriate action will be taken by Andaman administration on other demands after the examination is over.

Allocation of Staff of Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh

6008. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh is also in the category of allocation to Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on the reorganisation of Punjab;

(b) if so, when it will be allocated;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this non-allocation, no pay scales have been fixed for it and the permanent employees of the erstwhile Punjab are now working against the temporary posts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The question of the allocation of the staff of the Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh, is yet under the consideration of the Central Government. A decision in this case is held up pending clarification from the Government of Punjab whether the staff of the College were borne on an all-State Cadre in the former Punjab State or were recruited exclusively for the institution.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have already taken a decision on the question of revision of pay scales for the unallocated staff. Revision of the permanent cadre strength of the College would depend on an assessment of the staff requirements of the Institution with reference to the work-load and final allocation of the staff has no relevance to this question.

बेरोजगार कर्माशयल पायलटों के लिये रोजगार

6009. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने कर्माशयल पायलट बेरोजगार हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कान सिंह) : (क) यद्यपि इस संबंध में सही सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, तथापि 31 दिसम्बर,

1969 को 929 विमानचालकों के पास व्यावसायिक वर्गों के चालू विमानचालक-लाइसेंस थे, जिन का ब्योरा निम्न प्रकार से है :

वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस-धारी 358
प्रचर वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस-धारी 84
एयरलाइन परिवहन विमानचालक लाइसेंस-धारी 487

(ख) वाणिज्यिक विमानचालकों की सेवाओं की मांग विषयक सूचना फ्लाईंग क्लबों आदि में प्रसारित की जाती है ।

इंडियन सिविल सर्विस के अधिकारियों को बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में सचिव पद पर नियुक्ति

6010. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इंडियन सिविल सर्विस के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में सचिव पद पर नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे अधिकारियों को अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में भी नियुक्त करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० धार० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। फिर भी बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति ने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (आई० ए० एस०) अधिकारी को अपने सचिव के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए प्रतिनियुक्ति करने का अनुरोध किया है जिससे विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन को सुचारु बनाने में मदद मिले। कुलपति का अनुरोध सरकार ने मान लिया है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विश्वविद्यालयों में सांप्रदायिक तथा प्रांतवादी संबंधी गतिविधियां

6011. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि विश्वविद्यालय

अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों में सांप्रदायिक तथा प्रांतवाद संबंधी गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) क्या केरल सरकार ने उक्त सिफारिश को अस्वीकार कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् ने अपनी जून, 1968 में हुई बैठक में दूसरी सिफारिशों के साथ इस बात की सिफारिश भी की थी कि "विश्वविद्यालय कैम्पसों को किसी भी सांप्रदायिक या मतों के लिए उपयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।" इसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने यह सिफारिश सब विश्वविद्यालयों के ध्यान में ला दी। शिक्षा मंत्री ने भी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों को इस सिफारिश को अमल में लाने के लिए लिखा है। केरल सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है तथा अपने राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों से आग्रह किया है कि इस सिफारिश को अमल में लाया जाय।

दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा तथा केरल हिन्दी प्रचार सभा की परीक्षाओं की मान्यता समाप्त करना

6012. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल सरकार ने दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा और केरल प्रचार सभा द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं की मान्यता वापिस ले ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा तथा केरल हिन्दी प्रचार सभा सहित, स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रशिक्षण परीक्षाओं को दी गई मान्यता, 1968-69 के शैक्षिक वर्ष में वापिस ले ली गई थी, किन्तु LB(D)2LSS- 8

जिन व्यक्तियों ने उक्त तारीख से पहले ये प्रशिक्षण अर्हताएं प्राप्त की हैं, वे नियुक्ति के पात्र हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने मान्यता वापिस लेने के निम्नलिखित कारण दिए हैं :

(1) सरकारी तथा अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों की प्रशिक्षित भाषा अध्यापकों की मांग, त्रिचूर और त्रिवेन्द्रम स्थित राजकीय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कालेजों द्वारा पूरी तरह से पूरी की जा सकती है।

(2) अध्यापन प्रयोग पर ज्यादा जोर नहीं देनी थी; क्योंकि सभा के पास कोई मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल नहीं है।

(3) तत्कालीन सलाहकार श्री गोविन्द नारायण की अध्यक्षता में 3-2-65 को हुई राज्य के हिन्दी सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठक में सदस्यों का मत था कि दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा को शिक्षा विभाग की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए किसी भी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को अपने हाथ में लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस संस्था को अपना ध्यान हिन्दी प्रचार में लगाना चाहिए।

(4) ऐसा पता चला है कि इन सभी संस्थाओं में किसी प्रशिक्षण संस्था के लिए आवश्यक बुनियादी सुविधाओं का अभाव है।

(5) यह भी पता चला है कि इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में नियुक्त अध्यापक या तो अयोग्य थे अथवा कम योग्य थे। कुछ अध्यापकों के बारे में तो ऐसा पता भी चला है कि उनकी बुनियादी ग्राम योग्यताएं भी नहीं हैं।

(6) सभा के अध्यापन कर्मचारियों और सरकार के प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के बीच कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। इसी प्रकार अन्तिम परीक्षा के लिए पाठ्य-क्रम की अवधि में भी कोई तुलना नहीं।

Introduction of Mini-Aircraft produced by M/s Britten Norman Ltd. for Feeder Service

6013. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Mini-aircraft called 'Islander' which could

virtually land on a football pitch, has been produced by M/s. Britten Norman Ltd., and its demonstration is being examined by the various Government Departments;

(b) if so, whether Government would acquire these aircrafts to operate both for feeder service between airfields in big towns and their suburbs and also as taxis on regular flights between small towns.

(c) whether the operation by the Indian Airlines Corporation of the Mini-aircraft is likely to be expensive; and

(d) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation would set up a separate Department or subsidiary Company to handle this service or permit other operators to work it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Officers of the Civil Aviation Department and Indian Airlines witnessed a demonstration of the 'Islander' on the 2nd March, 1970.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

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

Oil Terminal for berthing Huge oil tankers at Cochin

6014. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sanction the building of an oil terminal capable of berthing huge oil tankers at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to construct an oil dock inside the existing harbour

to handle tankers of 80,000 DWT. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 9.12 crores.

Ceiling on the size of Central and State Ministries

6015. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the observations of the Committee on Defections in legislatures and in view of the Administrative Reforms Commission's observations, Government have decided to limit the size of the Central and State Ministries;

(b) if so, what criteria have been laid down in this respect; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for not fixing such a limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The recommendation regarding the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre was made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in their report on the Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of work and regarding the Councils of Ministers in the States in their report on State Administration. The reports are under examination by the Government. The Committee on Defections had also examined the question of limiting the size of the Councils of Ministers. Government propose to introduce legislation in the light of the views expressed by the Committee and the comments made thereon in Parliament.

(c) Does not arise.

अशोक होटल लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों की मांगें

6016. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्दयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अशोक होटल के कर्मचारियों की मांगों के बारे में कर्मचारियों और अशोक होटल

लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली, के प्रबन्धकों और मजूरी बोर्ड के बीच 1968-69 में कोई समझौता हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) अब तक कितनी सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी हैं और शेष कितनी सिफारिशें हैं और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) वेतन मानों और भत्तों के बारे में की गई वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को अशोक होटल द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है । "कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि" के संबंध में एक योजना चालू करने के विषय में की गई सिफारिश के बारे में होटल के प्रबन्धक-वर्ग द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

अशोक होटल लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति के नियम

6017. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोक होटल लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति के नियम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस होटल के भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति संबंधी नियम अन्य सरकारी उपक्रमों के लिये ऐसे नियम से भिन्न हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). अशोक होटल ने अपने भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति के नियम होटल उद्योग की

विशिष्ट प्रकृति एवं इस बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य नियमों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, 1963 में बनाये थे । होटल ने अपने नियमों की अन्य सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा अनुमरण किये जाने वाले नियमों के साथ कोई तुलना नहीं की है ।

अशोक होटल लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

6018. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोक होटल लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में बोनस के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त होटल के कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्धकों के बीच वर्ष 1967-68 में बोनस के मामले में एक समझौता हुआ था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के लिये पूरा बोनस नहीं दिया गया और यदि हां, तो अब तक बकाया बोनस का भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार बकाया राशि के भुगतान में शीघ्रता लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) अशोक होटल के कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के लिए भुगतान किये गये बोनस की राशि क्रमशः 4,24,954 रुपये तथा 4,49,815.74 रुपये थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के लिए बोनस अदायगी अधिनियम, 1965 (पेमेंट आफ बोनस एक्ट, 1965) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार बोनस की पूरी राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है, तथा इस संबंध में उनकी कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Andaman Special Pay to mainlanders in Andaman

6019. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3371 on the 9th August, 1968 regarding Mainlanders in Andaman and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all persons of Andaman domicile recruited from the mainland had represented to the Andaman Administration for the grant/restoration of Andaman Special Pay and till this day some of these representations are lying undecided with the Andaman Administration;

(b) if so, the date from which and the reasons for which each of these representations are lying undecided with the Andaman Administration;

(c) the time by which the Andaman Administration is expected to be in a position to arrive at and communicate its decision on the representations; and

(d) whether the aggrieved Government servants can go in appeal to the Government of India during the pendency of their representations with the Andaman Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Four out of the five persons of this category had represented to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. Out of these, the representation of only one person is pending with the Administration since the 8th November, 1968, as it had to be examined with reference to some old documents and also because the question of reviewing the Andaman Special Pay was engaging the attention of the Government of India in the meantime. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration hope to dispose of this representation shortly.

(d) The question of submitting an appeal to the Government of India would arise only when all means of securing redress at lower levels have been exhausted.

Conditions of service of Himachal Pradesh Employees

6020. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has appointed any Advisory Committee for deciding the equation and integration of incoming employees from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Advisory Committee ascertained the conditions of services, mode of recruitment and avenues of promotion from the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government while determining and deciding the claims of incoming employees and granted any protection to the allocated employees under the Punjab Reorganisation Act?

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

(b) The Himachal Pradesh Government was not asked to ascertain the conditions of service, mode of recruitment and avenues of promotion from the Punjab Government at any stage by the Advisory Committee. The equation of posts and integration of employees allocated to the Government of Himachal Pradesh from Punjab is done under Sections 82 and 84 of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1956.

Pay and Allowances of non-gazetted employees of Himachal Pradesh

6021. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the different categories of non-gazetted staff as they exist in Himachal Pradesh at present and what are their grades of pay and allowances of different kinds which they are receiving in various areas and far away regions of that territory;

(b) the different categories of non-gazetted staff as they exist at the Centre or Delhi at present and what are their grades of pay and allowances of different kinds which they are

receiving in the various States and far away regions; and

(c) the difference between the grades and pay scales and different allowances which the Himachal Pradesh staff will have if they are given the Punjab pay scale and allowances and the Central or Delhi grades of pay and allowances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). It has been decided to adopt Central pattern of pay and allowances for employees of all the Union Territories including Himachal Pradesh with effect from the 6th March, 1970. To implement this decision, necessary data in regard to pay and allowances of the employees of all the Union Territories are being collected, and are not immediately available.

Abolition of Basic Schools in West Bengal

6022. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have abolished all the basic schools in the State in the year 1969, when the whole country including the West Bengal State was celebrating the Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, the originator of the system; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to this step taken by the West Bengal Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). 339 senior basic schools (middle schools) have been converted into junior high schools in West Bengal.

In West Bengal, there are 32101 primary schools of the ordinary type and about 2500 junior basic schools (lower primary schools).

There was a proposal to discontinue the system of basic schools in West Bengal and to bring them into line with other primary schools. However, no formal orders have yet been issued. The intention is to have a common syllabus for all such schools and to include 'work experience' for the pupils of the primary stage.

The Education Commission in its report (Recommendation No. 102 had recommended that the essential principles of basic education should guide and shape the educational system at all levels and no single stage of education need be designated as basic education. The proposals under consideration and action taken so far by the West Bengal Government are in line with the above recommendation.

Education in personal and public hygiene, Nutrition and fitness

6023. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken for the education of every child and adult on principles of personal and public hygiene, nutrition and fitness throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (c). The question relates to a matter falling in the sphere of responsibilities of State Governments and not of the Central Government. The time and effort required to obtain information from States/ Union Territories about every child and adult from every educational institution in the country whether private or governmental, will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Procedure for selection and appointment of officers to Class I and II Services.

6025. SHRI ONKAR LAL BARWA:

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the selection of Officers for Class I Services in the Government of India and how these are controlled;

(b) the Act applicable to the Officers so selected;

(c) whether an Officer selected for Class I Service can be appointed to Class II Service or vice versa on the discretion of the Ministry concerned;

(d) if an Officer selected for Class I Service is appointed by the Ministry neither in Class I nor in Class II what will be the service condition for that service;

(e) whether the Ministers are empowered to interfere with the selection made by the UPSC and can change the class of service on their own accord; and

(f) how long an officer selected for Class I or II Service can be kept temporary by the Ministries and what procedure is normally adopted for his confirmation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The procedure for selection of Officers for a Class I Service under the Government of India is laid down in the Rules framed for that Service. The Rules are framed either under an Act passed by the Parliament or under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution. Each Service is controlled by the Ministry/Department administratively concerned with that Service.

(c) Normally an officer selected for a particular class in a particular Service is appointed to that class in

that Service subject to availability of vacancies and his position in the select list. However, if the rules of a Service provide that, for certain reasons, like the non-availability of vacancies, in class I, an officer can be appointed to Class II, such appointment can be made by the administrative Ministry according to the provisions of the Service Rules. However, a person selected for Class II cannot normally be appointed to Class I.

(d) The question is not clear. If a person selected for appointment to a service/post is not appointed in that service/post for any reason non-availability of a vacancy, his being declared medically unfit, etc. he does not become a member of the service and there is, therefore, no question of any rules relating to conditions of service applying to him.

(e) Normally selections made by U.P.S.C. are accepted by the Government. So far as change of class is concerned, the position is stated in part (c) above.

(f) The confirmation of an officer in Class I or II depends upon his satisfactorily completing the period of probation and the availability of permanent vacancies. Therefore, no period can be specified for which an officer has to remain temporary. The normal period of probation, however, is two years, which can be extended according to the rules of each Service. The suitability of an officer for confirmation, particularly in Class I, is normally assessed by Departmental Promotion Committee with which the U.P.S.C. are associated.

Retirement age of Government Employees

6026. SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI YAJNA DATTA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of reducing the retirement age from 58 to 55

with a view to easing the unemployment problem in the country and thus providing greater job potentialities to the unemployed;

(b) whether Government will also consider the desirability of permitting their employees who have completed 25 years of service to go on voluntary retirement if they so desire; and

(c) the total number of Government employees who have completed the age of 55 on the 31st December, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The age of superannuation of Central Government employees was raised from 55 to 58 years only a few years ago after a thorough examination of all relevant factors. The circumstances have not changed to warrant reconsideration of this decision.

(b) Attention in this connection is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5501 by Shri Sivasekharan in the Lok Sabha on the 20th March, 1970.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Resentment among passengers Travelling in foreign Airlines

6027. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is resentment among the passengers travelling in foreign airlines for being delayed unnecessarily on account of thorough search of the passengers boarding from the Indian airports;

(b) if so, how long this practice will be continued; and

(c) whether any other country is also practising the same?

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

such case of unnecessary delay has been reported to the Civil Aviation authorities.

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

Dredging of Paradeep Port beyond 42 Feet

6028. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bottom of the lagoon and channel of the Paradeep Port is of clay and sand;

(b) whether the bottoms of other major ports in India are harder and rocky;

(c) whether in view of this physical structure of the Paradeep Port the Steel Mission of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (E.C.A.F.E.) has suggested that the port should be dredged beyond 42 feet.

(d) if so, whether Government have made any scheme for dredging the Paradeep Port beyond 42 feet of depth, if so, the details of it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The bed of the lagoon and the channel is composed of sand and silt. Clay is at low levels.

(b) In none of the existing Major Ports is the bed hard or rocky, except at Visakhapatnam where, due to the presence of rocks on either side of the channel, it is met with at shallower depths in certain reaches below the channel bed.

(c) There is no mention depicting the Paradeep Port beyond 42 feet in the Report of ECAFE's Asian Industrial Development Council on Iron and Steel dated the 12th January 1970.

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

12.14 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
 MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
 IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED OUTBREAK OF JAUNDICE EPI-
 DEMIC IN DELHI AND THE STEPS TAKEN
 TO MEET THE SITUATION.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Calling-attention by Shri Dwivedy. Now I stand corrected.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'Reported break out of jaundice epidemic in Delhi and the steps taken to meet the situation.'

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): Honourable Members would recall that consequent to the frequent stoppages in the water supply in South Delhi Colonies in March, 1970 as a result of suspected pollution in the water at Okhla, the public mind was considerably agitated. On the basis of information available at that time we had expressed grave concern at the reported water pollution while stating that there was no cause for alarm. However, as a measure of abundant precaution, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences undertook to conduct a survey in the possibly affected localities with a view to anticipate the possible appearance of Viral Hepatitis.

In March 1970, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences conducted a study of selected group of population from the Greater Kailash areas who have been consuming water from Okhla. According to their findings, 735 cases were examined between 17th March and 24th March, 1970 and none was found to be a case of jaundice. Between 25th March and 30th March, 1970 out of the 395 cases clinically examined,

4 cases of jaundice were detected, and between 31st March, 1970 and 5th April, 1970, out of 270 cases clinically examined, one case of jaundice was detected. There is no cause for alarm, but as a matter of abundant caution, the following precautions have been taken:—

- (1) A ward in each of the major hospitals in Delhi, under the charge of a senior physician will be set apart for attending to jaundice cases.
- (2) To assist the day to day monitoring of the situation as also for suggesting ways and means for taking necessary steps to the extent possible for hospitalisation and treatment of cases, a Committee has been formed with Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi as convener. In addition, the Director General of Health Services, is also collecting and collating the data for supplying to all concerned a daily bulletin regarding the number of cases of jaundice admitted in the hospitals/dispensaries.
- (3) In the present state of knowledge of this infection, the only prophylactic agent to be used in Gama Globulin which is in short supply in the Country. The present position regarding the supply of Gama Globulin is as follows—
 - (i) 100 ampoules of 1 ml. each have already been received from the Haffkine Institute Bombay.
 - (ii) 1,000 ampoules of 1 ml. each will be available from the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, within a couple of days and another 4,000 ampoules of 1 ml. each will be available from the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, by the end of this month.
 - (iii) 5,000 doses of Gama Globulin will be available from Moscow by the 10th of this month.

- (iv) The World Health Organisation has also promised to supply 6,000 doses of Gama Globulin.
- (v) 1,000 doses of Gama Globulin are also likely to be received from Bulgaria within the next few days.
- (vi) Arrangements have been made to start within the next few days inoculations of the pregnant women, who are in their last three months of pregnancy, from the South Delhi Area, at the Safdarjang Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Maternity Child Health Centres of Delhi Municipal Corporation at Malviya Nagar, Lajpat Nagar and Kalkaji.

The normal treatment for Viral Hepatitis is B. Complex, Vitamin C, Glucose and Injection Glucose Saline. In severe cases of jaundice, neo-mycin is used. All the medicines are available in all the hospitals and C.G.H.S. Dispensaries. A statement of reports received from different hospitals/dispensaries from January 1970 to April, 8th, 1970, is annexed herewith. Deaths are mentioned in brackets. These reports are indicative of absence of outbreak of jaundice. I would also assure the House once again that there is no cause of alarm, all precautions are taken and in case of necessity, proper treatment will be available.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has given us a long list of precautionary steps that have been taken. At the same time, he has said that there is no cause for alarm. About the experts' opinion, he has said that they have found no outbreak of epidemic just at the moment. But I want to know if they have altogether ruled out the possibility of epidemic in this area because of the water pollution. I would like to know whether they have specifically said so.

It seems, because of the dual authority here, there is some discrepancy in the statements that have been made by the Government here and the

Delhi Administration. I have with me a statement made by the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 23th March in which he has said, I quote:—

“The supply of water from Okhla water works which was not of a desired quality.....”.

Now, the question is whether you are going to stop the supply from Okhla altogether and, if so, what steps you are taking to stop the supply of this polluted water. The Delhi Administration seems to be taking shelter because the Government of India, according to them, are not taking proper steps to stop the flow of this water from Okhla.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Will the hon. Minister refer to the report, 10 years ago, when jaundice epidemic took place? Have you learnt any lesson from that? He is under-estimating the whole thing. The people will die of this disease. This is my constituency. I myself suffered last year.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: I am sure that the hon. Member will be very happy to know that every day clinical examination, blood examination and sample survey are being carried on. There is complete co-ordination between the Delhi Administration and the Government of India. It is no use trying to pass on the blame to the one or the other.

For his satisfaction, I can give him daily reports of examination that is carried on.

So far as the question of my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, is concerned, it is true that we have been examining the content of oxygen in the supply of water as well as the treatment of water and though even upto 200 units it is permitted, if it goes above 40 units, we stop the supply of water. We stop supply of water for a day or two so that it is kept under examination. I am confident that with all the precautions that are taken, those cases where at an earlier stage a little trace has been found have been treated. I won't say there is no chance. But the chance is between 15 days and 45 days and we are about to complete 45 days. God willing we have got out.

*Statement showing cases and deaths due to Viral hepatitis in
Delhi during the period January—April, 1970.*

Month	C.G.H.S. Lady Hard Dispensaries Hospital	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	66	†	2	33	7	10	1	6(1)	27	†	
February	28	†	3	34	9(1)	7	5	3	23	†	
March *	65*	9*	1	22	3(1)	10	2	3	34	33	
April (1 to 8)	13	1	1	5(1)	4	3	—	6	8	1	
Datewise break-up	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	3	—	
2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	
3	2	—	—	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
7	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	
8	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	

NOTE: * = Information relates from 12th March to 31st March.

† = Information not available.

— = Nil information.

Figures in brackets denote number of deaths.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि जो ऐंजामिनेशन केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों ने किया या नगर निगम के अधिकारियों ने किया उस में यह पता लगा कि जॉडिस के जो कसेज हुए हैं वे पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल कम हैं और उन में कोई विशेष बड़होत्तरी नहीं हुई है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जब तक सरकार हमेशा के लिये यह पोल्युशन का रास्ता बंद नहीं करती तब तक सही काम बनने वाला नहीं है। मैं तीन, चार बातें मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहना हूँ। एक तो यह कि क्या यह ओखला से गंदा पानी लेना बंद हो जायगा? क्या यह सही है कि कारपोरेशन ने कहा है कि दिसम्बर 70 तक ओखला से पानी बंद हो जायगा? दूसरी चीज यह कि आप की सरकारी फ़ैक्टरियों और दूसरी फ़ैक्टरियों का भी गंदा पानी उस में पड़ता है तो उसे रोकने के लिये तुरन्त आप क्या काम कर रहे हैं? एक तो आप लेजिस्लेशन लाये राज्य सभा में लेकिन उसे पास करने में बड़ी देर लगेगी तो क्या तुरन्त कोई इस प्रकार का काम सरकार करेगी जिससे गंदा पानी, विशेषतया सरकारी फ़ैक्टरियों का या बड़ी बड़ी फ़ैक्टरियों का उस में न आये?

पानी का पोल्युशन तो है ही लेकिन हवा का पोल्युशन भी बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है क्योंकि यहां पर बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं तो जो लेजिस्लेशन आप ला रहे हैं उसमें वह चीज आप रखेंगे या नहीं?

क्या यह सही है कि वह जो गामा ग्लोबुलिन की 1000 ऐम्प्यूलस हमारे यहां हैं वह आउट आफ डेट हो चुकी हैं उसका टाइम निकल गया है यह डाक्टर्स ने कहा है?

आखिरी सवाल मेरा यह है कि क्या आप ने इस प्रकार का सर्वे कराया है कि यह जो पोल्युटेड वाटर है वह ज्यादातर प्रैगनैट वीमैन के ऊपर और 4-5 साल के बच्चों के ऊपर ज्यादा असर करता है, यदि हां, तो उस के वास्ते आप ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है?

श्री के० के० शाह : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के पहले सवाल का ताल्लुक है तो कारपोरेशन ने कहा है कि सितम्बर, 70 तक यहां से पानी लेना बंद कर दिया जायेगा। जहां तक वाटर पोल्युशन का सवाल है हम ने कह दिया है कि ट्रीटमेंट किये बिना वाटर डिस्चार्ज कोई भी फ़ैक्टरी नहीं करेगी। ऐयर पोल्युशन के बारे में खोज हो रही है। फ़ौरन कंट्रीज भी बड़ा टाइम लगाते हैं और यह पोल्युशन सम्बन्धी मामला तय करने और ग्रीन्सीजन की कंट्रोल डिसाइड करने में काफी लैंगी ऐंजामिनेशन की जरूरत पड़ती है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : वह जो 1000 गामा ग्लोबुलिन के ऐम्प्यूलस विंगलडन अस्पताल में पड़े आउट आफ डेट हो गये हैं उस के बारे में मंत्री जी को क्या कहना है?

श्री के० के० शाह : हैफ़िकन संस्थान जितनी दवाई तैयार करता है उस से पूरा नहीं पड़ता है इसलिये स्टॉक रखने का सवाल नहीं है। स्टॉक होता तो हम बाहर से दवाई न मंगाते। यह बाहर से आजा ही आई है। 4-10 से ज्यादा वह ऐम्प्यूलस नहीं होंगे। हमारे पास ज्यादा स्टॉक ही नहीं रहता।

It is very difficult to have a survey of pregnant women. As I mentioned, as a matter of precaution we have decided to give injection to pregnant women in the last three months of pregnancy.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं ने यह सवाल पूछा था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस का सर्वे कराया है कि इस पोल्युटेड वाटर का असर गर्भवती स्त्रियों और छोटी उम्र के बच्चों पर ज्यादा होता है और मैं ने ऐसे बच्चों और औरतों की तादाद पूछी थी?

SHRI K.K. SHAH: From 5 to 9 ages, number of samples examined for SGOT: males 12, females, 9. For both sexes, percentage zero; total 21. I have got all these figures here; I can hand this over to him.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो उस ऐरिया में लोग रहते हैं, बच्चे और इस प्रकार 1 बीमैन जो प्रैगनैट हैं, वह कितनी संख्या में हैं और उन के लिये आप ने क्या किया ? इस का जवाब क्या है ?

SHRI K.K. SHAH: We are trying to calculate even before the start of delivery.

श्री भीमलाल भीना (सवाई माधोपुर) : इन दिनों प्रायः जमुना का पानी कम हो जाता है और उस कम पानी में दिल्ली के सारे गंदे नाले जाकर पड़ते हैं, घोबी लोग भी वहां पर कपड़े धोते हैं और उस पानी को महज फिल्टर करके लोगों को पिला दिया जाता है जिससे कि यह सारी की सारी बीमारियां फैल जाती हैं। नालों की उस गंदे पानी की वजह से यहां सब मच्छर हो गये हैं और सब जगह बीमारियां फैलने लगी हैं, मच्छरों का प्रकोप अधिक होने से मलेरिया फैलने की आशंका हो चली है। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद सरकार ने मलेरिया इन्स्टीच्यूट को बंद कर दिया और डी डी टी पाउडर का जो छिड़काव दिल्ली में और सारे देश में करवाया जाता है उसको अब प्रायः बंद कर दिया है तो एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जमुना के पानी के गंदगी को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या इंतजाम कर रही है जिससे उसका वाटर पौल्यूटेड न हो और दूसरे दस-12 साल पहले दिल्ली में जब पीलिया फैला था और उस की रिपोर्ट जो निकली थी सरकार ने उस पर क्या अमल किया है, उस के ऊपर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI K.K. SHAH: About mosquitoes and other things it is not correct to say that we have stopped treatment of mosquitoes. On the contrary it is being looked after very well.

श्री भीमलाल भीना : यह जो जमुना का गंदा पानी पिलाया जाता है इस पौल्यूटेड वाटर को रोकने के लिये सरकार की क्या योजना है और साफ पानी दिल्ली वालों को मिल सके इस के लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है और उस की क्या योजना है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : अभी मैंने कहा कि कार-पोरेशन ने कहा है कि ओखला से पानी दिसम्बर 70 तक बंद कर दिया जायेगा और साथ ही एक दूसरी मशीनरी लगाई जायेगी।

श्री भीमलाल भीना : आज से दस, बारह साल पहले दिल्ली में जब पीलिया फैला था और एक मेडिकल रिपोर्ट निकली थी उस के आधार पर सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री के० के० शाह : उस के बारे में दो कमेटी बनी हैं और वह रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही हैं।

श्री भीमलाल भीना : क्या उन की रिपोर्ट को सभापटल पर रखेंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : जी हां रखा जायेगा।

SHRI M.L. SONDHU: Why that follow-up action on that Report cannot be placed on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I think I will have to amend the rules that whenever Mr. Sondhi gets up, all the business should be suspended. Please resume your seat.

SHRI M.L. SONDHU: Sir, why has he not told about the follow-up action? You should ask him Sir, in your own interest and our own interest; we all drink the water. Let him lay it on the Table of the House, Sir.

(Interruption)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): In spite of our complaint that the Minister was long-winded in his reply, I find that he has not mentioned 2 very vital factors which are involved in this matter. The first is, the total water supply to Delhi is 155 million gallons and the water from Okhla which is contaminated is only six million gallons. Four years ago, a Foreign Expert advised the Government to stop taking water from Okhla because its contamination is not removed. My question is this. Why did you not stop taking water from Okhla and in place of that why did you not give connection to this area from your general system to South Delhi?

My second question is this. Although you have said that there is no danger of an epidemic and you have given a long details of arrangements that you have made, there are two points that you have missed. The first point that the Minister has missed is the arrangement made to detect these cases as they arise. If you fail to detect them as they arise, then it becomes a source of infection. The second thing which he has not informed this House is whether the public concerned have been told of the symptoms of this disease so that they themselves may go for the treatment and save the remaining population from infection.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as the first question is concerned, the hon. Member is correct in the sense that in some parts of Delhi the water supply—I have not got the figures but if I remember a right—is about thirty to thirtyone gallons per head whereas here it is hardly eleven gallons or something. We have brought it to the notice of the Municipality. But it takes time to change the distribution system.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South-Delhi): This is a misleading answer. This question was raised in this House a number of times. And we have been telling you that something must be done for water supply for South Delhi. You should make some provision. Every year you go on saying that you will do something. The question is that South Delhi has no water for three months in summer. What are you going to do for that?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Professor Madhok is aware that the Municipality is doing everything.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: That is a remote possibility.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: I have nothing to do with that.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : प्रापने टाइम पर रुपय नही दिया । रुपया दें तो होगा ।

SHRI K.K. SHAH: We have given money. I have made that statement once and I am making that statement again that so far as money is concerned there is no shortage of it. You

can ask the Municipality and the Delhi Development Authority about this.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Rs. 50 lakhs have not yet been paid.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: This has nothing to do so far as water supply is concerned. You kindly get it examined.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Are you giving connections to this area from the general system?

SHRI K.K. SHAH: New supply will be available. It will not take more than six months. And water from Okhla will be stopped. Even if the new pipelines are to be laid, it is bound to take six months. Therefore we have told the Municipality that this pumping station should be expedited. They have done so. It will not take more than six months and within six months, the supply of water from Okhla will be stopped. So that problem is solved.

So far as arrangement for detection is concerned, as I told the House, the staff of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences is going round and taking samples and examining the water. If Enzyma is found, this is the earlier sign. We have also given notice to the public that if they pass blackish sort of urine, immediately they must go to the doctors.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a recurring phenomenon. As usual, the government with its jaundiced eyes is not able to cope with the problems. In 1955, I may recall, there was a severe attack of jaundice in New Delhi. About 10,000 people were attacked by jaundice. And there were 86 people who died in 1955.

So, as a result of that, a high-powered Committee was appointed by the then Government and they went into this question. I have got a copy of their report which was known as the Das Committee Report. They made thirteen recommendations to arrest this recurring phenomenon. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has implemented all the thirteen recommendations that have been made by this Committee.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: Except the recommendation that that water supply should be stopped within a reasonable time. That reasonable time we have not been able to keep. But all intermediate recommendations for seeing that polluted water is not supplied are carried out.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: I warn the Minister that I am going to bring a privilege motion on this. There has been no follow-up. Life of the people of Delhi has been imperilled.

MR. SPEAKER: All the time doing like this?

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Not all the time. It is a matter of life and death. Jaundice is a very fell disease.

SHRI K.K. SHAH: What I said was that all precautions that were suggested were taken. I do not say all the recommendations are carried out.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has changed himself.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: The threat of privilege worked.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He must do something for us. Otherwise I will call him khujli Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: This is an august House. This is the Parliament of India. It is not a joke. He should not say like this.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I am placing some difficulties.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I had sent you a letter wherein I had said that I wanted to raise the issue of 40 ruling Congress MPs sending a letter to the Prime Minister to refer the question of the abolition of privy purses to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion. It is being done with the blessing of the Prime Minister to thwart the efforts of the Home Minister to abolish the privy purses.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have received it just now. I am not going to allow him to raise it, unless I see it. He has sent it while I am sitting here.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA (Hissar): This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: There are rules which must be observed. There should be a proper way of doing it.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

UGC (RETURNS AND INFORMATION)
(AMENDMENT) RULES, 1970

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): On behalf of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the University Grants Commission (Returns and Information) (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SO 760 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1970, under sub-section (3) of sec. 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3150/70.]

REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS
(CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES, 1970

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 203. Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3151/70.]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह को बुलाया। वह सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने किसी को अधिकार दिया है कि वह कागज रखें? या कि पार्लियामेन्टी प्रोसेस मिनिस्टर जब जिस को चाहें खड़ा कर दें। आप

ने अभी देखा कि उन्होंने कहा कि तुम खड़े हो जाओ तुम खड़े हो जाओ ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU
RAMAIAH): May I explain that it
is always normal for any Minister,
in the absence of other Ministers, to
lay papers on the Table?

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (Pali): It
must be intimated in writing that so
and so will place it on the Table.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
First explain his absence.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA:
(Delhi Sadar): On a point of order.

श्री वाजपेयी ने जो कुछ कहा है वह बड़ी
सिम्पल सी बात है कि या तो मंत्री महोदय खुद
कागज को रखें या किसी को प्राथराइज करें ।
अगर श्री इकबाल सिंह को प्राथराइज किया गया
है तो वह बतलायें । मेरा ख्याल है कि प्राथराइज
नहीं किया गया है । इस लिये वह नहीं रख
सकते ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Also Dr.
V.K.R.V. Rao's authorisation.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : श्री वी० के०
आर० वी० राव एजुकेशन मंत्री हैं तब फिर
शिपिंग उप-मंत्री ने क्यों इस कागज को रक्खा ?
एजुकेशन की डिप्टी मिनिस्टर मौजूद ह, उन्होंने
क्यों नहीं रक्खा ? यह क्या तमाशा हो रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Order order. The
Minister or Minister of State or the
Deputy Minister should be allowed
to lay it on the Table.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is not
the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister or
his Deputies are unable to do so, he
must inform me.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Had you been informed? When you
had not been, they cannot lay it on
the Table like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Today I allow it.
I am not going to do it in future.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But we want
a proper explanation as to why they
are not here.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister, or
in his absence, the Minister of State
or the Deputy Minister, should lay
the Papers on the Table. In case they
are not present, I will not allow any
other Minister to lay the Paper on
the Table of the House, unless I am
duly informed about it.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI
MAHISHI): On behalf of Shri Vidya
Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the
Table a copy each of the following
Notification (Hindi and English ver-
sions) under sub-section (2) of sec-
tion 3 of the All India Services Act,
1951—

- (1) The Indian Administrative
Service (Regulation of Sen-
iority) Amendment Rules,
1970, published in Notifica-
tion No. G.S.R. 424 in Gazette
of India dated the 10th March,
1970.
- (2) The Indian Police Service
(Regulation of Seniority)
Amendment Rules, 1970, pub-
lished in Notification No.
G.S.R. 424 in Gazette of India
dated the 10th March, 1970.
- (3) The Indian Forest Service
(Regulation of Seniority)
Amendment Rules, 1970, pub-
lished in Notification No.
G.S.R. 426 in Gazette of India
dated the 10th March, 1970.
- (4) The Second Amendment of
1970 to the Indian Police Ser-
vice (Pay) Rules, 1954, pub-
lished in Notification No.
G.S.R. 453 in Gazette of India
dated the 21st March, 1970.
- (5) The Indian Police Service
(Fixation of Cadre Strength)
First Amendment Regula-
tions, 1970, published in Notifi-
cation No. G.S.R. 454 in
Gazette of India dated the
21st March, 1970.

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

- (6) G.S.R. 455 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1970, containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 2714 dated the 6th December, 1969.
- (7) G.S.R. 456 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1970 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 2736 dated the 13th December, 1969.
- (8) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 494 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1970.
- (9) The Second Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 495 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1970.
- (10) The Third Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 496 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3152/70.]

SHRI PILOO MODY: Just now you yourself laid down a certain procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made an exception for today.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF COMMISSIONERS FOR CALCUTTA PORT, 1967-68

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1967-68 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3153/70.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT RE: HUNDRED AND FIFTH REPORT

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Bada-gara): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement, showing the reply to a recommendation included in Chapter V of the Hundred and Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee which was not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3153/70.]

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से आइटम 8 के बारे में कुछ इनकमेंशन चाहता हूँ। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सभापति की ओर से हर बार कमेटी की रिपोर्टों की इंगलिश की कापी पेश की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के साथ ही हिन्दी की कापी कब से पेश की जाया करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं ने इस बारे में जवाब दे दिया है! मैं हर रोज इस का जवाब नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बाँसगाँव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला हर रोज उठाया जाता है और आप हर रोज जवाब भी देते हैं, लेकिन स्थिति अब भी वही है, अर्थात् रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं उपलब्ध किया जाता है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रदेश दीजिये कि रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी अनुवाद भी साथ ही पेश किया जाये।

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
HUNDRETH REPORT

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रत्यक्ष करों के विषय में लोक लेखा समिति के 73वें प्रतिवेदन में दर्ज सिफरिहों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में समिति का 100वां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagari): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में यह वादा किया था कि जो 102 आदमी गायब हैं, उन की लिस्ट दी जायेगी। कल और परसों, दो दिन, सदन की बैठक नहीं होगी। आप श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल से कहें कि वह उस लिस्ट को सदन में रखें। गृह मंत्री ने सदन में यह वादा किया था कि वह सारी जानकारी देंगे। उस बात को तीन दिन हो गये हैं। तीन महिलायें गायब हैं। कोई कपूर साहब, जो संसोपा विशेषज्ञ हैं, इस बारे में जांच कर रहे हैं। जिन्होंने लोगों पर डंडे चलवाये हैं, उन को जांच का काम दिया गया है। वह सब कुछ हथ अंप करना चाहते हैं। आप श्री शुल्क को कहें कि वह आज किसी समय इस बारे में सारी सूचना दे दें। कृपया इस बारे में कोई समय निश्चित कर दीजिये। लोग रोज आ कर हम से इस बारे में पूछते हैं।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : (खगरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री ने कहा था कि वह एक दो दिन में कार्यकर्ताओं और विधायकों की लिस्ट सदन में पेश करेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया है। अगले दो दिन सदन की बैठक नहीं है। आप उन को अभी लिस्ट पेश करने के लिये कहिये। आप उन को आदेश दिजिय कि वह आ कर सदन में बयान दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को रिमाइंड कर दूंगा।

12.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1970-71—
contd.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE—contd.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Mr. Speaker, I continue from yesterday and come to the subject of cotton

textiles. The Ministry has in its report admitted that the textile industry is in a sorry mess. Production has gone down; prices of cotton have soared to skies and emergency import of cotton has been resorted to and the problem of sick mills continues to haunt us. I charge that this Ministry and the office of the Textile Commissioner have become helpless captives in the hands of the ICMF and the larger mill groups and the policies of this Government are designed to meet the needs of the larger mills at the expense of smaller mills the neglect of which continue to inflate the list of sick mills. Government recently took a decision to expedite the import of PL 480 cotton to alleviate shortage in the country. The entire quantity was allocated to those mills which had lifted the long staple cotton which is known as the global cotton. Thus, bigger mills which use long-staple cotton for the manufacture of non-controlled variety of superfine cloth, whose export is negligible, were given more cotton and the smaller units which use cent per cent indigenous cotton and cater to the needs of the masses by making coarse and medium cloth and add to our export effort were deprived of this cotton; it was for them that this cotton was imported. This policy showed that only a few persons were being consulted by the textile commissioner's office and this ministry, and every policy is designed to cater to them while the smaller units go on starving for the cotton.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): Small scale sector too are starving.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : (Smaller units mean that..... (Interruptions) In all fairness to the Government I must admit that when I brought this to the notice of the Minister he had the policy revised and cotton to be imported from now on would be allocated on spindle basis.

Another point to ponder is why only smaller mills have fallen sick or closed down? Why is it that sickness has not hit the bigger units? The answer is that the Government by its policies has put smaller units and bigger units at par. Financial burdens, excise duties, etc. are the

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

same on a unit with ₹2,000 spindles and a unit, say, with one lakh spindle and a unit, say, with one lakh spindles.

It is the same for a weaving mill of 500 looms as it is with a unit of 2,000 looms. This is something which I cannot understand. In different industries, like paper, aluminium, differential rates of excise duty exist. Even in your own Ministry, the power looms, there is a different rate of duty on power looms with a unit of four looms and a unit of 20 looms. It is only by making this differential rate of duty that you can give some weightage to the smaller sector and they may be able to compete with the bigger mills. I cannot understand how smaller units with same wages, expenses, same duties and larger production of controlled variety of cloth can be expected to compete with the bigger units whose production in terms of value is high. I would, therefore, recommend that differential rates of excise duty be imposed on the smaller and bigger units.

To stop further sickness among the units, because sickness is bound to increase owing to the high prices of cotton in the country in the current year, I recommend that keeping in line with the Government's policy of encouraging the small entrepreneurs, this will afford them one opportunity to prove that what they profess is meant, that they want to act as they profess—let them abolish the excise duty on spinning mills up to 12,000 spindles and the weaving units up to 500 looms. This will make the smaller units viable.

I will now briefly touch on the recent revision in the Reserve Bank's policy for advance against cotton. This policy also smacks of discrimination. It is an act of discrimination, and places the mills using imported cotton on a more advantageous position as against those small units which consume only Indian cotton. This policy also needs revision.

I have nothing against the big mills. I want them to grow, but I want those conditions to be created

which will provide smaller mills to grow. I do not want the continuation of the existing policy which leads the smaller units to extinction.

I now would like to say a few words about the jute industry. The report says that the Indian jute industry passed through a difficult phase during 1969. I may add to this that the phase in 1970 is worse. The report has mentioned about the increase in the export of carpet backing. Here, I would like to bring to the attention of the House that during recent months, the export, production and shipment of carpet backing have gone down by 50 per cent. Whenever we have imposed an export duty on jute products, the results have been disastrous. In 1951, when the export duty was first placed on jute products, we lost one pride of place with regard to export of hessian and sacking. In 1966, when the export duty was again imposed on carpet backing, the history repeated itself, and our exports of cotton backing are now falling and losing place to Pakistan and synthetics. The danger posed by synthetics can be judged from some American statistics which reveal that whereas the increased use of all backings in 1969 was estimated at 16.5 per cent over 1968, the use of primary backing declined from 80.4 per cent to 66.3 per cent.

The position that exists now is that the prices of Indian backings are 18.75 cents per sq. yard against the synthetic prices of only 18 cents per sq. yard, which means that we have now come to just within one cent per sq. yard of the synthetics, to whom we are losing our market. This is no time for complacency; this calls for urgent action. We can retrieve our lost market if you withdraw the export duty on carpet backing immediately.

I shall now conclude by making a reference to the increasing canalisation of import trade, which is only the other name of State monopoly in imported commodities. We have seen the STC and the MMTC—nearly half of the commodities imported by them—have a profit of 50 per cent or over. I shall also refer to the idle talk of nationalisation of export-

import trade. On this issue, one thing appears to me to be perfectly clear. The Government cannot serve the country and carry on the class warfare and the socialist programme of nationalisation at the same time. They must choose between the two. Either they must go down in a measureless crash with their party flags nailed stoutly to the mast, and carry the country down too, as they have done, or they must make an effort by dropping their totalitarian designs, by freeing the industry and enterprise from the trammels in which they have entangled them, and by restoring at the earliest date the outraged sense of national purpose to get out of the troubles in which we are.

That is their choice—their only choice.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, I would like to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the ministry during the course of the year has shown all round improvement in different sections of the ministry. Firstly there has been increase in the production of the industries and commodities under its charge. Secondly, in spite of many adverse conditions, the tempo of export has been maintained and further accelerated. Thirdly, the trade gap has further narrowed down and during the course of the year it has come to the small figure of Rs. 100 crores as against the figure of Rs. 500 crores last year. These are very significant achievements and I offer my congratulations to the minister for this. My hon. friend in the opposition yesterday and today mentioned some figures of exports and said that our country has not made any progress about exports. He gave the figures of exports of other countries and also of world exports which are very ambiguous. He gave the percentages in such a way that anybody would be misled.

Let me give the figures of our exports. In 1967 our exports were only Rs. 1,200 crores. In 1968, it increased to Rs. 1,364 crores, an increase of 13 per cent. This year, in spite of so many odds and fall in exports of

jute and tea, our total exports increased to Rs. 1,420 crores, i.e. by 4½ per cent. It is very significant and therefore, the minister should be congratulated for the achievements as far as the exports are concerned.

13 hrs.

At the same time, I would like to caution the minister that the current year will be a difficult one and to achieve further increase in exports, it will require very hard and persistent efforts, because of the present shortages in many crucial raw materials for industries as a whole, for which timely and appropriate action is necessary, so that production does not suffer. Secondly, prices are also shooting up on account of rise in the cost of production, due to several reasons and increase in the home demand. To overcome this, appropriate and timely action will also be required to compete in the international market. Thirdly, serious efforts are also required to increase the production of cash crops like cotton, jute, tea, coffee, oilseeds, rubber and cashewnuts so that the export of these items can be increased, the requirements of the home industries can be met and the import of some of the items due to short supply can be reduced. I think these are the major items on which the hon. Minister has to pay serious attention to increase production.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

13.01 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen Hours of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—
contd.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE—contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Damani to continue his speech.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक आप्र से अनुरोध करना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इस के पहले कहा था कि वह गृह मंत्री को खबर करेंगे कि जो लोग अस्पताल में संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के हैं, जिन की हालत खराब है, उस की लिस्ट वह पेश करेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक गृह मंत्री यहां पर नहीं आये हैं, जब कि उन को दो बजे आना चाहिये था। आप्र इस बात की इतला सदन को दीजिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि दो बजे गृह मंत्री की आने की सूचना देंगे और वह यहां पर अपना वक्तव्य देंगे। उन्होंने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था दो दिन पहले। लेकिन आज तीसरा दिन है।

SHRI PARTHASARATHY (Rajampet): We have informed the Home Minister.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : कब वक्तव्य देंगे। कई लोगों की हालत ऐसी है कि वह पानी नहीं पी सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This has been conveyed to the Home Minister. All that you wanted was to convey it to the Home Minister. This has been done. Shri Damani.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : वह कब वक्तव्य देंगे? आज देंगे? यह आश्वासन देते हैं आप ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sure, when they are ready, they will come to the House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, I was explaining how the export has increased during the current year and what is required to be done to further increase our exports. I would say that the establishment of industries should be done faster and the expansion of the industries should also be done faster so that production can increase and surpluses can be created. If there are surpluses, then only exports can be increased. Therefore, all efforts should be made to increase production and to increase our exports.

There are certain people who believe that we should curtail our home demand. I do not believe in that. After a long time, our home demand is coming up and, as such, to curtail the demand is not advisable. To increase the production is more essential for which establishment and expansion of the industry should be done faster. These are the challenges for increasing our exports. I hope, the hon. Minister is well aware of this and he will take suitable action to increase the production.

As I said earlier, our exports of jute and tea have fallen down. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that our raw jute production has increased from 40 lakh bales to 70 lakh bales which is a record figure. But on account of the fall in the exports, the farmers do not get a reasonable price. The prices of raw jute have gone down. On account of the lower prices of raw jute, the farmers get discouraged and the production may, therefore, again fall down and the situation may arise that we may have to import as it was done during the last year. So, all efforts should be made to increase our jute exports. The demand of jute in the world market is limited. As such, no time should be wasted in waiting for the recovery of the prices. The Government has got a machinery to check different prevailing prices in the international market. There is a slackness in the local demand. An immediate action is required to be taken to increase our jute exports.

Similarly, in regard to tea also, that too requires the same kind of attention. Our exports have gone down. Timely action is required to keep our exports moving up.

Then, while presenting the Budget, the hon. Prime Minister has given some relief in the export duty of jute.

The recent withdrawal of export duty on some varieties of jute manufactures would not be of much help because these constitute only 5 per

cent of our total jute exports. The remaining 95 per cent have been neglected. Then, the export duty on tea requires to be reduced in such a way that our exports can pick up.

Our friends who have spoken before me have not mentioned anything about the achievements of the Ministry about imports. We should not be content with simply criticising the Government. We should also appreciate the work done by the Government. It is very satisfactory. Our imports have dropped to a new low level. During the year the imports have come down to Rs. 1592.5 crores against last year's Rs. 1933 crores—a drop of Rs. 340 crores; in percentage it works out to 17.6 per cent. Thus, the increase in export is Rs. 60 crores and the drop in imports is Rs. 340 crores and this total Rs. 400 crores has narrowed down our trade gap from Rs. 500 crores to a nominal figure of Rs. 100 crores. This has strengthened our foreign exchange position and the country has been able to build up foreign exchange reserves. I think this is one of the very good performances of the Ministry.

Regarding import of basic raw materials, I would like to suggest that imports of basic raw materials for maintaining the tempo of production should be liberally arranged, so that export production is not affected and the imports should be made in proper time so that the industry can get the raw material in proper time and export production does not suffer. I think the present import policy takes care of that.

Now I would like to say something about the textile industry.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): Cotton textiles or woollen textiles?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Cotton textiles. My hon. friend Mr. Tapuriah did not grasp properly what I have said. We are all represented on the Committee. Therefore, whatever decisions are taken are unanimous. Therefore, there is no question that

they are siding one sector or siding another sector. That does not arise.

Regarding distribution of cotton, as per the present system it is distributed or allotted on the spindle basis and not on consumption basis. All the mills are getting the benefit of imported cotton. Therefore, I will just say that the policy followed by the Government of India is uniform and just to everybody. Nobody is given any special treatment.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to another point. This year the textile has fulfilled the targets of exports. Last year the cotton textile exports were Rs. 95 crores and this year it has gone up to Rs. 105 crores. I can assure the hon. Minister on behalf of the textile industry that the industry will be able to increase our exports further by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 crores and this industry will cross the export figure of Rs. 110 crores during the current year.

Then I would like to draw the attention of the Government to several recommendations of the Committees set up for modernisation and increased production of indigenous cotton. The per acre yield of indigenous cotton should be increased and whatever measures are necessary should be undertaken so that the yield of cotton increases and the country attains self-sufficiency in this regard. I have said many times about this; I would not like to take up more of the time of the House on this point.

Then again there are two or three other important matters to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. This is regarding the State Trading Corporation and the MMTC. These are the biggest trading organisations of the country and we have to express our views about this. According to the policy of the Government, these organisations have to play a great role in future, because most of the imports are going to be channelised through these. Most of the industrial raw

[Shri S. R. Damani]

materials are going to be channelised through these organisations and therefore they should have a programme and they should see to it that our imports are made at proper time and in such a way that our export increases.

So far as the STC is concerned, regarding the export performance, last year the exports were worth Rs. 30 crores and this year the exports have gone up to Rs. 48 crores. The target fixed by them is Rs. 60 crores. But their performance of Rs. 48 crores only constitutes less than 3½ per cent of the total exports of this country. They can concentrate more on increasing our exports. At present the policy of both these organisations is to depend upon imports and they are making profit. But it is only the easy job that they are taking up. They are not taking up the difficult job of exports. In fact, purchasing is an easy job; but to sell is a difficult job. They are not devoting sufficient and proper care in this regard and I would say that they should take all efforts to increase our exports.

I wish to say a word about MMTC. They were entrusted with the export of iron ore, manganese ore, ferro-manganese and other things. But we see that the performance has not come up to the mark. Whatever increase has been registered is not due to their efforts, but some of the private organisations have made these efforts and these items have been channelised through them. Therefore, they should make all efforts to approach new markets to increase our export of ores, where there is scope. We have got tremendous resources, we can increase our exports of all the ores, iron ore, manganese ore, ferro-manganese ore. But since the MMTC took over, the export has gone down.

In fact there are enquiries from other countries but they have not taken care of them. Therefore our traditional market has been captured by other countries and our export of Manganese ores has dwindled.

Similarly, last year, a long strike had taken place in the iron ore mines of Sweden which lasted for months together. The European Steel Mills which are fed by this iron-ore faced a great difficulty and there was a great opportunity for M.M.T.C. to enter these markets in a big way which they lost. These countries are now getting their supplies from Brazil and African countries. They did not do anything. In East-European countries with whom we have cordial relations, a bulk supply of iron-ore comes from the Soviet Union. M.M.T.C. lost this opportunity to capture these markets. M.M.T.C. might say that they are facing shipping and freight difficulties which are coming in the way. My answer is that this is applicable to all countries not for our country alone. This is not an answer. We must make an all-out effort to overcome these difficulties and increase our export of ores. We have got tremendous amount of ores.

Lastly I would like to say that the M.M.T.C. might like to claim that their exports are increasing. I would like to say that these are small increases. Is this all that is expected? There are ample potential markets but the M.M.T.C. could not exploit them. Australia had entered the markets for their iron-ore only a couple of years ago. The Government must be having the figures of exports. I would like the Minister to tell this House at what rate Australia's iron ore exports have increased from year to year and how our M.M.T.C.'s rate will stand comparison with Australia's rate. Even when Government gave a subsidy of Rs. 180/- per tonne, their exports of Ferro-manganese were nominal. I would only request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and give this organization a better look and a new approach so that they are able to increase our exports.

With these words I thank you for having given me this opportunity and I hope that in future our exports will increase and the Ministry will do much better in other fields also.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Met-
tur): Sir, let me at the outset say
that the hopes of Shri Damani would
be in vain. Judging from the past
performance, I do not think there
is much to boast off.

As pointed out by Shri Thapuriah
and other speakers from this side
yesterday and to-day, compared to
the global trade increase our perfor-
mance is not much. It is very meagre.
But, sir, there is one thing
on which I am sure the spokesmen
of the Government are harping that
there is little increase that we had
in the last year and the year before.
For arresting the trend of our ad-
verse balance of trade, it is true that
if a compliment is required to be
paid I am prepared to do that. But,
I doubt very much whether this
could be sustained and whether regu-
lar efforts are being made by the
Ministry to sustain this favourable
trend. I would like to quote from an
article appeared in the *Hindu*, dated
15th August under the caption 'Can
the Export spurt be kept up?' I
quote:

"The cultivation of a modern
export market demands
larger reserves of patience,
high standards of integrity,
a vibrating dynamism
and all the sophistication
and skills in marketing
that one can muster. It is
only by nursing these fas-
tidious markets carefully
over the two years and not
dropping them at the first
sight of the recovery of
home demand that we can
expect to inspire confi-
dence in our customers."

How different are the realities,
judged from the performance that
we are able to show in the recent
past? We do not find anywhere the
so-called vibrant dynamism referred
to in this article. Rather wherever we
look we see an apathetic indolence
pervading this Ministry. If we had
carefully built up fastidious markets,
I am sure we could be in a better

position to build up our exports all
round, specially with regard to hand-
loom fabrics where we had an earlier
and better start than the Chinese or
Japanese who came into the markets
to oust us.

I would briefly deal with hand-
loom exports, particularly handloom
fabrics, not handicrafts. Even after
the inception of the Export Promo-
tion Council and the setting up of
an All India Handloom Board, I do
not find much of an improvement.
If we look at figures of exports all
these years, we do not find any
phenomenal increase in one particu-
lar year, not even a gradual increase
of percentages over these years.

There are so many factors to this.
It is rather distressing to note that
even before the regulatory and
guiding apparatus of Government
came into the field, there were so
many private exporters who were
operating and sending their hand-
loom fabrics abroad, and the target
they have achieved is not bettered
even after the creation of these
bodies. So there should be something
radically wrong with the working of
this apparatus. Government do claim
that they have got an industrial
training institute which gives train-
ing to people and undertakes re-
search and market studies and so
on. But we do not find the impact of
it in the export performance. Even
the location of the All India Hand-
loom Board, to my mind, adversely
affects the work of this industry.
It is located in a place far removed
from the handloom belt. Bombay is
the place where millmade cloth pre-
dominates and where the atmosphere
is not conducive to the promotion of
handloom. I do not know what is
the warranting factor that compelled
Government to locate the Board at
Bombay. I would request the Minis-
ter to consider whether the head-
quarters of the Board should not be
shifted to a place where the indus-
try predominates preferably Madras
where this industry predominates.
Then they would be in a better posi-
tion to appreciate the difficulties of
the industry.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

Also, the Export Promotion Council should work jointly with the Board. They should see how designs could be improved keeping in mind the changing tastes and pattern of the consumer markets abroad. They should have some kind of a technical cell to help people in this industry. I find in my State in many places for decades they have been following the same pattern. Unless we set up some kind of an institute to help them to change the pattern, designs, colours and that sort of thing, it would not be possible for us to make any headway. They do have some arrangement for diversification, but it is not enough considering the stupendous task ahead. What they have been doing so far has not any impact on the industry as a whole.

I would like the Minister to pay particular attention to handloom exports because I think more than 25 lakh families depend on this industry. In my State, it comes next to agriculture.

In this connection, I would draw attention to the recommendations of a delegation which was sent abroad recently under the leadership of Shri S. K. Sambandhan, a colleague of ours. They suggested the setting up of a consortium of exporters to fulfil the duty-free quota of a million dollars allotted to us for the ECM countries.

So, I would like to know from the Minister whether they have done anything in this regard or whether they feel confident that we will be able to fulfil this quota.

In this connection, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that fluctuations in the yarn market often hit the handloom industry very much. Some years back when there was a crisis—of course, the crisis is not yet over, it is somewhat mitigated now—in an acute form. We demanded on the floor of the House that the glut in the market should be lifted by the Government and there should be some buffer stock created for the benefit of the handloom weavers. Government at that

time promised to create a buffer stock. I would request the Government to keep this in mind and see that there is some arrangement or some regulatory process by which we assure the handloom weavers that they get yarn at a fixed and reasonable price so that they will be in a better position to work. That is very important, as otherwise it is very difficult for the small handloom weavers to make both ends meet. This is a field where I am sure the Government can certainly help them. I would particularly emphasize this because I find that last year the export of cotton yarn has increased. It is good that there is an increase, but at the same time we should take precautions to see that our home market is not affected, particularly the handloom sector.

Then, I would like to say a few words about tea promotion. We all know the fate of tea export which was one of the major items. In recent years, except for this agreement that they are trying to come to with Ceylon, they have not been able to make much headway with regard to tea export promotion. We have been talking about packaging for a long time, but I do not know whether the Government has been able to make any headway in improving our packaging and our trade. Market surveys and studies need to be considered with a view to sustain the market that we have got for tea.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the tea belt is very vast in our country. This is mainly confined to the north-eastern and southern parts of the country. As it is, the Tea Board is located at Calcutta. I have got much to say about the working of the Tea Board, but for want of time I am not taking it up now, but I would like to remind the hon. Minister of what I said on another occasion, namely that the Tea Board needs to be overhauled and its working needs to be improved. Apart from this, he should see how the entire area of promotional activities is to be covered. I feel that it is very difficult from Calcutta to at-

tend to the promotional activities in the southernmost corners like Cochin, Nilgiris and surrounding areas. I think you should have an autonomous Board for the southern region, or at least a regional Board or a Branch of the Tea Board, to cater to the needs of this area.

Particularly in the Nilgiris, there are a number of what are called bought-leaf co-operative factories, operated by small owners who have ten hectares or less. They have recently been given some concession by way of abolition of the special excise duty and reduction in the excise levy, but I am told that in the actual implementation some small co-operative factories are not able to enjoy these benefits on technical grounds. I would request the hon. Minister to go into this matter, take it up with the Finance Ministry and see that they get this advantage.

The Government is not paying attention to so many new items which have enormous potential for export, apart from the items that we are already exporting. For example, take fish; export of fish is increasing. But there is enormous scope in international market and we have got ample potential in our country. This Ministry should do something about it; so far this subject is dealt with by the Agriculture Ministry.

Another important commodity is tapioca. Even today we are to some extent exporting tapioca starch from Kerala. In Scandinavian countries and other countries too it is used as feed for pigs. It is a crop which can be grown in dry areas and its production could easily be increased. If the Government could seek some export market for tapioca it can become an important export item earning foreign exchange for us.

I support what Mr. Tapuriah has said about concessions in excise levy to smaller mills. My State was one of the hard hit States by the crisis in textile mills, particularly spinning mills in my area. They have set up

an expert body which came to the conclusion that a mill should have a minimum of 25,000 spindles to be a viable unit. I understand that it is still pending with the Planning Commission and I urge upon the Minister to expedite consideration of this suggestion and its implementation. The concessions in the levy of excises demanded by Shri Tapuriah should be given to the smaller mills.

I know my time is up and I shall conclude with another small quotation:

“Export orientation has to be both in respect of planning the size of production and designing the product pattern so as to meet adequately both home and export demands.”

This is from the same article from which I quoted earlier and I should like to appeal to the author of this article, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, to remember what he has written.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Ambalapuzha): The Ministry has sought to paint a rosy picture about past performance and future prospects of trade. Actually our foreign trade is facing a crisis. Even though we are independent nominally, we have the same old colonial relations of trade with imperialist countries. Our terms of trade as well as balance-of-payments position with regard to those countries are unfavourable to us. I should like to point out that our trade relations with West Germany is a clear example of this position. Even Mr. Bhagat had to admit that our balance of trade with this country is bigger than the whole of Western Europe. In 1968-69 India imported Rs. 120 crores worth of commodities against an export of Rs. 26.65 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 93.35 crores, whereas the corresponding figure for Western Europe was only Rs. 66.9 crores. Likewise under PL 480 massive imports are made of various commodities and this agreement seems to be extremely dangerous to the interests of our country; year after year the

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

terms of the agreement become stiffer and stiffer. For example, as far as I know, the terms of agreement signed by the Government of India recently are more stiff. We have to give them sixty per cent of the total value in foreign currency. We are compelled to import nearly three million tonnes of wheat, one lakh bales of cotton and 950,000 tonnes of vegetable oils, worth about Rs. 143 crores.

Here again, India has submitted to the American pressure, and on this account we have to give 60 per cent in foreign currency and also we are forced to increase the proportion of the PL 480 counterpart rupee funds and set it aside for the use of the American Government—from seven per cent to nine per cent. This shows that our dependence on foreign aid is great and this tying down of our position is resulting in more and more strain to our economy. I need not elaborate here the dangerous implications of the huge rupee fund which they are using in our country which has already resulted in an inflationary trend in our country. If this trend continues, an alarming situation is going to face our country in the near future. Even the American Senators who had visited our country recently had to admit that by the end of this century; the amount at their disposal, at the disposal of the Americans in India, will be Rs. 2,000 crores. That means the entire economy of our country will be at their hands. So, this is the position in regard to the balance of trade that we are having at present.

Coming to the attitude of the Ministry with regard to the commodities which we are exporting, let us take the attitude of the Government towards the coir industry. Coir is the traditional industry of Kerala. It is facing utter ruination at present, because we are facing a stiff competition abroad owing to the introduction of synthetic fibre products. If we have to compete in the foreign markets, we have to give coir at a cheaper rate. For this, a thorough reorganisation of the industry is needed, which the industry is

not in a position to do. The entire responsibility rests with the Central Government, because, in the reorganisation as well as in subsidising the industry, they have to do something. For the last so many years, the Government of Kerala have been insisting on this Government that they should do something in the matter. The reorganisation programme has been drafted and a scheme was presented before the Government for its consideration. But they did not take it into the Plan sector and finance it. Instead, they said that the Government of India would try to give them loan from the Reserve Bank. In the budget session last year, the Minister had promised that speedy disposal of the amount from the Reserve Bank would be made, and that the Government will act very soon. But nothing has been done so far. Even at present, the Planning Commission is making the viability study, and nothing has been done. Unless it is taken up as a Centrally sponsored scheme, nothing can be done in this sector. Otherwise, the industry will itself be ruined. Lakhs of people are dependent upon this industry.

The question of giving subsidy has been raised so many times. The Minister himself has said that it is under consideration, when I had put so many questions to him on this subject. Since the last one year, it has been under consideration. I am afraid he will try to do it only when the industry is completely ruined. (Interruption) Either the industry will be ruined or the Ministry itself will be ruined. Something has to happen.

Coming to the cashew industry, what is the position? Regarding the import of raw cashew, the Government of Kerala have asked the Government to route it through the STC, but what happened? It has taken a decision not to channelise it through the STC. That is the decision they have taken. In whose interests have they taken such a decision? Is it in the interests of the big business people who are engaged in cashew import? The unlicensed fac-

tories to whom the cashew is supplied are creating chaos in this industry. So, if we have to improve the situation, we have to see that the STC takes it up and gives it to the licensed factories, and then only an improvement in this cashew industry can take place. But Government is not willing to take it up through the STC. Some pressure is exerted, not only in this, but in other industries also, by big business. Last year the target of export by STC was Rs. 60 crores, but we could achieve only Rs. 45 crores, because the STC was not willing to enter into new fields. They did not want to displease the bosses in the private sector. This is what has happened in cashew import and, so many other things. The big business people are infiltrating their henchmen into the STC and trying to sabotage the whole thing. That is why great discontent is spreading among the officers of the STC. In regard to all these aspects, I would like the Minister to study the problem and do something immediately, especially in industries which are facing a crisis. If they are prepared to do anything, something immediate should be done, especially in regard to coir and cashew industries.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH (Amravati): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate our efficient and youthful Foreign Trade Minister for the outstanding efforts he has made for promotion of exports and decline in imports. Many members before me have quoted the figures and I need not repeat them. I do not know how Mr. Tapuria is contradicting the official figures and giving his own figures. The adverse balance has been made good to the extent of Rs. 400 crores, a really outstanding achievement of this ministry.

At the same time, I would like to mention something which is worrying me, and that is the decline in the export of tea. Tea is our foreign exchange earner and as long as we do not promote the export of tea, I am afraid we would be losing foreign exchange. It seems from the report that this year tea export has

declined by Rs. 46 crores. I would appeal to the minister to take steps to export more tea. I know there is, very keen competition in the world market, especially from Ceylon, East African countries and Uganda. There is cut-throat competition in this respect from these countries. In the London market also, there is keen competition for our tea. Looking to all the circumstances, I would appeal to the minister that we should not hesitate to take action, so that the export of tea is increased. In jute, the exports have declined by Rs. 2.1 crores. So, some steps will have to be taken for the promotion of jute exports also.

I now come to the issue of cotton price, which is handled and controlled by this Ministry. Cotton is a neglected commodity in this huge Ministry. Yesterday we were hearing speeches on exports, imports, big industries and all that. Cotton is linked with all the big industries, because raw cotton is needed for the textile industry. Many times the prices which are controlled and managed by this Ministry are neglected. Because the poor cotton growers have no approach to the big Ministry, they suffer.

India is growing nearly 60 lakhs to 65 lakhs bales of cotton and the need for our cotton textile industry is about 70 lakhs to 75 lakhs bales. For the last so many years our experience has been that the government is importing 7 lakhs to 8 lakhs bales of cotton to make up the short supply from USA, Egypt, Uganda and other countries. For the imported cotton we are paying a very high price.

I will give you only one example. There is one American long staple cotton called 1-3/16" cotton. For that cotton we are giving Rs. 2,200 for two bales. The same long staple cotton we are producing in our irrigated lands in Punjab, Andhra, some parts of Vidharb and Gujarat but for that we are given only Rs. 1,700. I do not know why you are giving only a support price of Rs. 1,700 for

[Shri K. G. Deshmukh]

our CO-2, which we are producing in our country, which is equal to the American long staple cotton, for which we are paying Rs. 2,200.

If you want to make up the deficit of 7 lakhs bales in this country, for which we are spending valuable foreign exchange for imports, if you want to encourage local production then you must link up the cotton support price with the cost of production. I am a cotton grower and I can say from personal experience that the support price which you are giving is not equal to the cost of production.

I will give another example, a popular variety grown in Vidarbha in Maharashtra whose staple length is 31/32", whose name is L-147. The support price which you have fixed for this variety is Rs. 1,260 for two bales. But if you take into consideration the cost of production, I am sure that even Shri Damani will agree with me because it is popular with his mill also, the support price should be at least Rs. 1,370. That is to say, it should be raised by at least ten per cent. This is the case not only for this particular variety but for all varieties of cotton. If you do not give incentives to the growers by giving them a reasonable price they will switch over to other cash crops. If you want to make up this deficit of 7 lakhs bales by increased internal production then you must raise the support price by at least 10 per cent.

Secondly, so many restrictions are put in the matter of cotton by the Textile Commissioner, who sits in Bombay. Shri Damani and Shri Tapuriah know how troublesome a man the Textile Commissioner is, not as a man but as an organisation. As a man Shri Rangaswamy is a good friend of mine, but he cannot do anything; he is helpless. Whenever there is a little rise in the price, he will bring about zonal restrictions so that raw cotton from Vidarbha cannot go to Khandesh, Khandesh cotton cannot go to Gujarat and Gujarat cotton cannot go to Bombay.

Then, there are bank credit curbs. I do not understand when you are giving credit to all persons for reasonable market activity, why cotton should not be given bank credit. They have brought down the limit of credit for cotton from 70 per cent to 50 per cent. Naturally, there was shortage of money in the cotton market and the sufferers were the poor farmers. I do not know what happens to the industrialists but the farmers are the poor sufferers. So, these type of restrictions should not be there.

Then, one type of cotton, which is grown specially in the Vidarbha area of Maharashtra and which is also staple length of one inch, Buri 1007—it is an improved quality of L-147—has become very popular among the farmers for the last two or three years. It is grown on a very large scale. The Maharashtra Government has recommended to the Central Government to bring this particular quality of Buri 1007 under the price schedule or the support price but it has not been brought under that as yet. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look personally into this case and bring this cotton under the price schedule.

Lastly, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister not to leave us at the mercy of the traders. This year, of course, the price is ruling at quite a good level and there were no steep fluctuations in the price. But this does not happen every year. For the last five years we have noticed that we are always left to the whims of traders. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to form a body like the State Trading Corporation or the Food Corporation of India. On the same pattern you should have a body—you may call it the Cotton Corporation of India—and channelise all the trade and whatever controls you want to keep on it through this body. You can first have import and export through this Cotton Corporation and come to indigenous cotton afterwards so that we can rely on the price, grow more cotton and make up the deficit of 7 lakh bales.

श्री बेरणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय. अभी मेरे मित्र जो कांग्रेस की तरफ से बोल रहे थे उन्होंने माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दिया है। मेरी भी इच्छा होती है कि मैं भी उन्हें धन्यवाद दूँ क्योंकि विदेश व्यापार का जो चित्र गत वर्ष का उन्होंने खींचा है वह सचमुच आकर्षक है।

15.00 hrs.

1967 में जहाँ हमारा ऐ.सपोट 1,209 करोड़ का हुआ वहाँ वह बढ़कर 1969 में 1,592 करोड़ का हो गया। इम्पोर्ट की रकम जो 1967 में 2,095 करोड़ रु० थी वह 1969 में घटकर 1,374 करोड़ पर आ गयी। जहाँ 1967 और 1968 में ऐडवर्स ट्रेड बैलेंस की रकम क्रमशः 885 तथा 612 करोड़ थी अब वह 1969 में घट कर 219 करोड़ की रह गई है। इसलिये कम से कम इन आंकड़ों के लिए मंत्री जी धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। किन्तु जब हम उनके फिगरस का विश्लेषण करते हैं और उन की शल्य क्रिया करते हैं तो जो स्थिति हमारे सामने आ उभरती है वह उतनी उत्साहप्रद नहीं है। हमारे आयात में जो कमी हुई है वह 121 करोड़ रुपये के अन्न के आयात की कमी की वजह से हुई है, जिस का श्रेय श्री भगत को नहीं दिया जा सकता। वह तो हमारी हरी क्रान्ति और इन्द्र देव की कृपा का परिणाम था जिस से अन्न का उत्पादन अच्छा हुआ और इसलिए उस का आयात भी कम हुआ।

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : फसल तो बांका में भी अच्छी हुई है।

श्री बेरणी शंकर शर्मा : परन्तु बांका में विदेशी व्यापार बहुत अधिक नहीं चला इस लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देने से लाचार हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे विदेश व्यापार की प्रगति इतनी धीमी है कि हम और देशों के मुकाबले में कहीं नहीं ठहरते। यहाँ यू० एस० ए० और रूस की बड़ी चर्चा होती है। कुछ लोग यहाँ के कुछ सदस्यों को यू० एस० ए० का एजेंट बनाते हैं और कुछ रशिया का। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जापान की ओर खींचना

चाहता हूँ जिस का यहाँ न कोई एजेंट है न कोई वकील। जापान की आबादी 10 करोड़ होते हुए भी उस का निर्यात व्यापार गत वर्ष 9,500 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ था जब कि हमारी आबादी 55 करोड़ होते हुए हमारा कुल निर्यात व्यापार 1,592 करोड़ रु० का ही हुआ। इस लिये दुनिया के पदों पर हम कहां ठहरते हैं यह एक इसी तुलना से समझ सकते हैं।

हमारे यहाँ जो मैनपावर है उस का हम पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस लिये हमारे यहाँ जो कैपिटल इंटेन्सिव संस्थान बनाये जा रहे हैं उन के बदले हमें लेबर इंसेंटिव इन्स्टिट्यूशन बनाने की परिपाटी कायम करनी चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ जन-संख्या की कमी नहीं, लोग काम करने वाले हैं, लेकिन उन के पास काम नहीं है। इस लिये हमें उन के लिए काम की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है और उन के द्वारा ऐसी चीजें निर्मित करे की आवश्यकता है, जिन से हमारा निर्यात भी बढ़ सके और हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम भी दे सकें।

इस सम्बन्ध में दो उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। एक तो खादी बोर्ड का और दूसरा गांधी आश्रम का जिस को श्री कृपालानी जी उत्तर प्रदेश में चला रहे हैं। जब यहाँ श्री कृपालानी बोल रहे थे तब मुझ को याद पड़ता है कि उन्होंने बतलाया था कि गांधी आश्रम में केवल 2 करोड़ रु० के टर्न ओवर पर वह लगभग 2 लाख 50 हजार लोगों को स्थायी रूप से काम देते हैं और करीब करीब 2 लाख 75 हजार लोगों को जो कातने और बुनने का काम करते हैं उन को पार्ट-टाइम काम दे रहे हैं। इसी तरह से खादी बोर्ड का भी प्रश्न है। गत वर्ष खादी बोर्ड का बजट लगभग साठे तेरह करोड़ रुपये का था, और इसमें करीब करीब 12 लाख आदमियों को अस्थायी और सवा लाख को स्थायी काम मिल रहा है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जहाँ तक हमारे हाथ से काम करने वालों का सवाल है, जैसे हैंडलूम वगैरा का, उस को प्रोत्साहन दें और विदेशों को उन के माल का निर्यात

[श्री बेरी शंकर शर्मा]

करें। अभी सौभाग्य से जो हमारे हैडलम और करघों का माल तैयार हो रहा है उस की विदेशों में बहुत मांग है। उड़ीसा के पदों, बिहार के बेडकबस और दूसरी जगहों पर हैडलूम की जो अन्य चीजें बनती हैं आज विदेशों में उन की बड़ी मांग है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): यू० पी० का नाम ले लें।

श्री बेरी शंकर शर्मा : इस समय जो हमारे देश की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है, वह है लोगों को काम देने की। आप किसी भी प्रदेश में कोई ऐसा जिला नहीं पायेंगे जहां बुनकरों के कुछ गांव और घर न हों। आज उन के हाथों में काम नहीं है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इनके द्वारा हाथ करघे से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात की व्यवस्था करें। मैं उन से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो उनके मातहत डाइरेक्टोरेट है उस में ऐसे लोग लगाये जायें जो उन वस्तुओं को तैयार करवा सकें जिन की विदेशों में मांग है और जिन को विदेशों को भेज सकें।

इस के साथ साथ मेरा ध्यान अपने हैडी-क्राफ्ट की ओर जाता है। आज दस्तकारी का काम इस देश में बहुत है। असम और उड़ीसा से लेकर काश्मीर तक आप चले जाइये। उड़ीसा की चांदी की जाली का काम, मैसूर के हाथीदांत और चंदन का काम, काश्मीर का शाल-दुशाले का और लकड़ी का काम, बनारस का जरी का काम, आगरे के पत्थर का काम, इसी तरह से हर प्रदेश में तरह तरह की दस्तकारी के काम हैं, जिन की विदेशों में आज बहुत मांग है उन के निर्यात को हम को बढ़ाना है। हमारे यहां एक हैडीक्राफ्ट बोर्ड नाम का इन्स्टिट्यूशन है, लेकिन मेरी धारणा है कि उस को इस देश में जितना काम करना चाहिए उतना वह नहीं कर रहा है और जितना एक्सपोर्ट हैडीक्राफ्ट्स का होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो पा रहा है। जो हमारे यहां के कारीगर अपने घरों में बैठ कर चीजें बनाते हैं अगर हम उन वस्तुओं का निर्यात विदेशों को कर सकें तो हमारे यहां की बेकारी का प्रश्न बहुत हद तक हल हो जायेगा।

यह जो तमाम बातें मैंने कहीं वह इसलिये कि बहुजन हिताय और बहुजन सुखाय हमारा सिद्धान्त है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप का भी वही सिद्धान्त है, और हर एक पार्टी का वही सिद्धान्त है जो अपने को सोशलिस्ट कहता है या किसी और नाम से पुकारती है। यह तमाम काम ऐसे हैं जिन से आप ज्यादा लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि इस तरह से वह स्वाभिमान के साथ और गौरव के साथ अपने गांवों में रह कर भी तमाम कामों को कर सकते हैं। आप बड़े बड़े कारखानों में लोगों को काम देते हैं यह मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन वह कारखानों में जा कर मशीन बन जाते हैं, उन का व्यक्तित्व नष्ट हो जाता है। इस लिये जब आप गांधीजी के नाम से यहां हैं और जब आप बराबर गांधीजी के नाम की चर्चा करते हैं तब आप कुछ उन की बातों को भी मानिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांधीजी ने लेबर इंसेंटिव इंडस्ट्रीज का नारा दिया था। उस का आप को अनुकरण करना चाहिये।

अब मैं थोड़ा ट्रेडिशनल एक्सपोर्ट की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे विदेशी व्यापार के रीढ़ की जो हड्डी है वह है जूट, चाय और कपड़ा। बंगाल का विकास ही नहीं, उस का अस्तित्व जूट के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण जूट व्यवसाय की जो दुर्दशा हो रही है वह हमारे सामने है। 1966 में रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ। आज मैं इस अगड़े में नहीं जाना चाहता कि अवमूल्यन ठीक था या नहीं, लेकिन रुपये के अवमूल्यन के साथ यह आशा की गई थी कि हमारा निर्यात व्यापार काफी बढ़ेगा। वह बढ़ता अवश्य लेकिन हमारे निर्यात व्यापार की जो वस्तुएं हैं उन पर जो कर लगाया गया वह इतना अधिक था कि अवमूल्यन के बाद एक्सपोर्ट में वृद्धि की जो आशा की गई थी वह एक तरह से खत्म हो गई।

पहले मैं जूट के सम्बंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जूट माल के निर्यात पर जो एक्सपोर्ट इयूटी लगाई गई थी हेसियन

और कारपेट वैकिंग पर 900 रु० प्रति टन और सैकिंग पर 600 रु० प्रति टन। हमारे मंत्री महोदय भूल गये कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा जूट के व्यापार में बहुत बड़ा कम्पटीशन चल रहा है और पाकिस्तान हम से कहीं ज्यादा आगे बढ़ रहा है। इन करों को लगा कर हम ने एक तरह से पाकिस्तान की इंडस्ट्री को ही प्रो-टेक्शन दिया और उस को बढ़ावा दिया। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हेसियन और सैकिंग का व्यापार एक प्रकार हमारे हाथ से निकल गया। आज स्थिति यह है कि 1965 में जहां हम ने साढ़े चार लाख टन हेसियन और सैकिंग का निर्यात किया था, वहां वह अब घट कर गत वर्ष कुल 49 हजार टन पर आ गया। इधर कई वर्षों तक हमारी जूट मिलें घाटे में चल रहीं थीं। इस का कारण यह था कि सैकिंग और हेसियन का व्यापार हमारे हाथ से निकल चुका था। लेकिन मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ अपने जूट टेकनीशियन्स को जिन्होंने जूट कारपेट वैकिंग सरीखी कुछ नई वस्तुओं को ईजाद किया। आज जूट कारपेट वैकिंग की विदेशों में बहुत बड़ी मांग है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उस की मांग भी आज कल गिर गई है।

श्री बेरी शंकर शर्मा : अब उस की मांग में जो भी कमी हो रही है उस का कारण यह है अब बहुत सी सिन्थेटिक्स आ गई हैं, किन्तु फिर भी आप उस की ड्यूटी को कम नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज आप भी महसूस करते हैं कि इस में कमी हो रही है। आज जूट कारपेट वैकिंग जिस दाम पर हम को पड़ती है उस पर अमरीका के बाजार में उस की बिक्री नहीं हो सकती। मैं दो तीन वर्षों से बराबर कहता आया हूँ और गत वर्ष भी आधे घंटे की चर्चा के मौके पर कहा था मंत्री महोदय से कि जूट कारपेट वैकिंग ऐसी चीज है जिस पर से ड्यूटी एकदम से हटा देनी चाहिये। लेकिन जैसी कहावत है, जिस को श्री रणधीर सिंह समझते हैं क्योंकि उन की भाषा ी है, कि :

“होली पीछे घावलो मार खसम क मूंड”
जिस का अंग्रेजी ट्रांसलेशन होगा :

Bolting the stable after the horse is stolen.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारी सरकार की नीति भी करीब करीब वैसी ही है। वह अच्छी तरह से समझती है कि उस को एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी की दरों को कम करना चाहिये, लेकिन उस ने 10-12-69 को एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी में जो एलान किया, उस में उस ने कंजूसी से काम लिया। उस ने 300 रुपये प्रति-टन की छूट दी है और कहा है कि व्यापार अपनी तरफ से 300 रुपये की छूट दे और इस तरह से 600 रुपये का मार्जिन हो जायेगा और हम अमरीका का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। किन्तु आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जूट कारपेट वैकिंग पर जितनी एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगती है, वह समूची हटा दी जाये।

जूट का व्यवसाय विदेशी मुद्रा का सब से बड़ा अर्जक है। लेकिन सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि करीब दो ढाई करोड़ आदिमियों का जीवन इस व्यवसाय पर निर्भर करता है। हमारे यहाँ करीब 35,00,000 मजदूर इस व्यवसाय में काम करते हैं और 40,000 कृषक परिवार इस में लगे हुए हैं। उन के हित में यह आवश्यक है कि जूट कारपेट वैकिंग पर जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगी हुई है, उस को हटा दिया जाय।

चाय वेस्ट बंगाल का दूसरे नम्बर का उद्योग है। विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जक के रूप में और लोगों को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में उस का नम्बर दूसरा है। इस उद्योग में करीब 10,00,000 मजदूर काम करते हैं और बक्से बनाने और ट्रांसपोर्ट के काम में लगे हुए लोगों की संख्या लाखों में है। इस इंडस्ट्री के साथ भी वही व्यवहार किया गया है, जो कि जूट के साथ किया गया है।

1966 में डीबैल्युएशन के बाद इस की एक्सपोर्ट में तरक्की होती। लेकिन सरकार ने सोचा कि हमारे यहाँ के व्यापारी करोड़-

[श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा]

पति और अरबपति बन जायेंगे। इस लिये उस ने चाय पर 2 रुपये प्रति-किलोग्राम के हिसाब से ड्यूटी लगा दी, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि चाय के एक्सपोर्ट में भी हम पिछड़ गये। 1951 में संसार की चाय की खपत का 45 परसेंट हम एक्सपोर्ट करते थे, लेकिन 1965 में वह घट कर 33 परसेंट ही रह गया।

हमारे यहां जो ब्रिटिश टी प्लांटर्स थे, स्वतंत्रता के बाद वे धीरे धीरे भारत छोड़ कर चले गये और हमारे बहुत से चाय-बागानों का भारतीयकरण हो गया। यह बहुत अच्छा था लेकिन उन ब्रिटिश टी प्लांटर्स ने अफ्रीका में जो चाय बागान लगाये हैं, आज वे हमारे साथ कड़ा मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। हमने उस मुकाबले का ध्यान नहीं किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम ने जो ड्यूटी लगाई, उस का लाभ उन को मिला और आज स्थिति यह है कि आज हम ईस्ट अफ्रीका और सीलोन के मुकाबले में अपना माल विदेशों में नहीं बेच पा रहे हैं। 1967 में जहां चाय के एक्सपोर्ट से हमें 189 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई, और 1968 में 166 करोड़ की 1969 में घट कर 144 करोड़ पर आ गई। हमने पहले ही कहा था कि चाय की ड्यूटी को कम किया जाये। 1968-69 के बजट में सरकार ने उसमें थोड़ी बहुत कमी की, लेकिन वह कमी इतनी अपर्याप्त थी कि उस का कोई असर नहीं हुआ और हमारे व्यापार में वृद्धि नहीं हुई। आज सरकार को होश आया है और उसने एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी को समाप्त कर दिया है। लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चलेगा।

अब सरकार ने चाय पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी है, वह एक तरह से कमर तोड़ने वाली है। चाय पर जोन-वाइज 25 पैसे प्रति-किलोग्राम से लेकर 1.50 रुपये प्रति-किलोग्राम तक की एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी गई है। इससे चाय की कास्ट बढ़ जाती है और इस लिए हम दूसरे देशों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं।

दार्जीलिंग की चाय पर करीब 1.50 रुपये प्रति-किलोग्राम के हिसाब से एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है। उससे बदले उसके निर्यात में 75 पैसे प्रति-किलोग्राम के रिफंड की व्यवस्था की गई है किन्तु उसके प्रोड्यूसर को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। फायदा हौस एक्सपोर्टर को। दार्जीलिंग चाय का करीब 60 परसेंट तो हमसे रूस ही खरीदता है। रूस के साथ हमारा बाइलेट्रल एग्रीमेंट है और उसके एजेंट वह चाय खरीदते हैं। इस लिए एक्सपोर्ट पर 75 पैसे प्रति-किलोग्राम के रिफंड का लाभ रूस और उसके एजेंटों को ही मिलेगा, न कि हमारे प्रोड्यूसरों को। इसलिये सरकार को कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिससे हमारे यहाँ के प्रोड्यूसरों को, चाय बागानों को, लाभ पहुंचे। मैं सरकार को यह वारनिंग देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक्साइज इसी स्केल पर कायम रहती है, तो हमारे बहुत से छोटे छोटे चाय-बागान एक तरह से बन्द हो जायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि समय नहीं है, इस लिए मैं और कुछ न कह कर केवल दो तीन प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश में चीनी की पैदावार काफी बढ़ रही है। कल श्री शिन्दे ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सदन को बताया था कि हम इस वर्ष 1,45,000 टन चीनी एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब इन्टरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार हम साढ़े तीन लाख टन चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, तो फिर हम अपने बाकी कोटे को सरेन्डर क्यों करते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे हमारे कोटे के मुताबिक चीनी की मात्रा एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेंगे।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तम्बाकू बहुत अच्छा होता है। गत बजट पर की गई बहस के समय हमारे एक आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मित्र ने उस पर कुछ चर्चा की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि तम्बाकू के निर्यात में वृद्धि के अभाव में स्टॉक बहुत हो जाने की वजह से किसानों को नुकसान होता है।

इस के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि :

"The S.T.C. will go into its trading not only for this year for lifting the surplus, but I have asked the S.T.C. to develop this trade and the export of this commodity on a continuing basis."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आश्वासन को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

हमारे देश में जो पाकिस्तान की प्रापर्टी है, जो एनिमी प्रापर्टी है, वह कस्टोडियन के माहतहत है। हमारी जो प्रापर्टी पाकिस्तान में छूट गई है, उस के क्लेम भी कस्टोडियन हम से लेता है। रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 4 पर कहा गया है :

"The Custodian of Evacuee Property in India in whom the enemy properties are vested is also required to register Indian claims against Pakistan in respect of assets of Indian Nationals in Pakistan taken over by the Government of Pakistan."

हमारे देश के लोगों की जो प्रापर्टी पाकिस्तान में छूट गई है, उस के सम्बंध में उन्होंने 109 करोड़ रुपये के क्लेम दिये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस के बारे में क्या हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कामेश्वर सिंह।

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर के कुछ लोग वहाँ के एस० एस० पी० के एम० एल० ए०, श्री बरठाकुर शर्मा, के नेतृत्व में प्राईम मिनिस्टर के घर के सामने धरना दे रहे हैं। उन की मांग है कि मणिपुर को फुल स्टेट हूड दी जाये। आप इस बारे में सरकार से कोई बयान दिलवाइये। आखिर वे लोग कब तक इंतजार करेंगे ? आप मेघालय से आते हैं। आप मणिपुर की स्थिति से भी परिचित होंगे। अगर मणिपुर को फुल स्टेट हूड नहीं दी जायेगी, तो वहाँ

हिन्दुस्तान से अलग एक सैपरेट स्टेट बनाने के लिए आन्दोलन होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You resort to some other means to focus the attention. The Rules allow you to focus the attention on this. Please do not interrupt the hon. Member especially when he is from your party whom I have called to speak.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारबंकी) : उन लोगों ने यह भी कहा है कि वे वहाँ पर होने वाले चुनावों का बहिष्कार करेंगे। सरकार को उस से पहले कुछ करना चाहिये।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : You know how people feel on this issue. You had the honour

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is the master of the rules. There are many ways by which attention can be focussed on this other than by interrupting this debate.

SHRI NATH PAI : I would not claim mastery but at least some acquaintance with the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly co-operate. He will not forgive me if I brushed the rules aside.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, विशेष कर जो 1970 के पहले तीन महीने की है, इन के मुताबिक तो वह बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट कितनी खोखली है। मैं खास तौर से आपका ध्यान भारत के एक्सपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज अमरीका अपने यहाँ जितना माल निर्यात करता है, उस में भारत का कितना हिस्सा है, यदि आप इस को देखेंगे तो आप को यह मालूम हो जायगा कि इनकी रिपोर्ट कितनी खोखली है। 1957 में हिन्दुस्तान से अमरीका के आयात की प्रतिशत 1.6 थी लेकिन 1969 में वह घट कर केवल 0.8 प्रतिशत रह गई है। इस का क्या कारण है हमारे विदेश व्यापार मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम ने इतने

[श्री कामेश्वरसिंह]

करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात बढ़ा दिया है, लेकिन उस देश से हमारे देश में आने वाले माल की रेशो में यह बहुत ही कम है। इस तरह ये लोग बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, लेकिन अपनी रिपोर्ट में बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर लिख देते हैं। हमारी एक्सपोर्ट पब्लिसिटी की तरफ इस मंत्रालय ने बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है—यह बहुत दुःख की बात है।

अब जहाँ तक विदेश व्यापार का सवाल है, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अफ्रीकी देशों तथा दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया के देशों की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। इन मुल्कों की दाबत हमारी जो कुछ भी एक्सपोर्ट स्ट्रेटिजी रही है, कोई खास असर उस पर नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि इन सभी पिछड़े हुए देशों और डवेलपिंग कन्ट्रीज को क्रेडिट चाहिये। एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में हमारी बया क्रेडिट पालिसी होनी चाहिये—यह मंत्रालय इस के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लेता है और अगर कोई निर्णय लेते हैं तो उस समय लेते हैं जब मौका चूक जाता है।

अब मैं अपने देश पर आता हूँ—रिसेशन के बाद जब कुछ स्थिति देश में सुधरी, तो उस से इन्जीनियरिंग गुड्स, लोहे-इस्पात आदि की मांग देश में बढ़ी, नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितना माल बाहर जाना चाहिये था, यानी देश को जितना निर्यात करना चाहिये था, उस में भी कमी होने लगी। इस का मूल कारण यह है कि इन लोगों ने कभी भी अपने सामने ऐसी योजना नहीं रखी कि वह चीज भारत में कितनी लगेगी और कितनी हम को बाहर भेजनी है। जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितना स्टील हमें बाहर भेजना था, उतना नहीं भेज सकेंगे, जिन जिन देशों के साथ हमने निर्यात के समझौते किये हुए हैं, आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता हमें उनको खत्म करना पड़ेगा और भारत को इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात से जिस विदेशी मुद्रा की आमदनी होती थी, वह कम हो जायेगी।

सरकार ने एक्सपोर्ट आरियन्टेड इण्डस्ट्रीज को बिल्कुल बढ़ावा नहीं दिया है, इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी आंकड़े इन्होंने हमारे सामने रखे हैं उन से मुझे कोई सन्तोष नहीं है। 1969-70 में सरकार को एक्सपोर्ट के लिए जो कैश-प्रोग्राम जारी करना चाहिये था, वह इन्होंने नहीं किया। किसी भी बात को तय करने में इन को इतना समय लग जाता है, जिस का कुछ कहना नहीं है, पूरे 9 महीने के बाद उस को इन्होंने किया। मैं इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से साफ़ उत्तर चाहता हूँ—इस का मक़दद करने में इतनी देर क्यों हुई? जिन चीजों की देश के अन्दर खपत बढ़ रही है तथा विदेशों में भी उन की अधिक मांग है, ऐसी चीजों के बारे में विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय को कोई नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए—इस के बारे में भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ़ उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1968-69 के अन्दर 99 मिलियन कि० ग्रा० चाय का निर्यात हुआ था, परन्तु अब वह घट कर सिर्फ 82 मिलियन कि० ग्रा० रह गया है, जिस से देश की विदेशी मुद्रा को काफी घाटा हुआ है। पहले इस से हमें 84 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई, लेकिन अब घट कर केवल 62 करोड़ रुपये रह गई है। इस से साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि चाय के निर्यात का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, जब कि सीलोन और दूसरे देशों का प्रयास हमारे देश के मुकाबले काफी अच्छा रहा है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि चाय जो हम को सब से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा देती थी, वह घट कर 62 करोड़ रुपये रह गई है और अगले साल यह घट कर शायद 52 करोड़ रुपये ही रह जायेगी। नतीजा यह होगा कि अब तक दुनिया में चाय के निर्यात में भारत का जो स्थान रहा है, वह नहीं रह जायेगा। इससे हमारे चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा, लेकिन उन की इन्हें कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, सिर्फ थोथी दन्तिलें ही देते हैं कि हम लोग सोशलिस्ट-मेजर्स अपनाते

हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि विदेश व्यापार मंत्री को अपने मंत्रालय में एक वार्निंग-सेल का गठन करना चाहिये जो काफ़ी पहले से सरकार को चेतावनी दे सके कि किस चीज़ की खपत देश में बढ़ेगी, और किस चीज़ की खपत बाहर बढ़ेगी, जिससे देश की खपत को पूरा करते हुए, हमारे देश के उद्योग-धन्धे अपने माल को बाहर भी भेज सकें और विदेशी मुद्रा की हमें कोई हानि न हो।

अभी पिछले दिनों जूट इण्डस्ट्री में स्ट्राइक हुई थी, मंत्री महोदय ने उस में इंटरवीन किया था लेकिन कोई विशेष लाभ उसका नहीं हुआ। यह ठीक है कि कच्चे माल की कीमत घट गई, लेकिन तैयार माल की कीमत वही रही और उस के घटने की कोई सम्भावना भी नहीं है, क्यों? इस लिए कि सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस को इन लोगों से, जूट-मैगनेट्स से पैसा मिलता है। इस का नतीजा क्या होगा—अगले साल जो जूट का उत्पादन होगा, उस पर बहुत गहरी चोट पड़ेगी, क्योंकि जूट उत्पादकों ने प्रोडक्शन में कमी कर दी है, जूट का उत्पादन कम कर दिया है। आप साल भर में 1 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपये से लेकर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये तक बिटवेल-वैग्स खरीदते हैं, यह ठीक है कि इस से इण्डस्ट्री को काफ़ी पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस को बढ़ी हुई कीमतों पर क्यों खरीदते हैं? क्या इस लिए कि सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस को इलैक्शन लड़ने के लिए, राज्यों की सरकारों को टौपल करने के लिए इन से पैसा मिलता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में साफ़ साफ़ उत्तर चाहता हूँ—जब कच्चे माल का भाव कम हो रहा है तो आप बिटवेल बैम्स उसी भाव पर क्यों खरीदते हैं, बने हुए माल का भाव क्यों नहीं घटाते हैं?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : एम० एल० ए० किस भाव में खरीदते हैं? एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० भी तो किसी भाव में खरीदते होंगे।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उसी के लिए तो इन को पैसा चाहिए।

अब एक दूसरा कारनामा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जितना काजू हमारी इण्डस्ट्री को चाहिये, उस का 62 प्रतिशत कच्चा माल अफ्रीकी देशों से आयात किया जाता है। पहले यह आयात इण्डियाईयरीज किया करते थे, परन्तु केरल सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार को लिखा कि यह आयात एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा करना चाहिये तथा केरल कैश्यू डवेलपमेन्ट कारपोरेशन को इस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन राइट्स दिये जाने चाहिये। इस से, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो लाभ होते, एस० टी० सी० तथा केरल कैश्यू डवेलपमेन्ट कारपोरेशन को इस काम को करने का अवसर मिलता, जोकि हमारी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग हैं। लेकिन इन्होंने क्या किया? इस के लिये ओपन-जैरल लाइसेंस कर दिया। ऐसा क्यों किया गया—यह एक बहुत रहस्य की बात है। कुछ हफते पहले इन की इण्डिकेट कांग्रेस के लीडर श्री स्टीफन, श्री नायर के साथ यहां आये थे। नायर साहब काजू को अफ्रीकी देशों से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में आयात करते हैं और यहां आकर इन्होंने सरकार के साथ लौबिंग किया, जिस की वजह से इन्होंने ओपन-जैरल लाइसेंस कर दिया। श्री स्टीफन और श्री नायर यहां आ कर अशोका होटल में ठहरे थे, अगर आप वहां की रिपोर्ट में देखें तो आप को सब पता चल जायेगा। यही कारण है कि इम्पोर्ट्स को कॅनेलाइज नहीं किया गया क्योंकि एम० एल० एज० की खरीद और विक्री तथा अन्य कार्यों के लिए इनको पैसा चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ़ जवाब चाहूंगा कि जब केरल सरकार ने लिखा था कि एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिये और केरल कैश्यू डवेलपमेन्ट कारपोरेशन के जरिये से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट होना चाहिये तो फिर वह क्यों नहीं किया गया और आपने ओपन जैरल लाइसेंस क्यों रखा?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have half an hour more for this debate. I shall call on the Deputy Minister now; he may take about fifteen minutes. Then I want to call Mr. Vasudevan Nair as he is going away tomorrow.

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री राम सेवक : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे से पहले जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषण दिए और जो हमारा विभाग है उसके बारे में बातें कहीं, उनका मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ। उन्होंने हमारे मंत्रालय के विभिन्न कार्य क्षेत्रों में गहरी दिलचस्पी दिखाई है। इससे स्पष्ट है और मुझे इस बात में तनिक भी सन्देह नहीं है कि वे ऐसे कुछ क्षेत्रों में भारी दिलचस्पी रखते हैं जिनसे हमारे देश के उन लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है और जिनका देश के निर्यात व्यापार में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है।

सबसे पहले, पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के साथ हमारा जो व्यापार है उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे माननीय सदस्यों को बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि पूर्व यूरोप के देशों के साथ, जिनमें सोवियत संघ और यूगोस्लाविया भी शामिल हैं, हमारा व्यापार लगातार बढ़ रहा है। इन देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार 1966-67 में 420 करोड़ रुपये का था जो 1967-68 में बढ़कर 429 करोड़ रुपये हो गया और 1968-69 में 568 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। इन क्षेत्रों को हमारे निर्यातों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। हमारे निर्यात 1966-67 में 211 करोड़ रुपये के थे जो बढ़कर 1967-68 में 226 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये और 1968-69 में 267 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये।

अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1969 के दौरान इस क्षेत्र को भारत से 228 करोड़ रुपये के माल का निर्यात हुआ जो कि 1968 की उसी अवधि के निर्यात से 14 प्रतिशत अधिक था। इस क्षेत्र के सबसे बड़े देश सोवियत संघ को हमारे निर्यातों में 16 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। अब सोवियत संघ के साथ हमारा व्यापार, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

के बाद सबसे अधिक है और सोवियत संघ को भारत के निर्यात हमारे विश्व व्यापी निर्यातों के 11 प्रतिशत है।

यह वृद्धि केवल मात्रा में ही नहीं हुई है, बल्कि धीरे धीरे अपरम्परागत माल का निर्यात भी बढ़ा है जिसमें तैयार माल और इंजीनियरी सामान शामिल है। 1963-64 में केवल 35 लाख रुपये का इंजीनियरी सामान निर्यात किया गया था जो 1967-68 में बढ़कर 6.6 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया और 1968-69 में 9 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। स्टोरेज बैट्रियां, छोटे और हाथ के औजार, भवन निर्माण का सामान और सैनिकी की फिटिंग, कपड़ा बनाने की मशीनें, हाथ से बुनने की मशीनें, रेल के माल डिब्बे, टिपर-ट्रक, मोटर गाड़ियों में काम आने वाला सामान, जीपें, कन्वर्टर, इन्वर्टर, ट्रांसिस्टर रेडियो, ए० सी० एस० और केबिल वायर एनेमल पहले ही इस क्षेत्र में बिकने लगे हैं और इन मर्दों के सम्बन्ध में और भी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है। लिनो-लियम, कार्बोन, रसायन सामग्री और दवाईयां, सिले सिलाय परिधानों, श्रंगार-प्रसाधनों और श्रंगराग सामग्री जैसी मर्दों के लिए बिक्री की सम्भावना ढब रही है।

आयात की दिशा में भी, पूर्व यूरोप के देशों से उर्वरकों, गंधक, अलुबारी कागज, ट्रेक्टरों, समुद्री जहाजों और जहाजी उपकरणों, पेट्रोल उत्पादनों आदि की हमारी आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो रही हैं।

अब मैं इस देश के हथकरघा उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की नीति यह रही है कि हथकरघा उद्योग को ठीक ढंग से सहकारी आधार पर संगठित किया जाय और इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार बुनकर सहकारी समितियां बनाने के लिए और उत्पादन तथा बिक्री दोनों क्षेत्रों में उनको सफलतापूर्वक चलाने के लिए किसी न किसी रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देती रही है। इस नीति के फलस्वरूप देश में रजिस्टर किये गये 50

प्रतिशत हथकरघों को सहकारी क्षेत्र में लाया जा चुका है। भारत सरकार ने बुनकर सहकारी समितियों द्वारा तैयार किये गये कपड़े की बवालिटि तथा डिजाइन में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं और इसी उद्देश्य से हथकरघा बुनकरों को बुनकर सेवा केंद्रों और दो हथकरघा औद्योगिक संस्थानों में थोड़े समय का और लम्बे समय का प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की है। इन संस्थानों में से एक सेलम में और दूसरा वाराणसी में है। इन उपायों से देश के हथकरघा क्षेत्र का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ है और आशा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इसमें और भी वृद्धि होगी।

श्रीमन्, हथकरघा क्षेत्र से हमारे रेशम उद्योग का गहरा सम्बन्ध है। सब जानते हैं कि रेशम उद्योग देश का प्राचीन उद्योग है और मैसूर, पश्चिम बंगाल, जम्मू और काश्मीर, आसाम बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के रेशम उत्पादक राज्यों की जनता के सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन पर इसका गहरा प्रभाव है। बीस वर्ष पहले स्थापित किया गया केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड एक के बाद एक पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा सभी विकास कार्यों का समन्वय करता रहा है। इसके फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1969 में देश में लगभग 24 लाख किलोग्राम कच्चे रेशम का उत्पादन हुआ जबकि वर्ष 1960 में केवल 11 लाख किलोग्राम ही हुआ था।

हाल ही के वर्षों में भारत से प्राकृतिक रेशम का निर्यात बहुत बढ़ा है। वर्ष 1960 में केवल 1 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात हुआ था जो कि 1968 में बढ़कर 5.5 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 1969 में 14.30 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। यह वृद्धि संयोगवश ही नहीं हुई है। विश्व के रेशम बाजार में मुख्य बात यह है कि रेशम का निर्माण और निर्यात करने वाला एक मुख्य देश जापान में इस रेशम का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होने लगा है।

अब मैं नकली रेशम के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। संलुलोसिक और संश्लिष्ट रेशे,

धागे और कपड़े का उत्पादन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार बढ़ रहा है। यह वृद्धि न केवल जारी रहेगी बल्कि सरकार का विचार है कि वह इस उद्योग को और भी बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी जिसे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में इसके उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है वह आराम से पूरा हो जाय और हो सके तो उससे भी बढ़ जाये। संश्लिष्ट रेशे/धागे और टायरकार्ड के उत्पादन को अपेक्षित स्तर तक बढ़ाने के लिए काफी मात्रा में लाईसेन्स और आशयत्र पहले ही दिये जा चुके हैं। रेयन के टायरकार्ड के माज्रल में भी संतोषजनक उन्नति हुई है। अब यह निश्चय किया गया है कि रेयन फिलेमेंट धागे और स्टेपल फाइबर के उत्पादन के लिए और अधिक लाईसेन्स दिये जायें जिससे कि 1973-74 के लिए रखा गया उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा हो सके।

1968 में 3.03 करोड़ रुपये के नकली रेशम के माल का निर्यात हुआ था जो बढ़कर 1969 में 3.57 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। इस प्रकार इसमें 18 प्रतिशत का वृद्धि हुई। माननीय सदस्य इससे सहमत होंगे कि यह उत्साहजनक बात है।

माननीय सदस्यों को यह जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि अभी समाप्त हुए वर्ष में हस्तशिल्प के सामान के निर्यात से होने वाला आय में काफी वृद्धि हुई है।

अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1969 के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों को देखने से यह पता चलेगा कि इस अवधि में लगभग 65 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात किये गये, जबकि वर्ष 1968-69 की उसी अवधि में 49 करोड़ रु० के निर्यात हुए थे। हस्तशिल्प निर्यात व्यापार के विषय में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आर्थिक समुदाय ने 1 सितम्बर, 1969 से एक वर्ष के लिए हस्तशिल्प की कुछ विशेष वस्तुओं के लिए 50 लाख डालर का विश्व व्यापी कोटा घोषित किया है। ये वस्तुएं शुल्क के बिना ही वहां प्रवेश पा सकेंगी। इस कोटे से लाभ उठाने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं के कुल निर्यात में से

[श्री राम सेवक]

50 प्रतिशत निर्यात रत्नों और आभूषणों का होता है। हस्तशिल्प की अन्य महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं में, हाथ से बने गर्लाचे, धातु की कलापूर्ण वस्तुएं और छपा हुआ कपड़ा आते हैं। शिल्पियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए स्वयं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के 17 शिल्पियों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार दे कर सम्मानित किया है।

रोज़गार तथा निर्यातों में योगदान की दृष्टि से मैं एक दो महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों की चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। चमड़ा उद्योग हमारे मुख्य निर्यात-प्रति-मुख उद्योगों में से एक है। 1968-69 के दौरान चमड़ा तथा चमड़े के सामान के निर्यात लगभग 85 करोड़ रु० के हुए, जिन में ज्यादातर कमाई हुई खालें तथा चमड़ियां थीं।

इस उद्योग से अधिक निर्यात आय करने के लिए और देश में रोज़गार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कच्चे माल के निर्यातों को धीरे धीरे कम करने की नीति अपनायी है। कच्चे चमड़े के निर्यात पर नियंत्रण लागू है और निर्यात का कोटा प्रतिवर्ष कम कर दिया जाता है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो कच्चे माल का निर्यात हो रहा है तो दो, तीन वर्ष के आंकड़ों को बतायेंगे मंत्री जी जिस से मालूम हो कि किस तरह से कम हो रहा है।

श्री राम सेवक : ये आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो दे दिए जायेंगे।

आशा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कच्चे के रूप में किए जाने वाले निर्यात समाप्त हो जायेंगे। देश में चमड़ा कमाने की क्षमता बढ़ गई है और माल को आगे तैयार करने की जैसे कि तैयार चमड़ा, चमड़े का सामान तथा जूते बनाने की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। माल का निर्यात करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने के दो कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं और आशा है कि वे अगले वर्ष से उत्पादन शुरू कर देंगे। जूते आदि बना कर

निर्यात करने के लिए इटली के सहयोग से एक तीसरा कारखाना खोलने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

इस के अतिरिक्त, मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे केरलवासी मित्र चाहते हैं कि मैं नारियल-जटा उद्योग के बारे में भी कुछ कहूँ। नारियल जटा उद्योग देश का सब से बड़ा कुटीर उद्योग है और इसे प्रधानतः निर्यात पर बल जारी रखना चाहिए। वर्ष 1969 के दौरान नारियल-जटा के सभी प्रकार के 52,000 मेट्रिक टन माल का निर्यात हुआ जिस का मूल्य 12.92 करोड़ रु० था, जबकि 1968 में 14.17 करोड़ मूल्य के 60,500 मेट्रिक टन माल का निर्यात हुआ था। इस गिरावट के रूख को हम ने नोट किया है। योजना आयोग ने एक समिति बनाई है जो इस उद्योग के भविष्य के बारे में विचार करेगी और आशा है कि वह शीघ्र ही ऐसी सिफारिशें करेगी जिन से कि इस उद्योग का विकास भविष्य में ठीक प्रकार से हो सके और हमारा माल विदेशों की मंडियों में और भी अच्छे प्रकार से प्रतियोगिता कर सके।

केरल का स्थाल आते ही स्वभावतः उस राज्य में और आस पास के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पैदा होने वाले तरह तरह के मूल्यवान मसालों की निर्यात सम्भावना का ध्यान आ जाता है। जहाँ तक इलायची का सम्बन्ध है, स्थिति यह है कि इस के

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मंत्री जी केरल की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मिस्टर स्टीफ़ेन और नायर वाली बात की भी चर्चा मंत्री जी कर दें तो अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री राम सेवक : उस की चर्चा मंत्री जी करेंगे।

जहाँ तक इलायची का सम्बन्ध है, स्थिति यह है कि इस के विश्व व्यापार में हमारा एकाधिकार जैसा है, हमारा मुख्य प्रतियोगी गुआटमाल है। हमें 1969-70 में 2,300 मी० टन माल के उत्पादन की आशा है। अनुमान है कि 1969-70 में 1500 मी० टन माल का

निर्यात हुआ है जिस का मूल्य सवा आठ करोड़ रु० है। यहां ध्यान देने योग्य मुख्य बात कट्टे नामक रोग को समाप्त करना है। हम ने इस रोग पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिये कई योजनायें आरम्भ की हैं जिन पर 69.69 लाख रु० खर्च होंगे।

काली मिर्च के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में काफी उतार चढ़ाव आता रहता है जो उत्पादक देशों, मुख्य रूप से भारत और इंडोनेशिया और कुछ हद तक सारावाक और ब्राजील के वास्तविक उत्पादन पर निर्भर करता है। इंडोनेशिया लगभग 25,000 से 30,000 मी० टन कार्बो मिर्च का उत्पादन करता है और यह पश्चिम यूरोप और अमरीका के बाजारों में छाया हुआ है। इस वर्ष इंडोनेशिया में लगभग 5,000 मी० टन का ही उत्पादन हुआ बताते हैं। इंडोनेशिया में उपज कम होने से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कार्बो मिर्च के मूल्य चढ़ गये हैं। इस के फलस्वरूप पिछले कुछ महीनों में भारत के काली मिर्च के निर्यात बढ़ गये और "जहाज पर मूल्य" भी अधिक मिलने लगा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में काली मिर्च के निर्यात मूल्य को उस स्तर पर स्थिर करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

समय चंकि कम है इसलिए मैं और अधिक अब नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन अन्त में एक क्लेरिफिकेशन, जो माननीय तापड़िया जी ने बात उठायी थी, उस के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सोवियट रूस से हमारा व्यापार बढ़ा। मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका में हमारा निर्यात बढ़ा है या घटा है ?

श्री राम सेवक : अमरीका में बढ़ा है।

श्री राम सेवक यावब : मंत्री जी बतायें कि क्या विदेशों का खिजाब भी मंगते हैं मंत्रियों के लिए ?

श्री राम सेवक : मेरी जानकारी कोई नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो देश का बना हुआ खिजाब इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

एक बात माननीय तापड़िया जी ने कही थी कि मैंने प्रश्न संख्या 897 का जबाब 8-4-70 को गलत दिया था। ऐसी बात नहीं है। फ्रैक्चुरल पोजीशन यह है कि ऐसा कोई नोटिफिकेशन हमारे सी० सी० आई० की तरफ से नहीं किया गया। अगर किसी आईएम को हम बैं करेंगे, या उस का इम्पोर्ट खोलेंगे और एक्सपोर्ट बैं करेंगे तो उस के लिए हम को सी० सी० आई० की तरफ से नोटिफिकेशन करना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार का कोई नोटिफिकेशन हमारा और से नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य को कोई गलत फ्रहमी इस बारे में हो गई है, जिस को मैं साफ़ करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not go over the field of statistics already supplied to this House in plenty by my friends, like Shri Tapuriah. I should only like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the latest report or survey by ECAFE, released only yesterday, where you will get an interesting study of facts about the share of trade for the developed countries and the developing countries. You will find that from 1953 to 1966 the share of the developed countries went up from 58.6 per cent to 66.4 per cent while the share of the developing countries came down from 27 per cent to 19.3 per cent. This is something which is really very shocking and which a country like India has to take into account.

Year after year there is a lot of breast beating at the time of this debate about the poor performance of our country in the field of exports. Then we hear bold declarations from the Ministers concerned. Some crash programmes are announced but they themselves crash and bring no tangible results. The same story goes on and we are left with an adverse balance of payments position.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

For centuries we have remained essentially a supplier of raw materials and primary products for the exploiters abroad. Vast millions of our rural population were fleeced to death for the enrichment of somebody outside. The question is whether we have really made a round about turn and began to march in a new direction. The answer is a regrettable "No". I hope the Minister will agree with me.

Let those in authority endeavour to do the following: (1) Sell as many of our primary products as processed products with as much sophistication as possible; (2) diversify our trade to new areas and continents, that is, countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin American and Eastern Europe; (3) get out of the traditional dependence on the traditional markets of UK and Western Europe; (4) sell standard goods; thus preserving the good name of our country; (5) evolve ways and means to eradicate the evil practices employed in foreign trade, mainly underinvoicing and overinvoicing, and thus prevent the huge wastage of foreign exchange; (6) encourage those exporters who are producers also; and (7) evolve joint policies with developing countries for the sake of fighting and defeating the discriminatory trade policies of some of the developed countries.

I have formulated a broad foreign trade policy framework. This policy has certain perspectives. Unfortunately, the Government of India tries to have a hand-to-mouth existence; it does not have any policy perspective worth the name.

This year at least some people thought that there might be a break from the past because there was so much of trumpeting at Bombay and we heard that there was going to be a departure from the old policy. But we were surprised to see in the report that there was no mention about any new policy. In the name of a new policy what we were dished out was the so-called canalisation of the import of certain items of raw materials and the promise that the State Trading Corporation and

perhaps some other agencies would take over the export of some further items of export.

This talk about canalisation, according to me, is going to be a big fraud because, under the cover of canalisation, again the same set of people are virtually going to dominate the scene.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):
How?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: There I join my hon. friends in this House who have already raised the question of cashew. That is an issue in point. Not only because it concerns us, coming from Kerala—it vitally affects us—but as a question of general policy I would like to tell the Minister that he should be extremely careful on these questions. He is sought to be pressurised from various sides.

It was a good decision for the Government to take. They decided to canalise through some Government agency one of the major items of raw material import. As far as I know they have not formulated what should be the agency. A policy was declared. But I should like to know from the Government as to what has happened to that declaration. Why is it being kept in cold storage? Why have they decided, after the declaration, that open licensing is allowed till September-October, 1970? Is it not because the Minister or perhaps the Ministry and the officials concerned got jittery or were pressurised or were approached by people and told that there were so many difficulties in the way? If there are real difficulties, the difficulties have to be removed; I agree. But when they took the decision, I hope, they went into the matter and then took the decision. If a decision was taken without going into the matter thoroughly and deeply and the decision was announced, they are to blame. If they have taken a decision after thorough deliberation, they have no reason to go back upon it or sit upon it or begin to rethink about it now.

Now, as far as I can understand, our State Government has already expressed a lot of disquiet over this matter because they wanted the State Government and also the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation to be associated with it, as far as possible. But that is not the major thing. The major thing is that any industry which can help push up the exports of this country to a great extent wants itself to be saved, wants to be preserved and wants to be further strengthened.

Today, this industry stands on a shaky footing. The raw materials for this industry have to be safeguarded. We are getting foreign exchange worth nearly Rs. 60 crores from the export of cashew and we are importing nearly Rs. 30 crores worth of cashew. The Government, of course, knows and they should be ashamed that during the last three Five Year Plans, in spite of the tall talk of increasing the production of cashew in the country, giving all sorts of incentives to the farmers to produce more, nothing has happened. All this is on paper only.

I had an occasion to go into that question and I found that the statistics supplied by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were all bogus. They only make a tall claim of increasing production in the country. The Ministry of Foreign Trade has nothing to do about it. This is another paradox as far as we are concerned. While they handle this question, about the question of producing raw material, the charge is on the shoulders of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. They say, during the last three Plans, they have invested so much money and so much acreage is under cultivation and so much production is there. But the production is only on paper, nowhere else. We formulated a Rs. 25 crore scheme at the instance of hon. Minister and gave it to the Planning Commission. We do not know what has happened to that scheme. At least, during the Fourth Plan, let us produce as much cashew as possible.

Then, I can give another instance how, in spite of nice sentiments being expressed, golden principles

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being enunciated, this Ministry is very often being pressurised by vested interests and they go against the national interest. I cite here an example of their policy on rubber. Last year, and the year before last, during the debate on this very same Ministry, I had an occasion to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this problem. Our country has achieved near self-sufficiency in the production of natural rubber. But there is a pressure from Dunlops and such other companies to import rubber. We know they are sitting over the head of this Ministry; we know what they are doing in the corridors of the Industrial Development Ministry; we know what they are doing in the corridors of the Foreign Trade Ministry and what they are doing and knocking at the doors of the D.G.T.D. We know all these things are happening behind the scene and, in spite of the efforts of our people in producing 93 per cent of natural and synthetic rubber in the country—almost near self-sufficiency is achieved—they want huge import of rubber because they want to push down the price of natural rubber produced in the country and to keep up their huge profits. Five to six big companies are manipulating the prices of rubber in this country and the Government is a party to it. I do not say that the Foreign Trade Ministry is the real villain of the piece. I am prepared to give that much credit to them. There is somebody else also connected with it.

16 hrs.

I should like to tell the hon. Minister that at least as far as 1970-71 is concerned, he should consult the Rubber Board, he should consult his officials and then he will see that we are almost self-sufficient in natural and synthetic rubber. If at all you want to import some rubber, I may say that that can be imported at the end of the year. The position can be reviewed. I do not want to go into details. There is not much time at my disposal. It is a serious matter. Valuable foreign exchange is being wasted, not for the sake of this country, not for the sake of the automobile industry, but for the sake

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

of these big companies. I can give more such instances how wrong things are being done in this Ministry, by this Government and foreign exchange is being wasted. So, Sir, instead of talking about this kind of canalisation and in actual practice being influenced by powerful vested interests and valuable foreign exchange being wasted and failing to explore new markets and pushing up our exports, things to-day are going to pieces. We are in a very pitiable position and Government has to take certain basic decisions in this matter and I would like to repeat that one of the basic decisions should be the nationalisation of export and import trade. Canalisation of import of certain commodities cannot substitute the nationalisation of import and export trade. And such other steps also to organise the industry in the country on a new basis for the production of items of export have to be taken. I have no time to go into these details. All these things have to be given a new look, an entirely new look. Also a departure is what is called for, not tinkering here and there. That is what I have to suggest to this Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Krishna.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): You cannot intrude into private member's time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is still half a minute.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): The approbations for the Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue next time. Before we take up Private Member's business, the hon. Home Minister wants to make a statement.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I have to speak from my Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know, but before we take up the Private Members' business the Home Minister wants to make a statement.

SHRI P. K. DEO: He is not a private member.

16.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PERSONS REPORTED MISSING FROM AMONG DEMONSTRATORS OF 6TH APRIL, 1970

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some Members wanted to know about the position of persons reported to be missing from among those who participated in the demonstration in New Delhi on April 6, 1970. I am informed that a list of 134 missing persons, including 3 women, was furnished to the Delhi Administration. A special cell was set up for making all out efforts to trace the missing persons. So far 67 persons have been traced and their whereabouts have been intimated to the SSP Office. All the three women have been traced. The Party Office has been requested to furnish more descriptive details regarding the remaining persons.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about children?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not got the full list of names.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : बहुत से बच्चे भी गुम हो गये थे । उन के बारे में भी पता लगाया जाये ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : अगर माननीय सदस्य उन के नाम आदि दे दें, तो मैं उन के बारे में पता लगा कर बताऊंगा ।

16.04 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Private Members' business.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE.
REPRESENTATION OF THE
PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(INSERTION OF NEW SECTIONS 77A AND
168A)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में

*Published in the Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10-4-70.

आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 174)

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: I introduce the Bill.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLITION BILL*

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि प्राण-दंड को समाप्त करने की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of capital punishment."

The motion was adopted.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 123)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(OMISSION OF ARTICLE 314)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 13th March, 1970:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Mr. R. D. Bhandare was on his feet. He may continue.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): For this Bill only one hour was fixed. But now we have already consumed this time. Some time limit should be fixed so that I get a chance for my next item. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I will tell you. Last occasion, when we discussed this Bill, it was agreed by the House that no time limit should be fixed for this discussion because it is an important Bill. There should be exhaustive discussion. That was the decision of the House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the Bill is concerned I would like to support it for the dele-

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

tion of Article 314 of the Constitution. Now, there is a history so far as this Article is concerned.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, at least before we conclude, I should get a chance to move my Bill which got priority and which has been upgraded as Category I.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: What is it that he is speaking on, unless there is a point of order?

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is submission to the Chair.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I have not yielded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall see. Mr. Bhandare may continue his speech.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Sir, I was just now saying that there is a history as to how this Article 314 was incorporated in the Constitution. When independence to our country was announced and when the Britishers were to quit, the anxiety was raised by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy as to what would happen to the Civil Service and especially the ICS and IPS men. Therefore the Viceroy on the 30th of April, 1947, made an announcement and gave an assurance at the same time explaining as to what would be their position in the future political structure. The option was given according to the announcement that it was for the ICS men to continue or not to continue. If they were to continue then there were certain conditions which were to be fulfilled. If they were to discontinue, then there were also certain conditions which were to be fulfilled. That was the sum and substance of the announcement made by the Viceroy on the 30th of April, 1947.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipur): Protection of existing rights to these men—remember that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am very cautious in using the sentence and every word that is incorporated in the sentence. I am not explaining. I am not here to explain in detail the announcement made by the

Viceroy. I am summarising the position according to the announcement made by the Viceroy. Then there were negotiations in between the Government of India and the Viceroy as to what would be the security of service or conditions of service or other benefits if the ICS men were to retire. A section was also incorporated—Section 10, sub-section (2)—in the Indian Independence Act. On the basis of the announcements made by the Viceroy individual letters, letters on individual basis, were addressed to these men in service and individual agreements were entered into in between the Union Government and these ICS and IPS men in service.

So far as the Provincial Governments were concerned, as we now call them State Governments, the individual I.C.S. men were also given the option of signing those individual agreements. There was a discussion in the Constituent Assembly. As a result of the discussion, this article 314 in the Constitution was incorporated. It is true that the agreements and the conditions of service which were entered into and agreed to on individual basis by those in service have been accepted by Government.

16.11 hrs.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi):
[SHRIMATI JAYABEN SHAH—in
the Chair]

According to this article, these individual agreements were, so to say, sanctified. Twenty years have already passed by when this Article was incorporated and the agreements were entered into. At the time when the agreements were entered into and the article was incorporated in pursuance of these agreements in the Constitution, a number of I.C.S. men had retired and hardly there were eighty-five or ninety I.C.S. men who were in service. I am certain they will have to go—they shall have to go—after their retirement. There is no quarrel for those who have already left their service. Those who are in service cannot go out of service except on some other grounds. This is not the time or occasion to speak about those grounds on which we have no quarrel.

As far as the I.C.S. men who are in service are concerned, they have to see to their service conditions, their salaries and emoluments. I think that the very article (article 314) is against Article 14 of the Constitution. I am also not very much quarrelling with the discrimination which is brought about in Art. 14. I am taking into consideration the social aspect of it. I am taking into consideration the social structure and the place occupied by these I.C.S. men in the social structure.

Madam, Chairman don't ring the bell. Please give me 15 minutes.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secundrabad): Is he an I.C.S. man? Why should the special privileges be given to him.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I do not like to have the special privileges. I would like to furnish my speech within ten or twelve minutes. But you have given me fifteen minutes.

I shall deal with the social aspect of it. What are the results of the social position occupied by these ICS men in the social structure? My appeal to the present and ex-ICS is: Let us apply our mind to the results which flow from their place and position. I have the greatest regard for them. I have no quarrel with them on individual grounds or personal grounds. Only I was making an appeal to them. I was trying to explain the results produced in the public mind. It is natural that when their place and position are so enviable, it does not fit in with the democratic concept. That is the only point I was trying to place before the House.

Of course, the Mover has adduced a number of reasons, that it militates against modernisation, equality, social justice etc. But these things were taken into consideration when the Constitution was framed. These were the points raised then. So these words are not new. But let us take into account the structure of the present society and place their place and position in juxtaposition to that. Then I think even they will agree, if they keep their mind open, that it is out of tune with that. I am

requesting the present and ex-ICS to keep their minds open and then reflect on the present conditions of society at large and their privileged position. Then even they will agree to the deletion of art. 314.

But the matter is not going to end there. After the deletion, there shall have to be a law made by Parliament to abrogate the individual agreements. That law must be passed or those agreements individually rescinded. I do not know to what extent the serving ICS men will agree to rescind the agreements.

Therefore, on that basis, I was trying to request them to keep their minds open. I know the difficulties because these are individual agreements, and if these agreements militate against the very basic concept of the society and the present structure. I hope they will agree to their recession. Therefore, I was trying to mention the social policy while discussing the present Bill seeking to delete art. 314. So far as I am concerned, I am for the abolition of the article.

It is for the Government to take into consideration the difficulties which may arise out of the abrogation of article 314, and it is for the author of the Bill to suggest ways and means either of passing a law which will abrogate or rescind all the agreements, or persuade the ICS men to rescind those agreements.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): One question is whether this country will honour its word. This is a great country, this is a great democracy, and this is an important occasion to test our loyalty to the written word, our loyalty to a written part of the Constitution. To break faith is a very serious thing, but in this case not only is there a lack of good faith but, I regret to say, there is even a lack of good understanding.

In my short notice question I raised three questions and I hoped that the Home Minister would reply to them. The first was why he should have an amendment of the Constitution when there is an in-built provision in article 314 to tailor the

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

rights of the Secretary of State Services as changes demand. There has been no answer to that in the long document presented by the Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I have merely given the information and history.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Then I hope you will reply when your turn comes.

The second question was, what was the difference between the service conditions of the ICS and IAS. On that occasion the Home Minister was able to mention only one difference, that the ICS cannot be compulsorily retired. He forgot that they can be dismissed, they can be reduced in rank, their promotion can be stopped. There are more serious punishments available, and to shed tears on this one little thing is not enough. Now he has given a list of ten differences in the conditions of salary, leave and small disciplinary actions. I would like the House to look at these differences, and I am quite sure Members will agree with me that they are just differences between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. And those differences are further reduced by two facts. The first is that since then there has been inflation. We contracted to receive salary in rupees, but that rupee is worth only ten paise now.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: For everybody.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The IAS have come later on. I may explain to you that this fall in the value of money in many countries, in the U.K. for instance, is compensated by an inflationary allowance. In this country the new services came in on new terms. We came in with the idea that the rupee was stable, an idea which has been destroyed by the Finance Minister, if not by the Home Minister.

The second fact is that there has been progressive taxation so that today I am taking only one case—the difference between the ICS Secretary

and the IAS Secretary of Rs. 500 is practically reduced in the take-home salary to Rs. 200. I would ask a simple question. Do you grudge Rs. 200 when you have made a promise when the value of money has fallen?

There is another vital point. In the same cadre, in the same services, there are very frequently different classes, a class belonging this year and that year, of different scales of pay and frequently of different conditions of service. There is nothing against it, and the ICS and IAS are not even in the same service. So, when you think of the differences between the two, please remember that the social aspect that Mr. Bhandare spoke about is the result of different contractual obligations.

I do not want to cover the ground which Mr. Bhandare has so ably done except to recapitulate that the Viceroy made a definite offer for the Government of India inviting the Indian Civil Service to stay on with full protection of the terms of service which they enjoyed. This was followed by individual letters; this was followed again by a memo added to the covenant signed by the ICS. Do they regard them as mere scraps of paper? May I inform them that apart from the moral lapses on their part, their is a legal lapse.

A contractual obligation cannot be defeated by an Act of Parliament. They cannot just cancel a contract between them and a common contractor. The court is the right authority to decide whether that contract exists or not. Mr. Bhandare has suggested that they may have to pass a law cancelling every individual contract. I do not know if that is possible. Even if it is possible, I should like to submit to you, Madam, that courts still exist to enforce the contract between the Government and them or between two parties. This is a very vital part of the relationship between the ICS and the Government which the Bill ignores, because the Bill as it stands only aims at changing article 314. Article 314 no doubt recognises an obligation but it does not create contracts which stand by themselves. The Bill will have to be enlarged.

amended, or supplemented by another Bill to be effective in any degree.

There is one right of the ICS which is possibly irking the Government—the right to obtain their pensions in terms of sterling instead of rupees. There have been three cases where it has been decided in favour of the ICS. In the first place, if it is a court decision, they can appeal. This is not the way to frustrate our own courts and they should wait till the Supreme Court gives its final verdict. If they appreciate that only three officers went in appeal and the rest of us, who know that we can perhaps increase our pensions by about forty per cent have not done so because we thought of the interests of the country, it is a consideration which they must respect, at least by showing loyalty to their own word.

There is a very big issue: whether the ICS deserve to be singled out for this treatment which they are giving them. They have respect for their men; I should like to recall Sardar Patel's tribute to the ICS shortly after Partition after they were in smoother waters in the country. He even rebuked those who were unduly critical of them. I come to the existing Ministers. Why do they prefer ICS as their secretaries? Someone said it was a matter of prestige, but I do not think Ministers are very concerned about prestige. It is a question of service you get from them. If they had rendered them good service, they have some obligations to recognise it instead of singling them out for his treatment. Not only the Minister, but the public, the lawyers and others show their appreciation. I should like to say something about myself, not in any spirit of vainglory but to represent to them what the public felt about the ICS. There are eight Members of Parliament today who have come from the districts where I served; I do not know whether any one of them is present here today. They have the most happy memories of myself..... (Interruptions) Whether it is before Independence or after Independence they think of me

as one who served them; they thought of me in the term used in U.P. as *Ma-bap*, the Collector was the *ma-bap* of the people whom he served.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Roh-tak): Whose *ma-bap*?

16-30 hrs.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: *Ap ka Ma-bap.*

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : माननीय लोबो प्रभु लोक सभा के सदस्य होने के बाद भी कोसिगिन को भूले नहीं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कलक्टर के मां बाप तो हम हैं ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am glad that Mr. Randhir Singh asks me whose *ma-bap*. The Collector was the *ma bap* of the cultivator, of the agriculturist who is repressed in and out of season,—(Interruption)—and who was against the exploitation of the landlords. I do not know to which category he belongs. But the Collector was the *ma bap*, the *garib parvar*, of the people. This is the word which was in common parlance. If he had not heard it, he must have belonged to another category which was afraid of the *ma bap* of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two minutes only.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am the only spokesman from my party. You must be indulgent. (Interruption) Whenever there was any danger from the mobs, any danger from floods, any danger from fire, we were called in. When there was anything dangerous in the district, it was the ICS officer who was called in, and even now it is the Deputy Commissioner who is called in as the only authority between man and God. I am giving you only these facts. If you are not aware of it, you must go back to your districts.

During the partition days, during the blood-bath in Delhi, it was the steel-frame of the ICS which stood by the people, I would like to say, not again in any vain spirit representing myself but the whole service, that I was drafted from the

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Food Ministry to the charge of the city of Delhi immediately the riot started. It was a situation in which I survived a colleague of mine, Mr. Misra, was shot, and a co-worker of mine, Dr. Mufti, was knifed. That gives you the conditions under which we worked for the people of Delhi. I would tell you one thing. It is rather gruesome. I had to deal with 5,000 bodies which were putrefying by the banks of Jamna. I was asked to cancel the licences of the lorry-drivers who were not willing to take the bodies in the lorries. I went there with ammonia-pads. It was a most distressing sight; that sight still lingers with me even today. Ultimately, a thought occurred to me. I asked for the fire-engines; I got them and filled them with kerosene oil and sprayed it on the bodies. Five days it took to cremate those bodies. These were some of the conditions in which we were working. I say again, I was not the only one. I was one of the many who worked for the people under conditions which were distressing, under conditions which involved many risks. I had a breakdown after 15 days of that work.

So, Sir, think of us as people who have served this country, do not think of us otherwise. (*Interruption*) You might have had some unhappy experience of one or two officers, but by and large, the ICS men—I would even include the Englishmen among them because I want to be fair to them—lived for the people; we lived for our work. Our greatest gratification was to feel that we had done something each day for the people of this country.

Sir, I do not like to be poetic, but I would like to say this, although it may sound perhaps cynical. I would like to quote to you some lines from Houseman, who wrote about the mercenaries who protected Louis XVI. These are the lines, very beautiful, which I hope you will hear in patience:

"These in the days when Heavens
were falling
And earth's foundations fled
Followed their mercenary call-
ings
And are dead

Their shoulders held the sky
suspended
They stood and earth's founda-
tions stayed
Whom God abandoned, they
defended
To save the sum of things, for
"pay"

That is, whom God abandoned, we have saved for the sake of this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Re-employ him.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not involved in re-employment. Mr. Bhandare has cleared that I am not speaking for myself but for the current members of the service. It is possible that some hon. members of this House have unhappy experiences of individual ICS officers. But they have the same experiences with the police, as happened very recently, with the income-tax officers and other tax officers.

Above all, I want to quote another thing. Nothing good comes from hatred. There should be no hatred of anyone. The greatest monument, the biggest and the most important monument that the British raised to the hero of the first world war was Nurse Cavell, and on that monument are inscribed very simple but pregnant words: "Patriotism is not enough. There shall be no hatred of any one." I beg of you, do not act in a spirit of hatred. Hatred does not do good to you. It does not do good to the country. Therefore, please treat us as those who served you, not only us but other services of the Secretary of State, which include, as my friend just reminds me, King's Commissioned Officers, members of the Indian Police Service, etc. Please treat us in the spirit of being your brothers, those who have worked for the country, those who are still willing to give their best to the people of this country, those may inherit what they fully deserve.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैडम चेयरमैन, मैं ने अपने भाई माननीय लोबो प्रभु की तकरीर बड़े गौर से सुनी। एक हमारे यहां आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेट था, वह अंग्रेज की बहुत तारीफ करता था। जब अंग्रेज जाने लगा तो हमारे यहां मिस्टर जेन्किन गवर्नर था, जो दिल्ली में चीफ कमिश्नर रहा था। मैं इस बात को जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ, जब अंग्रेज चलने लगे तो पांव पकड़ कर रोने लग गया कि हज़ूर आप जा रहे हैं, हम आप की श्रौलाद हैं, हमें भी तो साथ ले चलें। हमारा यहां क्या हाल होगा। इतने दिनों से मेरे दादा, मेरे बाप, और मैं आप लोगों की गुलामी कर रहे हैं, और आगे भी तैयार हैं जो आगे कहेंगे करने के लिये, हमारा भी तो ख्याल किजिये। मैं किसी पर एसपॉर्शन नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन कुछ लोग इस देश में थे ऐसे, और आज भी हैं, जो अंग्रेज की आज भी तारीफ करते हैं। जो थोड़ा बहुत मैं समझा हूँ, सही मानों में जिस से हिकारत करनी चाहिये जिस चीज से, उस चीज से लोग आज भी चिपटे हुए हैं और उस की तारीफ करते हैं, अगर अंग्रेज ने हिन्दुस्तान को लूटा तो उस का यह भी एक तरीका था। 30 अरब रुपया हिन्दुस्तान का विलायत जाता था, और यही नहीं कि जहाज भर कर जाते थे, बल्कि आई० सी० एस० के बड़े बड़े अफसरों द्वारा लूट कर रुपया ले जाया जाता था। कितनी इन लोगों की बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें और तमाम ऐमेनिटीज थी। भगवान डा० लोहिया की आत्मा को शान्ति दे, माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने इस बिल को ला कर बहुत बढ़िया काम किया है जिस से डिसपैरिटी दूर हो। डा० लोहिया एक और दस की निस्वत की बात करते थे। इंग्लैंड और अमरीका जैसे पूंजीवादी देशों में भी एक और पन्द्रह का निस्वत है, छोटी बड़ी तनख्वाहों में। इन आई० सी० एस० लोगों की बदौलत एक और 137 का निस्वत था। अंग्रेजों की यह एक यादगार हैं, जो रखनी चाहिये थी म्यूजियम में। लेकिन मेरे भाई डपली पीटते हैं।

जैसे हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजों के मुजस्सिमे दूर

कर दिये गये, चाहे ऐडवर्ड के थे या विक्टोरिया के, उसी तरह से यह आई० सी० एस० लोग भी मुजस्सिमे हैं। यह भी दूर होने चाहिये। लेकिन मेरे भाई इन को परपीचुएट करना चाहते हैं।

जवान भी लें, एम भी लें, किसान भी लें और माई बाप कहें। मुझे शर्म आती है इस बात पर। किसान जो दुनिया का अन्नदाता है उस को यह अंग्रेज के पिट्टू कहें कि मां बाप कहो। हिन्दुस्तान पचास साल पहले आजाद हो लेता अगर यह क्लास न होता हिन्दुस्तान में। उस के लिये हम से कहा जाता है कि मां बाप कहो? क्लेक्टर को मां बाप कहो? माननीय सदस्य हमारे बुजुर्ग हैं, वह बड़े अच्छे अफसर हैं, दूसरे श्री दाण्डेकर बैठे हुए हैं वह भी बड़े अच्छे हैं, दूसरे भी हैं। यहां तीन चार आई० सी० एस० लोग बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उन का ऐडमायरर हूँ, बड़े टैलेंटेड आदमी हैं, लेकिन आई० सी० एस० सारे अच्छे नहीं थे। निकम्मी भेड़ें भी उन में अक्सरियत में थीं, और उन की बदौलत हमारा देश पचास साल बाद आजाद हुआ, वरना पचास साल पहले आजाद हो जाता। यही नहीं, यही बात फौज में भी थी। वहां बड़े बड़े ओहदे जो होते थे उन पर अंग्रेज लोग बैठते थे। सूबेदार मेजर से ऊपर हमारे आदमी नहीं जाते थे चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र के मराठा हों चाहे पंजाब के सिख हों या चाहे हरियाणा के जाट हों। वह सूबेदार मेजर बन कर रिटायर हो जाते थे। यू० पी० और बिहार में भी राम सेवक का कोई भाई ऊपर नहीं जा सकता था। उन अंग्रेजों के खुद इजारेदार उन का घंटा बजाने वाले, उन के डोल पीटने वाले लोग यह आई० सी० एस० थे।

मैं कोई जोश मैं यह बात नहीं कहता। मैं फैंकट बतलाता हूँ कि इन लोगों को स्टील फ्रेम कहा जाता था और इन लोगों की बदौलत ही देश गुलाम रहा। अगर उन लोगों ने देश की कोई बड़ी सेवा की है तो वह बढ़िया सेवा उस को गुलाम रखने की की है। आज उन की तारीफ की जा रही है और कहा जा रहा है कि हम यह किताब पढ़ें। हमारी बिल्ली और हम को ही म्याऊ? हमें कहते हैं कि यही बात

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

तुम भी कहो। कैसे कहें ? यह उल्टी बात हम कैसे कहें ? इस सावर पिल को हम कैसे स्वालो करें ? जिस बात के खिलाफ गांधी जी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू मर मिटे, सारे दूसरे नेता फांसी पर चढ़ गये, उन के लिये कहा जाता है कि वह गलत कहते थे। हम ठीक कहते हैं, हमारी बात मानो। आज यह एक साम्राज्यवाद की निशानी है।

मैं बधाई देता हूँ श्री मधु लिमये को कि उन्होंने एक नेक कदम उठाया। साथ ही साथ मैं होम मिनिस्टर और कांग्रेस बेंचेज को भी बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ टाइम जरूर लिया लेकिन सोच विचार कर इस बात के लिये अपने को तैयार किया जिस तरह से उन्होंने प्रीवी पर्सन को जैराम जी की कहा उसी तरह से उन्होने सोचा कि आई० सी० एस को भी खत्म करो। मैं साफ आदमी हूँ। जैसा अन्दर से हूँ वैसा ही बाहर से भी हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक नया कदम उठाया गया है। देर आयाद दुरुस्त आयाद। भले ही देर से उठाया गया, लेकिन उठाया तो गया।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस से ज्यादा बुरा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन और कोई नहीं हो सकता जिस ने हमारे प्रिपेम्बल को बिगाड़ दिया। हमारे प्रिपेम्बल में लिखा हुआ है कि इन्सान इन्सान में फर्क नहीं है तब फिर आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० में फर्क क्यों हो ? यह जो फर्क है हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन की दफा 314 में यह उस की दफा 14 को वायोलेट करती है, यह हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट के भी खिलाफ है और डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल के भी खिलाफ है। यह ईक्वालिटी आफ अपॉर्चुनिटी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन के प्रिपेम्बल के खिलाफ है, इन्सानियत के खिलाफ है और हमारी देशभक्ति के खिलाफ है। यह हमारे समाज के खिलाफ है। इस किस्म की बात मैं फ्रांस में ठीक समझ सकता था जहां पर एक स्पेशल क्लास है जिस को वहां पर प्रोसिक््यूट नहीं किया जा सकता।

आज कोई आई० सी० एस० होम मिनिस्टर क्या बन गया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर क्या बन गया, मानो बड़ा भारी सूरज तुलु हो गया उस के खान्दान के लिये उस का भाई, चचा, भतीजा, साला, साले का साला, साले के साले का साला, सभी को नौकरी दे दी। एक एक खान्दान से पचास पचास गजेटेड आफिसर हो गये। एक फाइनेन्शल कमिश्नर, एक फॉज का जनरल, एक हाई कोर्ट का जज, एक गवर्नर साहब हैं। आई० सी० एस० की वजह से एक मोनोपोली हो गई सर्विसेज में। यह सही बात है और आप ऐप्रिणिएट करेंगे कि एक तरफ तो 500-550 रजवाड़े, एक तरफ 200-250 बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया सिघानिया वगैरह और एक तरफ यह एक्स सिघानिया, एक्स मफतलाल, आई० सी० एस० आफिसर, इन तीनों ने मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान को जकड़ लिया।

श्री मधु लिमये ने इन का इलाज किया, वह इन का इलाज बांध रहे हैं, इस से देश का फायदा होगा। मैं ज्यादा जजवात में आ कर नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक नेक कदम है समाज के लिहाज से, मुल्क के मफाद के लिहाज से और लोगों में एक कांफिडेंस लाने के लिये। आज जो हमारे आई० सी० एस० लोग हैं उन के लड़कों में क्या कमी है ? आज यह लोग मां बाप की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन यही वह आदमी हैं जो हमारे लोगों से नफरत करते थे। अगर कोई आदमी देहात का इन को देख लेता था तो कहता था कि अरे बड़े साहब आ गये हैं। आज से पचास साल पहले जीद के महाराजा को भी लोग देख सकते थे, दूसरे महाराजाओं की शकल देख सकते थे, निजाम हैदराबाद की शकल देख सकते थे, लेकिन अंग्रेज आई० सी० एस० आफिसर को कोई एक नजर से नहीं देख सकता था। वह पर्लैन्विन में चलते थे। आज कल की सोसायटी की बात यह है कि गांधी जी कहते थे कि पब्लिक के साथ कंटेक्ट करो, जनता को उठाओ, जनता के आदमियों में घुस जाओ। लेकिन यह आई० सी० एस० आफिसर थे जो कहते थे कि अगर

कोई देहात का आदमी आ जायेगा तो घर का फर्श गन्दा हो जायेगा, वह कहते थे कि यह कौन जंगली आदमी आ गया ? वह लोग देहात के आदमियों से नफरत करते थे, गरीब लोगों से नफरत करते थे। आपस में फूट-डाल कर वह समाज के लोगों को टैरिफाई करते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो-तीन साल जो अंग्रेज हुकूमत कर गये यह इन आई० सी० एस० लोगों की मेहरबानी है। मैं कैसे इन को अपना मां बाप कहूँ ? शायद उन के मां बाप अंग्रेज होंगे और उन की ही बदौलत यह लोग हमारे ऊपर हावी हो गये।

आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्टेप लिया गया है गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उस को मैं देश और समाज के हित में मानता हूँ। बिल्कुल ठीक है आप इस को हटा दीजिये। मैं ने पहले सवाल किया था, मैं आज उस को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता कि यह आई० सी० एस० लोग ठेकेदार बन गये हैं, एक जेवर बन गये हैं, जैसे आई० सी० एस० औरत की घड़ी बन गये हैं, जिस से औरत खूबसूरत लगे। आज आई० सी० एस० किसी मिनिस्ट्री में चले जायें तो वह बेहतरीन मिनिस्ट्री हो गई, आई० सी० एस० गवर्नर बन जाये तो एफिशिएन्सी टाप की हो गई, आई० सी० एस० वाइस चांसलर बन गया तो बेहतरीन एजुकेशनिस्ट हो गया, आई० सी० एस० हाई कोर्ट का जज बन गया तो बेहतरीन हाई कोर्ट बन गया, आई० सी० एस० यू० पी० एस० सी० का चैयरमैन बन गया तो यू० पी० एस० सी० बेहतरीन बन जाये, एक नमूना बन जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्लास रिऐक्शन का मुजर्तिसमा है। उन को किसान से नफरत है, देहाती से नफरत है, हरिजन से नफरत है। चाहे पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन हो, चाहे हाई कोर्ट हो चाहे प्लैनिंग कमिशन हो चाहे कोई और कमिशन हो, जहां तक ताल्लुक है नाकरी देने से या वाइस चांसलर बनाने से, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्र से कहना चाहूंगा कि सब जगह उन को छुट्टी दी जाय और जो यह सोचने का तरीका बन गया है कि उन के भलावा किसी में अक्ल ही नहीं है, सारे देश के दिमाग के ठेकेदार वह हैं और सारे देश की अक्ल

उन के पास है, बाकी सारे बेवकूफ ही रहते हैं; यह किला भी वह ढायें। हमारे नौजवान लड़के चाहे वह लड़के आई० ए० एस० के हों या पी० सी० एस० के हों या दूसरी मुलाजमतों के आदमियों के हों, डाक्टर हों, एजुकेशनिस्ट हों, वह भी अक्लमन्द हैं। आज हर लाइन के आदमी को छोड़कर आई० सी० एस० का ठेका बन गया है। मैं आप की मार्फत कहना चाहूंगा कि आप उन के सब प्रिविलेजेज खत्म करें। आज जो उन की किलेबन्दी है, जो इजारेदारी उन्होंने कर रखी है कि बड़े से बड़े ओहदे उन के पास हों, वह खत्म हो।

आज कल आप अन्दाजा लगायें कि आज 50 परसेंट जज पब्लिक से बनते हैं। अब भी आई० ए० एस० हैं और उस के ऊपर जा कर पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के चेअरमैन का सवाल है, वाइस चांसलर हैं यूनिवर्सिटी के, उन की 50 परसेंट जगहें यह लोग ले जाते हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ईक्वैलिटी आफ अपॉर्चुनिटी का डिनायल है। मैं आप की मार्फत होम मिनिस्ट्र की नोटिस में यह चीज लाना चाहूंगा कि यह जो मोनोपोली और कंसंट्रेशन आफ पावर के जरिये निकलते हैं, आई० सी० एस० उन के ऊपर उठे, यह पब्लिक के मफाद में होगा और समाज के मफाद में होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं दुबारा श्री मधु लिमये को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक नेशनल इश्यू को उठाया जो कि सिर्फ 50-60 आदमियों के लिये है। यह एक पब्लिक इश्यू है और इस से हम लोग प्रोब्रेस के डाइरेक्शन में जा रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं इस की पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं दो दिन से और वक्ताओं के विचारों को सुन रहा हूँ, मुझ को हार्दिक खेद हुआ कि यहां पर ऐसी भावनायें हमारे आई० सी० एस० महानुभावों के प्रति व्यक्त की गई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों ने भूल की है। अगर आप किसी चीज को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, कोई देश हित की बात करना चाहते हैं तो कर सकते

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी

हैं, लेकिन किसी व्यक्ति या वर्ग या वर्ग की इमानदारी पर, उस की देश भक्ति के ऊपर आप यहां छींटाकशी करें, यह हमारे लिये शोभनीय नहीं है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या हम उन को 50 करोड़ लोगों का मां बाप बना दें ?

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : उन्होंने ठीक कहा है। देश का शासक जनता का मां बाप ही होता है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वह माता पिता नहीं है, किसान माता पिता है, हरिजन माता पिता है। यह नहीं है कि जो हमारे आई० सी० एस० या दूसरे अफसर हैं वह मां बाप हैं।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी चौधरी साहब राजनीति सीखें जो सरकार और सरकार का अधिकारी जनता का माता पिता के रूप में हित चिन्तक बन कर देश की सेवा नहीं करता है, शासन नहीं करता है, वह सरकार और सरकार का अधिकारी देश का शासन करने के योग्य नहीं है। (ध्वजघान) यह मेरा कथन नहीं है, यह संसार के माने हुए विद्वानों का मत है कि देश का शासन और शासक माता-पिता की तरह समाज और जनता का पालन करें, उन का हित करें। यह एक मौलिक सिद्धान्त है कि सरकारी दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की लायल्टी—चाहे वे आई० सी० एस० हों या कोई भी हों—उस समय के शासन के प्रति होती है। जिस समय अंग्रेज यहां था, उस समय आई० सी० एस० क्या, चपरासी से लेकर ऊपर तक के सब अफसर, उस के लायल थे। पुलिस और फौज उस के साथ थी। हर गांव और देहात में जमींदार के रूप में अंग्रेज का एक एक एजेंट बैठा हुआ था। माननीय सदस्य उन को कैसे भूल जाते हैं? वे तो आई० सी० एस० से भी ज्यादा अंगरेज-भक्त थे। (ध्वजघान) माननीय सदस्य अपने ब्रेन को खोल कर विचार करें। वे ब्रेन पर ताला लगा कर न चलें।

में यह मान कर चलता हूं कि आई० सी० एस० के अधिकारी अंग्रेज शासन के सब से बड़े पिल्लर थे। उन्हीं की बदीलत अंग्रेज इस देश में शासन कर सका और ज्यादा देर तक कर सका। यह बात सत्य है और इस बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। लेकिन आजादी के पश्चात् वे अंग्रेज के एजेंट नहीं रहे। अंग्रेज अपनी ट्रेनिंग और योग्यता के बल पर हिन्दुस्तान के आदमियों को अपना बना सके, अपने एजेंट बना सके। लेकिन अगर आजादी के पश्चात् वही आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स भारतवर्ष की सरकार के लायल नहीं बने, देशभक्त नहीं बने, तो मुझे यह कहने के लिए माफ़ किया जाये कि यह देश की सरकार की अयोग्यता का प्रतीक है, आई० सी० एस० लोगों की अयोग्यता का नहीं। वे तो बैस्ट ब्रेन हैं बैस्ट ब्रेन तो चाहे कहीं भी हों, संसार के किसी भी कोने में हों, साधारण जनता से उपर उठ कर रहेंगे। इस को कौन रोक सकता है? यह सरकार का और हम लोगों का काम था कि हम उन को देशभक्त बनाते।

इन लोगों ने देश भक्ति के विपरीत आचरण किया या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं। मुझे उन का ज्ञान भी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि इस देश में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के बाइस साल के पूरे शासन में अगर कोई महत्वपूर्ण और आश्चर्यजनक कार्य हुआ, तो वह एक ही था कि देश की तीन सौ से ज्यादा रियासतों को बाकी देश के साथ मिला दिया गया। उस का श्रेय सरदार पटेल को है। लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, जिस ने सरदार पटेल का दायों हाथ बन कर इस कार्य में बहुत बड़ा सहयोग दिया, वह एक आई० सी० एस० आफिसर था—मेनन।

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : (केन्द्रपाड़ा) : मेनन आई० सी० एस० नहीं था।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं नहीं जानता कि यह बात कहाँ तक सही है, लेकिन मैं ने सुना है कि एक विदेशी भारतवर्ष में आया और जब यहां से वापिस जाने पर उस से भारतवर्ष के भ्रमण के अनुभव के सम्बन्ध में पूछा गया, तो उस ने कहा

कि आज तक तो मुझे ईश्वर पर विश्वास नहीं था, लेकिन भारतवर्ष के दौरे के पश्चात् मेरा ईश्वर पर विश्वास हो गया है। कैसे ? उस ने कहा कि भारतवर्ष के जितने मंत्री हैं, उन का अधिकांश समय उद्घाटन करने और देश विदेश में दौरा करने में व्यतीत होता है; मालूम पड़ता है कि यहां के मंत्री तो शासन नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भगवान् ही इस देश को चला रहा है। जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है, वह भगवान है सेक्रेटरीयट में काम करने वाले सेक्रेटरीज आदि, चाहे वे आई० सी० एस० हों और चाहे आई० ए० एस०, जो इस देश को चला रहे हैं। यह बात सब माननीय सदस्यों को पता है कि कई ऐसे अवसर आते हैं, जब सेक्रेटरी ने किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर लिख कर दे दिया, लेकिन मिनिस्टर उस उत्तर को पढ़ने में भी मुश्किल अनुभव करता है, क्योंकि उस को सबजेक्ट का ज्ञान नहीं है। जो सेक्रेटरीज आदि लिख कर दे देते हैं, मिनिस्टर वही पढ़ देते हैं—चाहे वह गलत ही हो।

जहां तक देशभक्ति का प्रश्न है, मुझे माफ़ किया जाये, देशभक्ति का ठेका किसी ने नहीं ले रखा है। आखिर देशभक्ति का मापदंड क्या है ? ये जो तथाकथित सिडीकेट के लोग हैं, और जो मेरे साथ के बैचिज पर बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के साथ जेल में जीवन बिताया, अपना सर्वस्व स्वाहा किया, ये एक समय देशभक्ति के साक्षात् अवतार थे। लेकिन एक ही रात में ये बिड़ला-टाटा के एजेन्ट बन गये और कहा गया कि ये देशभक्त नहीं हैं। इस स्थिति में आखिर देशभक्ति को कैसे मापेंगे ?

मैं गांव का आदमी हूँ। कल जो देहात में अंग्रेज का एजेन्ट था, जो अंग्रेज के साथ मिल कर कांग्रेसियों को पिटवाता था, आज वह खट्टर और टोपी पहन कर सब से बड़ा देशभक्त बन गया है, वह भ्रान्तरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेट बन गया है, जब कि उन लोगों के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है, जो विदेशी के शासन-काल में जेल गये।

जहां तक प्रिविलेज का सवाल है, यह देश ही प्रिविलेजिज का है। माननीय सदस्य आई० सी०

एस० की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रिविलेजिज जहां कहीं भी हैं, उन को समाप्त करना चाहिए। मैं प्रिविलेजिज का विरोधी हूँ। मानव और मानव में कोई भेद नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन हम गांव देहात में देखते हैं कि ठाकुर, राजपूत और ब्राह्मण अगर कहीं से निकलता है, तो हरिजन उस के सामने चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकता है। वे लोग यह अपना प्रिविलेज अनुभव करते हैं कि हरिजन उन के सामने चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। ठाकुरों, राजपूतों और ब्राह्मणों की बारात कार और घोड़े पर जाती है। क्या गांवों में हरिजनों की बारात कार और घोड़े पर जा सकती है? इस बारे में चौधरी साहब का क्या स्थान है ? हरियाणा में दिल्ली की एक ऐसी ही हरिजनों की बारात गई और चौधरियों ने उन लोगों की पिटाई कर दी, बारात को लूट लिया। हम लोग प्रिविलेज को खत्म करने की बात करते हैं। हर तीसरे दिन यहां पर सवाल उठाया जाता है कि अमुक मामले को प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि श्रीच आफ़ प्रिविलेज हुआ है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हरियाणा का चौधरी बारात की खातिर करता है, उस को दूध पिलाता है, रोटी खिलाता है। वह देश के लिए खून देता है। यह गलत कह रहे हैं, झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : उन चौधरियों को छः छः महीने की सजा हुई है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वे चौधरी नहीं होंगे, डाकू होंगे।

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये, को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह विशेषाधिकार समाप्त करने का सिलसिला शुरू किया है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात केवल आई० सी० एस० तक ही सीमित न रहे बल्कि संसद सदस्य तथा मिनिस्टर आदि के जो भी प्रिविलेजिज हैं, उन सब को भी समाप्त किया जाये।

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश श्यामी]

मंत्री महोदय नानवायलेंस में विश्वास करते हैं। उन का अहिंसात्मक मार्ग है, उन का मार्ग वायलेंट नहीं है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वह अहिंसात्मक ढंग से आई० सी० एस० लोगों के साथ इस बारे में बात करें। वे लोग ईमानदार और देशभक्त हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि वे निश्चित रूप से मंत्री महोदय की बात मानेंगे।

देश के हित में किसी प्रिविलेज को समाप्त करना तो क्या, अगर कुछ भी सैक्रिफाइस करना पड़े, तो वह करना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार को शिघ्रता में ऐसा कोई स्टेप नहीं लेना चाहिए, जिस से कल को उसे बेइज्जत होना पड़े। सरकार इस बारे में कांस्टीट्यूशन के आधार पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट से प्रकाश ले और अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिंसीजन सरकार के विरुद्ध हो, तो वह कांस्टीट्यूशन को चाहे तो बदल दे। लेकिन इस प्रश्न पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का प्रकाश लेना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Madam Chairman, I congratulate Shri Madhu Limaye for the pains that he has taken on this matter. But I think it is rather too late in the day. I would like to ask him what he was doing for the last 20 years when one thousand ICS officers were still serving; was he sleeping all the while? Have we not got faith in our leaders, men like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel? Had they not realised the importance of this problem? The provision that was made in the Government of India Act of 1935 was continued to be incorporated in the Constitution that was framed. Not only that, there were separate agreements also, individual agreements between the officers concerned and the Government of India. That indicates that the entire Constituent Assembly was in favour of giving certain rights for certain purposes. I could quite understand so far as the basic approach is concerned that the privileges should be cut away; I am one with them and in agreement there. So far as the piecemeal attack on the privileges of ICS officers who are 89 or 100 today who are going to be wiped of by 1979. I should say it is a breach

on the part of Members to do that because they have never cared for cutting down their own privileges. What have we been doing for the last few years? Have we not been extending our own privileges? What about the officers that we have in different sectors? Is it on account of any constitutional provision that we are giving them so much privileges? It is said that our social condition demands that this should be done. What is the social condition? I have increased my pay. I have increased my daily allowance from Rs. 31 to Rs. 51 plus increase of other amenities and my countrymen, in the villages live in a tottered condition; they don't get water to drink and shelter to put upon their beds; this is the social condition we have created.

What is the political situation today? We politicians are increasing our ministerial strength in order to keep ourselves in power. That happened in West Bengal; that is happening in every legislature today. There is proliferation of parties. In order to sustain ourselves we are doing all these things. At this stage, in this climate, we speak so loud about these things. I think if we do this the Administration would become completely demoralised; they are not going to put faith on what we are speaking here; they are just watching what we are saying. It may be only 6 or 8 ICS officers, but what about the Administrative officers in the other departments? They are just watching us, they are just whispering, 'Look here, these people are talking about cutting of the privileges what are they doing? How are they behaving in the legislatures?' It is a serious thing to think about; because, if we do that, we are going to completely demoralise the Administration. Already in the country there has been an attempt to demoralise the judiciary. If we make this attempt, it will proliferate this argument further and demoralise the administration. And what will happen if the Administration breaks down and if the judiciary breaks down? Already in our country our countrymen have lost faith in each other. It is a case of loss of faith. Therefore, I would plead with the Home Minister to see and consider once again in a cooler moment and

not to be carried away by sentiments. In a big country like India we can very well afford to give a few privileges which are going to be extinguished after 6 or 7 years. The youngest of the ICS officers today has already put in 26 years of service. With regard to retirement and other privileges those can very well be done by changing the rules. The only concession as such that they enjoy is the sterling concession but that really is not much as far as I see.

In every structure of administration there are officers who enjoy the privileges; in the army also officers enjoy certain privileges. Also in other departments I.A.S. Officers enjoy certain privileges. And whenever they go from one department to another, they carry with them allowances and other benefits because of additional responsibilities. So, let us not be carried away by what is expressed here that the privileges enjoyed by the I.C.S. officers should be done away with. Simply because certain individuals here and there are not up to the mark we should not attack the entire administrative services. We shall be treading on a dangerous path. Take for instance State 'A' where the government is represented by various parties—various groups. And if we are to demoralise the officers like this, then they will be mere tools in the hands of the designing politicians and they will completely destroy the society.

For God's sake do not do that. My humble request to the hon. Home Minister is that he should look at it from the point of view of the common man living in the remote corners of India and see that these officers do not act at the dictates of some unscrupulous persons in power. This is a very serious matter.

Lastly, Sir, there are other ways of doing a thing. We need not amend the Constitution to do away with the privileges of these officers.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

डा० राम सुभाष सिंह (बक्सर) : मैडेम चेररमेन, में मधु तिमये जी के इस कांस्टीचूशन

अमेण्डमेंट का स्वागत करता हूँ, जो कुछ समय बाद ही प्राया है, समय से पहले नहीं प्राया है। जिन दिनों यहाँ 1950 में सर्विधान लागू किया गया उस वक्त यह व्यवस्था थी और आज तक वही व्यवस्था चलती आ रही है कि अपने विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों से विभिन्न ढंग से बताव किया जाय—में इस को गलत मानता हूँ। भारत में आज जो तरीका रेक्यूटमेंट का है, जो तरीका उन के वेतन-मान के निर्धारण का है, वह एक ऐसा तरीका है, जिस में अवश्य परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक आई० सी० एस० अफसरों की निष्ठा का सवाल है, उन की कर्तव्य परायणता का सवाल है, मैं उस की कद्र करता हूँ। उन की बौद्धिक क्षमता, उन की कार्यक्षमता और निष्ठा—ये सारी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन की कोई अपेक्षा नहीं कर सकता मगर जहाँ तक विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के प्रति विभिन्न वेतन-मान रखे जायें, उन की पेन्शन या अन्य सुविधाओं में फर्क रखा जाय—में इस को गलत मानता हूँ। भारत में यदि समाजवाद लाना है तो जो भी वेतन-मान हो, चाहे 1:3 रखिये 1:5 रखिये, 1:10 रखिये, मगर जमीन-भासमान का अन्तर रखना निहायत गलत है।

प्रति दिन विभिन्न कर्मचारियों के बारे में यह सुझाव आता है कि अमुक वर्ग के कर्मचारी का वेतन-मान बढ़ा दिया जाय, क्योंकि उन की उपलब्धि नहीं होती है—इस के भायने यह है कि यहाँ जंगल का राज्य है। यहाँ कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाने का तरीका सरकार नहीं अपनाना चाहती है जिस में भेद-भाव खत्म हो। भारत सरकार में कई प्रकार के कर्मचारी हैं—इण्डियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस है, इण्डियन फारेन सर्विस है, इण्डियन एग्जीक्यूटिव सर्विस है, इण्डियन एकाउन्ट्स सर्विस है, इण्डियन इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विस है, इण्डियन रेलवे सर्विस है, सब की अलग अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं।

खुबी यह है कि जितने भी टेक्निकल ढंग के कर्मचारी हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक अध्ययन

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

करना पड़ता है। जो इंजीनियरिंग का स्टूडेंट है उसे आई०एस०सी० या हायर सेकेण्ड्री अर्न्ध्वे डंग से पास करने के बाद इंजीनियरिंग कोर्स के लिए पांच या साढ़े पांच साल लगाने पड़ते हैं। इसी प्रकार से जो इंडियन एग्रीकल्चर सर्विस के लोग हैं उनको भी उतना ही समय लगाना पड़ता है। सबसे शानदार इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस है लेकिन यहां जो तरीका अपनाया गया, हिन्दुस्तान के जितने विकास खंड और प्रखंड हैं उन सारे विकास खंडों का सत्यानाश इसलिए हो गया कि वहां जितने टेक्निकल एम्प्लाइज थे उन सभी को एक ऐसे अफसर, बी०डी०ओ० के अन्डर में रखा गया जो कि एक डंग से उनको कोअर्डिनेट नहीं कर पाया और आज आप कहें कि कहीं भी कोई तरक्की हुई है तो मैं अपना सर झुकाता हूँ। उस सिलसिले में इतना रुपया लगाया गया, इतने मकान बनाये गये लेकिन फिर भी आज विकास का काम ठप्प है। कोई भी काम चालू नहीं है। तीन सालों की डिले इसी लिए हो गई। इसी तरह से एक तरफ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कोई आई०सी०एस० या आई०ए०एस० अफिसर हो उनको अध्ययन करने में जितनी मेहनत लगी होगी और दूसरी तरफ जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंजीनियर या सिविल सर्जन हैं उनको अध्ययन करने में जितनी मेहनत लगी होगी उसमें कोई समानता नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी आई०ए०एस० अफिसर की प्रतिष्ठा और अधिकार ज्यादा होते हैं और इसी तरह से आई०पी०एस० अफिसर की बात है। इसी लिए सभी में समानता और एकरूपता होनी चाहिए। किसी भी वर्ग में ऐसी भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हमारा यह विशेषाधिकार है और मैं दूसरे को हेय दृष्टि से देखूँ। आज भी आई०ए०एस० को अग्ररत्न करना है तो कोई दूसरा वर्ग उसी डंग का मत पैदा करे जोकि दूसरों को नीचा देखें। आज आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में कहीं जाइये चाहे कोई भी हो—बाज बाज तो ऐसे भी हैं जो कि आई०ए०एस० नहीं हैं—जो भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट हो गया वह वहां पर दूसरों को नीचे देखने लगता है चाहे दूसरे

लाख क्वालीफाइड हों और कितनी ही ज्यादा उनकी कंपैसिटी हो। इसलिए इन सारो चीजों को देखते हुए बेतन-क्रम और विशेषाधिकार अग्ररत्न कहें तो, उन सारी बातों का निर्धारण होना चाहिये।

आई०सी०एस० लोगों का तो अभी भी है कि सरकार जब गवर्नरों की नियुक्ति करती है तो ज्यादातर आई०सी०एस० लोगों को नियुक्त करती है। हो सकता है कि उनकी कार्यक्षमता ज्यादा हो और जैसा कि चौधरी जी ने बताया कि हरयाणा में गवर्नर साहब ने चौधरी के मुताबिक कर दिया तो ऐसी हरकतें नहीं होनी चाहिए—चाहे आई०सी०एस० हों या नान आई०सी०एस० जैसे कि बिहार में था। इसलिए सबके अधिकार समान होने चाहिए चाहे कार्यप्रणाली अलग अलग हो और जहां तक सम्भव हो कार्यक्षमता पर विशेष बल देना चाहिए। जहां तक सैलरी की बात है जैसा कि त्यागी जी ने और दूसरे सदस्यों और शायद चौधरी जी ने बताया कि इसमें सबसे बड़ी बुराई यह है कि कहीं भी बेतनमान कायदे से निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं। चारों तरफ गैम्बलिंग है। जो बेजबोर्ड या पे कमीशन बनते हैं उनमें भी कोई ऐसी तरकीब नहीं अपनाई गई जिससे असमानता समाप्त हो, सर्विसेज की सुविधाओं में समानता आये। इसलिए मैं अपने दल की ओर से इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जहां कहीं भी असमानता हो उसको इस दृष्टि से समाप्त किया जाये जिससे कार्यक्षमता ज्यादा बढ़े। और जो आई०सी०एस० लोगों की तादाद बहुत कम है, 86 या 87 हैं तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से हम सभी को कद्र करते हैं और उनको हम बहुत अच्छा मानते हैं लेकिन आज जो देश में स्थिति है और आगे जो होनी चाहिए उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम चाहते हैं कि यह चीज समाप्त कर दी जाये।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (वारामती) : सभाने श्री जी, यह जो आई०सी०एस० के बारे में होम मिनिस्टर ने नोट दिया उसको देखने से एक बात क्लियर हो जाती है और वह यह कि उस वक्त एक जमाना था, अंग्रेजों का राज्य था,

श्रीर अंग्रेज के राज्य से इंग्लैंड से लोग आकर आई सी एस की हैसियत से यहाँ पर काम करते थे। उन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान में प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए या संरक्षण देने के लिए अंग्रेजों ने यह कल्पना की थी। जहाँ तक मैं ने पढ़ा और देखा है मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो कन्डीशन्स थीं या जो यहाँ की आबोहवा और रहन-सहन था उसमें वहाँ के लोग यहाँ पर आ करके काम करने को तैयार नहीं होते थे। इसलिए उनको लालच देकर, ज्यादा प्रिविलेज देकर और ज्यादा तनखाह देकर यहाँ पर ला करके उनको रखने की गरज थी। तो उस वक्त यह कल्पना अंग्रेज की थी और इस प्रकार से परीक्षा लेकर और आई सी एस बनाकर वह लोगों को यहाँ लाकर रखते थे। और उस समय हिन्दुस्तान से भी जो भाई गए और परीक्षा पास कर ली तो उनको भी सर्विस मिल गई। लेकिन इसके पीछे जो मूल कल्पना है वह अंग्रेजों के लिए ही थी कि उनको ज्यादा तनखाह और ज्यादा प्रिविलेज देकर के यहाँ पर रखा जाये।

जैसा कि यहाँ पर कहा गया है :

"It was also agreed that if any officer was willing to continue but was not retained in service, then a compensation should be given by the Government of India, in addition to the proportionate pension admissible under the rules. Very few Indian officers who were willing to continue in service but were not retained by the Governments concerned, retired with proportionate pension and compensation. Most of the European members also retired on proportionate pension with compensation."

तो इसी लिए उनकी ज्यादा तनखाह और ज्यादा सहुलियतें हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अब ऐसा जमाना है कि लोगों में ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है। रहन-सहन और पगार (पे) में कमी करने की बात गांधी जी ने भी कही थी उस जमाने में कि जो मनिस्टर भी हो वह 500 तनखाह ले। सन् L/J(D)2LSS-4

1937 में उन्होंने यह बात कही थी। अब वह लिया या नहीं लिया वह बात अलग है। लेकिन इस देश में हमारी ऐसी कल्पना है। जैसा कि अभी आसाम के मेरे भाई ने कहा कि देहात में बड़ी दरिद्रता है, लोगों को खाना और कपड़ा नहीं मिलता तो फिर हम ज्यादा सहुलियतें कैसे ले सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि पिछले 22 सालों में हमने वह बात नहीं की लेकिन हमारी वह कल्पना चली आ रही है। अब जितनी तेजी से हम उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करते रहेंगे वैसे होता रहेगा। इसलिए जो बिल माननीय सभासद मधु लिमये जी ने रखा है मैं उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि जो हमारे जनसंघ के भाई हैं उनकी क्या प्रवृत्ति है और वे कहां जाना चाहते हैं? मैं उनकी जो भी स्पीचेज सुनता हूँ वह न तो एकोनामो बेसिस पर होती हैं और न समानता की बेसिस पर ही होती हैं। सौ साल पहले का जो जमाना था उसी जमाने के उनके विचार आज भी हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे बार बार क्यों कहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर राज नहीं करते बल्कि आई सी एस राज करते हैं। हो सकता है कि घर में जमाखर्च रखने के लिए मालिक कोई क्लर्क रखे और मालिक कोई दूसरा काम करे लेकिन इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं होता कि वह क्लर्क ही घर का मालिक हो गया। मैं समझता हूँ इस तरह की बात बोलना डिमोक्रैसी के लिए अपमानजनक है। इसलिए ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है। जो आफिसर्स हैं, हो सकता है कि आने दो आने ज्यादा काम उन्होंने कर दिया या लालच से कर दिया लेकिन ऐसा कहना कि मिनिस्टर तो कुछ करते ही नहीं, ब्यूरोक्रैसी ही काम कर रही है, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। और मुझे तकलीफ़ होती है कि यह हम बार बार कहते हैं। ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय ले लें। यहाँ तो प्रकाश पहले से ही है, अगर माननीय सदस्य प्रकाश लेना चाहें तो ले लें। लेकिन यह क्यों समझते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में कोई ज्ञान ही नहीं है और सारा ज्ञान सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो बैठे हुए हैं

[श्री तुलशी दास जाधव]

उन्हीं के पास है। जैसे वही क्राइस्ट के लोग हों। इस तरह सोचना और इस तरह की बात करना मेरी राय में डेमोक्रेसी का अपमान है।

आई सी एस लोगों के जो अधिकार और प्रिविलेज हैं वे कम हों, यह बात सही है, इस में दो राय नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं आई सी एस और आई ए एस के जो लोग हैं उन से एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह समझ लें कि अप्रेंटिजों के समय एक जमाना था जब अप्रेंटिज खुद को सुपरीरियर मानता था। यही नहीं अगर किसी यूरोपियन बहन को कोई तकलीफ़ हो जाती थी तो उस के बदले में पूरे गांव को वे लोग मारते पीटते थे, और तकलीफ़ देते थे। इंडियन कोड्स में न जाने की उन को प्रिविलेज थी। लेकिन आज वह जमाना नहीं है। इसलिये आई सी एस लोगों को चाहिये कि वह देश के साथ चलने की कोशिश करें और ऐसा मान लें कि वह यहां के सब लोगों के साथ रहते हैं और उसी प्रकार आचरण करें। इसी में उन का भला होगा तथा उन की आगे आने वाली सन्तान का भी भला होगा। वह यह न मानें कि पालियामेंट के जो मेम्बर हैं वह समझने में कम हैं। मेरी उन लोगों से प्रार्थना है कि वह यह न सोचें कि सरकार उन के अधिकार छीन रही है इसलिये हम कम काम करें।

समय कम है इसलिये मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Bill before the House is to delete article 314 from the Indian Constitution. I have been following the debate in this House and it seems to me to be a conflict between the status quo and social change. Some of the speakers to my right have argued that deletion of article 314 will be against the interest of our nation and that we should not abrogate the agreements and that they should continue. After 1947 and the coming into effect of our Constitution, we have abolished the zamindari system, the managing agency system and the

Government have agreed in principle to abolish privy purses and privileges. I do not know whether the Bill will come or not but they have agreed in principle. It is Tennyson who said: Old order changeth yielding place to new. We cannot go on saying that the status quo should continue; we have to move with times according to social changes.

When we discuss the deletion of article 314, we do not deny the services rendered by the ICS officers nor do we question their loyalty or patriotism. It is essentially a discussion whether we should have the privileges of these officers still in this country. It is not as if we in 1970 want to discontinue these privileges. Even when this article was incorporated in our Constitution, even in 1946, the founders of our Constitution argued against this article. Due to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's overwhelming support to this article, it was incorporated.

I would like to point out that no less a person than Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar in the Constituent Assembly said that the Indian Civil Service is a Heaven-born service of the previous regime and it will continue to be a Heaven-born service for some time to come. Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, I do not think, is a radical but yet he opposed this.

Again, I would like to point out that Dr. P. S. Deshmukh has also said in the Constituent Assembly as follows:

"It was well and good for these Constitutions which were framed by the British people or the British Parliament to have a clause like this. The Indians are framing their own Constitution for themselves. Under these circumstances, I do not think any guarantees of this nature were at all necessary."

This is what Dr. P. S. Deshmukh had said. Not only that, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, who was also in the Constituent Assembly, said that almost all the vested interests like the princes and the zamindars have gone, and it is only the vested interests of the few civil servants that we perpetuate by guaranteeing their interests.

So, Mr. Chairman, this is not a new thing, because all these people have voiced their grievances. They were against article 314, but Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel silenced them by saying that it is bad workman who quarrels with his instruments. After all, though they were vociferous, they had to obey their undisputed leader, and they obeyed him, and the article was incorporated.

I do not think the ICS, whether they are retired or are still in service, would like to be an anachronism in this world, in this modern age. They would voluntarily opt to go and accept the decision of Parliament. I hope the Lok Sabha will take a decision, if not today, a few days later. We know the ICS people are very influential people and efficient people also. They are influential to such an extent that whenever an ICS Secretary and a Minister quarrel, we know what happens to the Minister. We know we had an example which came up in the House also, where a powerful ICS officer quarrelled with a Minister and the ICS man remained in the Ministry but the Minister was chucked out. That is the case of the ICS officers. I cannot blame them. It cannot be put squarely on them. It shows the weakness of the politicians also.

There are certain privileges which the ICS officers enjoy but which are not given to the IAS people. Mr. Lobo Prabhu was eloquent in saying that the ICS officers have worked under very dangerous and miserable conditions. We cannot deny it. But, at the same time, I would like to point out there are many hundreds of Indian Administrative Service officers who are working still, to this day, under the same conditions, in many of the villages and the remote corners of this country. So, I do not accept the argument that the ICS is superior in anyway to the IAS, except perhaps in some cases due to their vast experience not only in this country but in other countries as well.

The ICS officers cannot be prematurely retired by the Government; it is a privilege which does not exist for the IAS. Again, the ICS officers can

draw their annuity in sterling in the United Kingdom or the colonies at a fixed rate of £1,000 per annum. This is a privilege which they get. Again, if an ICS officer is working in a State Government, pending enquiry, the State Government cannot suspend him, whereas the State Government can suspend an IAS officer. If a State Government wants to suspend an officer who is in the ICS, it has to come to Delhi and request the Central Government to intervene and suspend that particular officer.

Is it wanted in these circumstances? I want the Government to take a firm decision and support this Bill. Whatever extra privileges which are not available to IAS officers are there, they should be terminated. I also request the existing serving ICS officers to accept the decision of Parliament. Mr. O. P. Tyagi of the Jan Sangh was arguing vehemently and saying, when there are a variety of privileges existing in the country, why should you single out this particular privilege of the ICS officers? That is true, all privileges have to be terminated. But that is not an argument against the deletion of article 314. One wrong cannot remedy another wrong. Without his knowledge, Mr. Tyagi argued in favour of this Bill. I hope the House will pass this Bill.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Madam Chairman, the ICS was not designed to serve India, but it was designed to hold India for the service of Britain. That was the long and short of the whole matter. When we are dealing with this matter, we should keep this very important factor in mind.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Dharam Vira Saved Bengal.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: In fact, even when they continued to rule, the Indian Civil Service acted something like imperium in imperia. In Calcutta, we knew that Bengal was being ruled by the Bengal Club, not by the Writer Building. The policy of the Government was formulated at the Bengal Club by the British civil servants who stayed there and at Writer Building only implementation was done. I do not know whether

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Mr. P. K. Deo knew the Munition Board Case in Calcutta, after the first world war, which was withdrawn, and as a result of which, Sir Thomas Holland, the Commerce Member, had to resign. The entire civil service combined and revolted against the Government, but Lord Chelmsford stuck to his guns and the Commerce Member had to go to satisfy public opinion in India.

That is the way the ICS had worked in their own interest and in the interest of holding India for Britain. Mr. Lobo Prabhu used the expression 'steel frame'. I do not know whether he remembered the context from which it was taken. That expression was used by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, in a debate in Parliament, to let the people know how the British power was holding India. The expression he used was, "we hold India in the steel frame of the civil service". That was how the expression came. At that time, cartoons appeared in newspapers to show how Britain was holding India in the steel frame. This is the steel frame that was used from the beginning of British rule in India to hold India for Britain. The youngster was taken at the bottom and by the time he reached the top, his entire human feelings had been completely crushed out and he became part of the machine. That is how it worked. I can give an example. Sir William Vincent was the Home Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council after the first world war. He was known as one of the very redoubtable Home Members who used the machinery of the Government as an engine of oppression after the first world war. But this very person, when he was a Sessions Judge, was a completely different man. He had once in the course of his judicial career given a life sentence to a man. After awarding the extreme penalty of law, the Judge at once retired to his chamber, called the party and said, "I shall pay your expenses. You file an appeal against my judgment." That was the human element which moved the judge after he had given the extreme penalty of law. The very same person, when he became the Home Member of India, he was known as the person who was

driving the machine of the government with disastrous effect to the public life of India. This is the way the Indian Civil Service worked.

They drew upon the very cream of intellect of India and that was utilized to uphold the foreign government. That does not go very much to the credit of the Service.

I will give two or three more examples. During the nationalist movement in India we had some personalities who had been thrown out from the ICS or who left the ICS. If Shri Surrendranath Banerjee had not been thrown out of the ICS, the nationalist movement in India would not have been born, at least at that time, or it might have taken a different shape. Shri Aurobindo and Shri C. R. Das were rejected from out of the ICS. Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, who had earlier opted for the Civil Service left the service to serve India. The entire design of the whole machinery was to draw upon the cream of the intellect of the country and utilize the same to uphold a foreign government.

They worked as a class by themselves by developing a outlandish outlook. This, again, is not my compliment to them. This compliment to them was paid by Mr. Moon, who retired from the Punjab Civil Service, in a book entitled "**Strangers in India**". He says that even after having been in India for nearly two centuries, the Civil Service had remained a stranger, without understanding the public of India, without identifying with India, without securing their sympathy and without giving sympathy to them. He had suggested its termination. We retained Mr. Moon's service even after we achieved independence. He was sent, I believe, to Manipur or Tripura and he served Punjab also. In the book "**Strangers in India**" he very picturesquely describes how the Indian Civil Service had worked and how it has failed. His opinion was that it has completely failed and so he suggested its termination.

If my friends do not misunderstand me, I should say that the greatest beneficiaries of the transfer of power were the present holders of

the Indian Civil Service. Overnight, as soon as the British personnel at the top retired, they jumped up in grade and jumped up in positions which they might not have reached in their whole service tenure. They achieved that because of the transfer of power, which was achieved by the Indian freedom movement.

Even after achieving that position, the very training they had received stood in the way of their being made serviceable to India. I had a talk with one of the very senior ICS officer at that time. I asked him: "will you be able to serve India in the same way as you had served the British Government, when you were in their service?" He said "Mr. Bhattacharyya, you ask me to do exactly the opposite for which I have been trained. My training is that the order proceeds from the Viceroy to the Home Member, from the Home Member to the Home Secretary, from the Home Secretary to the Governor, from the Governor to the Chief Secretary and then the order comes to us. But now you are asking me to take the order from below." He was not trained at all for this. So, he asked: "how can we adjust ourselves to this position to which we find ourselves reduced after the transfer of power?" So, many of the difficulties that post-independence India faced were due to the incapability of the civilians to adjust themselves to changed conditions.

17.40 Hrs.

I shall not cite the names or put in examples of how some of the civilians had failed. These are known to all; I need not go into them.

The point was made that their services had to be retained. Certainly so. Their services had to be retained because the transfer of power came not by a process of revolution but by agreement and compromise. Because we had to take the power from the British by compromise, we had to retain the civilians. Had there been a revolution, the entire service structure would have been wiped away and a different cadre of service would have grown up from the people themselves. I wish that had happened. If that had happened, many of the ills

from which we suffer even now would not have been there. Somehow it had not happened.

I suggest to the Indian Civil Service personnel who still remain in service that the best thing they can do is to offer voluntarily to renounce the privileges that the Constitution has given to them. That will be the best solution of the entire problem. In that case Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill will not be necessary at all to be passed. If the Home Minister can give the assurance to the House that he has come to an agreement with the remnants of the Indian Civil Service that they are going to renounce the privileges they still enjoy, this Bill might be taken off the agenda.

श्री रवि राय : इस की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है ।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: If that is not there, I believe, something will have to be done so that the privileges that are still there in the Constitution and which have been enjoyed by them for a very long time, could now be brought to an end.

17.42 Hrs.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Mr. Chairman, Shri Bhattacharyya has given a fairly acceptable definition of the Indian Civil Service as it stood during the British regime. The trouble with some of our ICS officers and former ICS officers is that they sincerely believe that they are the godsent angels to this country as a result of which they must continue to enjoy certain privileges which have become out-of-date today. Times have changed and so long as we do not reconcile ourselves with the changed conditions in the country and round-about, certainly we will be isolated, we will feel frustrated and will continue to nurse a grievance against the entire system.

SHRI P. K. DEO: There is no quorum in the House.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The debate must necessarily evolve.....

समाप्त महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—
श्रव कोरम हो गया है । माननीय सदस्य अपना
भाषण जारी रखें ।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I was at the point that the debate must serve a very useful purpose in the sense that the administrative set-up in this country needs to be revamped. Having that in mind the Administrative Reforms Commission has flooded the country with a series of reports and the Government of India have been pondering over some of the reports at least.

For that matter, none of us questions the *bona fides* of the Indian Civil Service personnel. They have contributed to the country and they have contributed to the efficient functioning of our administrative set-up. Even today, there are certain men who have been making very valuable contribution in public life. But that is no excuse or there is no reason or logic why we should continue with the extra, additional, special privileges that have been given to only a select band of officers in the Indian Civil Service.

I recall with great pride that some of our officers in the Indian Administrative Service are second to none either in their efficiency or in their competence or in their knowledge-ability. They are second to none to any of the renowned Indian Civil Servants. Many of us can take a pride that a new dedicated, enthusiastic, set of young men and women who have been recruited in the Indian Administrative Service, in the Indian Police Service, in the Indian Foreign Service, have been contributing to a reasonably good administrative set-up in the country.

Let me underline the fact that an honest, competent and dynamic service is a *sine qua non* for effective governance of the country. Goods will not be delivered so long as the civil service is frustrated or the civil service is burdened with certain inequalities. Today, there is an anomaly that there are a handful of officers who have been getting special privileges whereas, other things being equal, the other officers also ought to enjoy the same benefits and privileges that are being enjoyed by a handful of people.

I must congratulate Shri Madhu Limaye not only for the Bill that he has moved in this House but also for his physical presence in the House after the disastrous episode in which he was involved. I welcome him back in the Lok Sabha and I heartily support the deletion of article 314. I would commend it to the Government also to support this Bill so that it could become a law very soon.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Madam Chairman, at the very outset, I welcome this Bill which has been brought before this House by my hon. colleague, Shri Madhu Limaye.

Much has already been said about the role of the I.C.S. personnel before Independence. What we are really concerned with today is about their role after Independence, their present role and what positive contribution they can make to the administration in the coming future. It is wrong for anybody to have an impression in the mind that these I.C.S. people are being victimised. Why I welcome this Bill is because this Bill does not come, in any way, in conflict with the basic policy decisions taken by this Government for the removal of special privileges, inequalities, disparities, existing in every sphere of the life of the country.

I was really shocked to hear the speech of Shri Om Prakash Tyagi when he tried to make out a point that in this country the Constitution grants fundamental rights to people who govern this country.

When we have a democratic system functioning in this country, still trying to think that only the administrative machinery is supreme in this country is wrong. As far as those persons who believe in democracy, persons who believe that with a democratic method, socialism will be brought in this country, we shall never tolerate giving supremacy to the administration in this country. It is a very simple phenomenon that when we have this policy of removal of special privileges existing in every sphere of life of the country, it is a logical conclusion that the first one to go should be the privy purses and privileges of princes. The second is

the ICS people. It is absolutely wrong to tolerate this kind of arrangement in our administrative system that even after 23 years of Independence, the Indian Administrative personnel, which service we created after Independence, who are drawn with the country's orientation, who come from the villages, who come from every nook and corner of this country, should be treated as a second class administrative service. Persons who were drawn by the British, persons some of whom might have served this country well even before Independence, but I am aware of the examples where after Independence, what kind of vested interests they have created in the administrative machinery, what kind of harm they have brought to the efficient working of the administrative machinery at all levels.

Keeping in view these points and these arguments, it becomes absolutely necessary for us to merge this ICS Services with the Indian Administrative Service. I will go one step further. It is not a question of only removing their special privileges to which they are entitled. Even the name of the Indian Civil Service should be changed into Indian Administrative Service and these officers should be merged on the equal basis, on the equal scales, on the equal privileges and on the equal rights which are now being given to the Indian Administrative Service. They should be entitled to only those rights.

I would also like to point out that when we talk about the merger of the ICS with IAS, the same thing should be done as far as IP officers. They should be merged with the IPS. As I pointed out in the beginning, there will be no legal difficulty about this when we have taken a basic decision to remove all these privileges. We have amended our Constitution so many times and if it is required to bring out another amendment to the Constitution, we should not shirk. I am confident and I am very hopeful that this House will never shirk in its duty to amend the Constitution to remove these last vestiges of a colonial rule.

In the end I would like to impress upon the Government that since this Bill does not in any way come into conflict with the basic decision taken by the Government, the Government should accept in principle as far as the Bill is concerned and if it is required to bring out a comprehensive legislation before this House, whether in the form of an amendment of the Constitution or some other legislation, Government should come forward with that.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो संशोधन माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने रखा है, मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी इस सदन के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने और उन में से श्री लोबोप्रभु जी ने आई० सी० एस० अफसरों के गुणों की चर्चा की। मैं उस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगा—सोना बहुत कीमती होता है, हीरा बहुत कीमती होता है, लेकिन क्या सोने और हीरे से बन्दूक का काम लिया जा सकता है ? क्या ट्रैक्टर का काम उस से लिया जा सकता है ? ठीक उसी तरह से मैं कहूँगा—वे गुणवान हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उन से हिन्दुस्तान में जनतन्त्र और समाजवादी व्यवस्था के काम को चलाया ही नहीं जा सकता, क्योंकि ये आई० सी० एस० अफिसर एक विशेष काम के लिये इस्तेमाल किये गये थे, विशेष काम के लिये उन की सेवायें ली गई थीं, वही उन का काम था, वही उन की परम्परायें थीं, बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि सेवा का जो शब्द आया है, उन के काम को देखते हुए इस शब्द के साथ ज्यादाती होगी, क्योंकि उन का काम सेवा नहीं था, उन का काम अर्थजों की ताकत को यहां बनाये रखो, खुद यहां की जनता पर हुकूमत करो ठाठ-बाट और शान-शीकत से जिन्दगी बिताओ—यह उन का मकसद था। मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष आई० सी० एस० अफसर की बात न कर के, एक आम बात उठा रहा हूँ। मैं नम्र निवेदन करूँगा कि सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जैसे व्यक्ति ने देश प्रेम में उस नौकरी को छोड़ा, उसी तरह से कम से

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

कम बदले हुए जमाने को देख कर वे भी कुछ सुविधाओं को छोड़ कर देश प्रेम का प्रदर्शन करते, तो पता चल जाता कि सचमुच देश प्रेम है या नहीं है।

मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ—किसी का नाम नहीं बतलाऊंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक आई० सी० एस० कमिश्नर हैं। आप जानते होंगे कि इन आई० सी० एस० अफसरों की पढ़ाई कहाँ होती थी—लन्दन में ये लोग पढ़ने जाते थे और लन्दन में या विलायत में आप जानते हैं

17.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

कि मनुष्य मनुष्य में कितनी समानता है। लेकिन यहाँ हम ने क्या देखा, ये लोग वहाँ से क्या पढ़ कर आते थे—मैं उस कमिश्नर की बात कह रहा हूँ— वह कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए थे और उन का चपरासी अपने हाथ से उन को भोजन पहना रहा था। यह है चरित्र आई० सी० एस० अफसर का। इस लिये आज जो हम निपुणता और कुशलता की चर्चा में चले जाते हैं, उस में नहीं जाना चाहिये और मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस समय कितने आई० सी० एस० अफसर हैं, सरकारी नौकरी में शायद 80-90 होंगे और इस देश की आबादी कितनी है—55 करोड़। 55 करोड़ में से सिर्फ 90 आदमी निपुण और कुशल हुए और बाकी निपुण और कुशल नहीं हुए, तो वह देश तो चल ही नहीं सकता। इस लिये यह कहना कि वे निपुणता, कुशलता और योग्यता के स्वरूप हैं, अवतार हैं, इस को कोई बुद्धिमान आदमी, समझदार आदमी मान ही नहीं सकता। फिर यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि पूरे देश की कुशलता और निपुणता बढ़े या मुट्ठीभर लोगों की कुशलता और निपुणता बढ़े? अगर देश की कुशलता और निपुणता बढ़ती है तो क्या होगा? देश सचमुच ताकतवर बनेगा। लेकिन यदि आई० सी० एस० या आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एस० लोगों की कुशलता और निपुणता रहेगी, तो मैं कहूँगा कि बड़ी जमीन के घरानों से आये, बड़े

कल-कारखानों के घरानों से आये, पिछले डेढ़-दो हजार वर्षों की सामाजिक विषमता के कारण जो लोग ऊपर रहे हैं, उन घरानों से आये हुए लोगों का ही आधिपत्य, एकाधिकार चलता जायेगा और फिर जनतन्त्र या समाजवाद की बात करना मखौल और मजाक हो जायेगा। अगर इस दृष्टि से आप नहीं सोचते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप जनतन्त्र और समाजवाद की केवल मौखिक धारती उतारते हैं, आप के मन में समाजवाद लाने की बात नहीं है।

क्या गलती की—1947 के बाद? 1947 के बाद अगर कोई विशेष गलती हुई तो यह गलती हुई कि इन पुराने नौकरशाहों को उसी तरह से जारी रखा गया। जो नौकरशाह जनतन्त्र और समाजवाद तो दूर, स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई के, हमारी आजादी के दुश्मन थे, उन्हीं के हाथ में हुकूमत की बागडोर रही। एक दफ़ा डा० लोहिया और जवाहर लाल जी में बात हुई। जवाहर लाल जी ने आई० सी० एस० अफसरों की बड़ी तारीफ़ की—अगर हमारी आवाज उधर पहुँच रही है तो शायद कोई माननीय सदस्य कोट भी कर देंगे कि देखो नेहरू साहब उन की कितनी तारीफ़ कर गये हैं—लेकिन डाक्टर साहब ने कहा—क्या कह रहे हो? आई० सी० एस० अफसर काबिल हो सकता है, मैं मान सकता हूँ। लेकिन अगर आई० सी० एस० अफसर और कांग्रेस का चवन्नी मेम्बर—दोनों में तुलना करो तो आजादी की लड़ाई का औजार कौन है? चवन्नी का कांग्रेस मेम्बर होगा या आई० सी० एस० का क्लैक्टर होगा—इस में चुनाव करना होगा। आज हम जनतन्त्र लाना चाहते हैं, देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करेंगे, हम चाहते हैं कि कल कारखानों की पैदावार बढ़े, लेकिन यह चीज आई० सी० एस०, आई० पी० एस० या आई० ए० एस० के लोगों के द्वारा इस तरह के गैरबराबरी के नौकरों के द्वारा हम कभी ला ही नहीं सकते हैं।

मैं कहूँगा कि आप संविधान को देखें—मैं इस सरकार को चार्ज करता हूँ कि इस सरकार पर आरोप लगाता हूँ—हमारे घर-मंजी यहाँ नहीं बैठे

हैं, कानून मंत्री तो हैं, सरकार ने अब तक इस तरह की विशेष सुविधायें संविधान में क्यों बना रखी हैं।

आपने अपनी तरफ से क्यों इन 22 सालों में नहीं हटाया ? आज कहां कहां विशेष सुविधायें हैं ? आई० सी० एस० अफसरों के लिये विशेष सुविधायें हैं। भूतपूर्व नरेशों के लिए विशेष सुविधायें हैं। केन्द्र की ताकत बढ़े इस लिये आपने ए, बी, सी, डी किस्म के राज्य बना रखे हैं। आज भी आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री के निवास-स्थान को हमारे मणिपुर के भाई घेरे हुए बैठे हैं। एक तरफ ए टाइप, बी टाइप, सी टाइप और डी टाइप के राज्य हैं और दूसरी तरफ ए वी सी डी भाषा भी है और दोनों आज भी कायम हैं। ये दोनों विशेष सुविधायें संविधान में मिली हुई हैं। (व्यवधान)

18.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स में पंचायतों की स्थापना की कल्पना है, लेकिन क्या आज सचमुच में पंचायतें शासन की इकाई हैं ? क्या उन को कोई अधिकार है ? वह भी असमानता है। आज मधु लिमये जी यहां पर चोट खाये हुए मौजूद हैं, उन की भावना और दर्द को वही समझ सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन भी उस को समझे। प्रदर्शन यहां क्यों आया था ? वह यहां पर मांग कर रहे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में बुनियादी तौर से तबदीली करने के लिये एक संविधान निर्मात्री सभा बनाई जाय। क्योंकि एक बार में ही जितनी भी गैर-बराबरी की चीजें हैं उन को खत्म किया जा सके और जनतन्त्र तथा समाजवाद को मजबूत करने वाली चीजों का समावेश हो सके। लेकिन इस जन्तन्त्र में हम को मिला क्या ? हमारी सधुवाइन प्रधान मंत्री सधुवा गई हैं। उन्होंने हम को लाठी डण्डे दिये, एक की तो जान ही चली गई और उस के बाद घ्रांसू ब्याये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी उस का मतलब यह है कि एक भी जिम्मेदार अधिकारी को हटाया नहीं जा रहा है, केवल मौखिक सहानुभूति दिखाई जा रही है। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को ताज्जुब है कि इस देश में समाजिक दृष्टि से हजारों सालों से उपेक्षित भूखे नंगे लोगों को विशेष सुविधायें और विशेष अवसर की जरूरत थी, लेकिन संविधान में उलटी व्यवस्था की गई, जो पहले से ही आगे हैं, उन को विशेष अवसर और विशेष सुविधा दी गई। इस तरह से हम उल्टी दिशा में चलते रहे। इसी लिये हम ने मांग की कि नये सिरे से संविधान का गठन हो और उस में समाज का जो पीड़ित, कमजोर और उपेक्षित अंग है उस के लिये विशेष सुविधा और विशेष अवसर की व्यवस्था की जाय और जो पहले से ही एकाधिपत्य जमाये हुए बैठे हैं उन के हाथों से अधिकार छीना जाय तथा उन को समाज के दूसरे अंगों के समानास्तर पर लाया जाये। क्योंकि अगर यह नहीं होता है तो फिर इस का कोई मतलब नहीं है। केवल समाजवाद के नारों में काम नहीं चलेगा।

हमारे लोबो प्रभु जी ने कहा है कि अनुच्छेद 314 को निकालने से काम क्या चलेगा क्योंकि करार खत्म करने के लिये कानून बनाना पड़ेगा लेकिन शायद वे भूल जाते हैं कि इस अनुच्छेद के रहते हुए करार वाला विधेयक आ नहीं सकता है इसलिये यह कदम उसी दिशा में है और उनको कह देना चाहिये कि उसे पास करो ताकि विधेयक आ जाये, तभी मैं इस बात को समझ सकता हूँ वरना नहीं समझ सकता। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि यह विशेष अवसर खत्म हो और जिनको सचमुच में विशेष अवसर मिलने चाहिये उन्हीं को विशेष अवसर दिये जायें। मैं मधु लिमये जी का शुक्र-गुजार हूँ और इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का परे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और सदन की भी ऐसी ही इच्छा है इस लिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह खुलकर खड़े होकर कहे कि हम इसको मानते हैं और दूसरे दिन लाकर इसको पास कराकर इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ जायें तो सचमुच में कुछ काम हो सकेगा।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: Are we going to get some chances?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we have taken almost four and a half

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

hours in this Bill. I am in a difficulty. I would like to be guided by the House as to what I should do.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur): Give five minutes to each Member; it is an important Constitution Amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yet there is a long list of Members wanting to speak. From the Opposition, we have Shri R. S. Shastri, Shri T. Viswanatham, Shri Sheo Narain, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza and now Shri Basu also wants to speak. From the Congress side, there are another four or five on the list. There should be an end. We should fix up the time by which we must complete the debate. Next Shri P. K. Deo's Bill is there. It has been categorised 'A' by the House and it has to be taken up. We have to allow him to move it. How am I going to proceed? There are already ten members to be called before I call the Minister.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: You give chance to the same Members every time. That is the trouble.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: (Visakhapatnam): The question before us is not whether the privileges of a particular category of officers should be retained or discontinued. The real question is whether the guarantees embodied in the Constitution should be respected or not. Let us not, therefore, be guided by the sentimental reason that we are opposed to the ICS. I myself was a victim of the vagaries of the civil service and I can underline everything that has been said against it. But I would be doing injustice to myself and to this House if I were to take my stand towards the ICS from our personal experience, past or present.

It is true the ICS was meant for the perpetuation of the British Empire. Lal Mohan Ghose, as President of the Indian National Congress, had said that the man who had gone to England for the ICS was a man lost to India. All this is true. Every argument adduced here should have been adduced with greater vigour at the time art. 314 was being considered. We were not there; our predecessors were there. Their voice against the

retention of these privileges was not strong and the majority passed it and it was embodied in the Constitution.

Now the guarantees given to the people are in the preamble and directive principles. Article 314 also came in simultaneously. There is no use saying circumstances have changed. It is to provide against changing circumstances, that the guarantee is embodied in the Constitution. We are bound down by our word of honour. We cannot say we shall not stick to our word. It is not a question of the ICS. It is a question of our plighted word. If we do not stick to it, what would be the reaction in the country for the future? Imagine what would be the reaction if guarantees embodied after deliberate and deep discussions in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Parliament are not honoured by us just twenty years afterwards? What would be the effect on public morals? What I am personally concerned, aged as I am, is more its impact upon the public life of this country rather than its impact upon 80 or 87 officers. It is true they are enjoying certain privileges. It is because Parliament agreed to them and it was so written into the Constitution. If our elders in a fit of generosity gave these privileges to them and embodied them in the Constitution, is it right for us now to say 'No' they were wrong; we shall break our word?

I shall not do it even if the whole House combines to abrogate Article 314 in this way. It is wrong in principle. It is because I have got greater regard for public morals in this country not only for today but for the future to come that I am opposed to the Bill in its present form. After all, Parliament cannot pass an Act even to abrogate a contract that is entered into. Some people think that law is greater than ethics, but I think actually law is only a part of ethics. If we make guarantees and then say that we are not bound by them, our future generations will say the same thing. Not only that. What will people in the States and everywhere say?

I shall give a small example. As the Chairman of the Working Group of the Life Insurance Corporation I

was taking evidence. The General Secretary of the All India Life Insurance Employees (Class III) was giving evidence. He was saying that computers should not be introduced as it would affect their service. I pointed out that the Finance Minister had given an assurance on the floor of the House that there would be no retrenchment if computers were introduced, and so I asked him why he can not agree. Do you know what he said? He said, "Yes, what is the value of the Finance Minister's assurance on the floor of the House. Today there is no value for a guarantee embodied in the Constitution." That is the answer given by some of the employees of our own Government. Such is the bad effect of withdrawing a word that is given. Therefore, I am more interested in the impact it will have upon the society and our future life and our general conduct.

Breach of faith or breaking a constitutional guarantee is sometimes mistaken for progressivism. I am with those who are asking for equality, I go the whole hog, in that there is absolutely no difference, but I say that after deliberate consideration this guarantee was given to them. They, the ICS men, have not come to me and I am not pleading on their behalf, but I am pleading for constitutional ethics and the proprieties which Parliament should observe. Parliament is the most powerful body in India today. I think this Parliament is enjoying greater power and greater prestige than even Shri Rama or Shri Krishna enjoyed in the olden days, but shall we use this great power and prestige to break a guarantee which our predecessors have given and embodied it ceremoniously in the Constitution? That is the point which I want to impress upon you. Otherwise, I am not interested one way or other in the Bill.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur) : I rise to oppose the Bill of Shri Madhu Limaye. I am an admirer of Shri Limaye and of the radical social policy that he has been championing, but somehow or other I have not been able to see eye to eye with him in regard to this Bill.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons he says:

"In a society wedded to the democratic ideals of equality and social justice, special privileges and vested rights, no matter whether of ex-rulers, bureaucrats, capitalists or Ministers have no place."

I agree with this that the privileges enjoyed by the various sections of society have no place in our new society, but the question is, when we consider the privileges of the ICS or any other section of society, what about the privileges of the Ministers, of the Members of Parliament, of the Members of the Assembly and other politicians? There is a national debate going on and everybody is feeling that we are amassing privileges for ourselves, but when it comes to others we have double standards.

I would not have thought of speaking on this Bill, but when I got the hand-out this morning from the Home Minister, I went through it carefully to find out what are the privileges that they enjoy which are not known to us. We find they have a slightly higher pay, approximately Rs. 500 more than what the IAS get, they have an extra pension of Rs. 250 per month, and they have an extra leave of three years over the IAS service and certain other facilities like medical facilities, etc.

Is it for these reasons that we want to take away those privileges? How far shall we be doing a good service? After all it is not going to make a big difference. Once these people retire, we have to man this position by different services and still incur all this expenses. I am against moving for an amendment for deletion of article 314 of the Constitution in this way. It is a different matter if we find that the ICS men have not behaved in the manner they ought to have. Then we can certainly take them to task; we can suspend them for dereliction of duty; if they have committed any crime we can take them to task and bring them to book and punish them. But bringing in a Bill like this will not

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]
serve the purpose which we are agitating here. While talking about the privileges we have discussed all this and so much has already been said on behalf of these officers. The ICS men came to us after Independence from the British rule. We were certainly agitated about the British rule. We have seen many freedom fighters who have laid down their lives when the freedom struggle was going on. After Independence we set things right and we have given many facilities to the freedom fighters. Similarly, the ICS men were also given the option whether to continue in Indian service under the independent Republic or to make way for the others. I feel that those officers who left us at that time were certainly un-Indian people. All the others who joined us in this service cannot be charged of being un-Indian. They are as much part of Indian life; and one can say that they have tried to be as patriotic as any one else, and in service understand the aspirations of people and carry out the policies of the Government that we lay down from time to time.

Today the word 'privilege' has become a red rag to us. When we think of the princes, of course as a class they have outlived the times and possibly we have finally, decided to do away with their privileges. So far as the privileges of the ICS are concerned, we have to consider this point in a different context; we have to look at the historical background and their present performance. Out of 54 public sector undertakings, we find in 45 undertakings ICS men have been reappointed in service. If they had failed in their duty, if they had not carried our message to the masses, we had no reason to take them back in these public undertakings; we should have done away with them. Instead we retain them as ambassadors and as our officials to carry our message to the people inside and outside India, we retain them as Governors. We have to remember the situation in the country. Those who retired have got cushy jobs and handsome emoluments compared to those persons who

are under service now. They had been given much higher salaries than what the ICS people are being given now.

While talking about the privileges, I remember that Shri Madhu Limaye raised a matter of privilege in this House a few days back when a case was filed in the Supreme Court; he felt that the privileges of Members had been affected when the case regarding Shankaracharya was filed. He knows very well that when these cases are filed they are registered with the registrar and notices are issued to the persons concerned to appear either personally or through lawyers and even in case they do not appear, it would be decided on merits. Most of these cases when they are filed do not go to the courts until the case is placed before them. In such cases we felt that our privileges were hurt. Merely because these cases had been registered in any court of law or the Supreme Court, we raised it here; we are so hypersensitive about our privileges we must have equally high regard for the privilege of others also. If he comes with a Bill to abolish privileges of any person wherever he is, in whatever position of life he is placed, that would be the right course than talking about the privileges of only a section. I heard Mr. Kundu saying the other day that when those officers were appointed to the public sector undertakings they were making swimming pools and bungalows and other things and did not consider the better working of the public sector undertakings..... (Interruption). If such instances have come to the notice of the hon. Home Minister, I request him to take action: wherever these ICS officers have failed in the performance of their duties, wherever they have not carried our message to the people, it is proper that they are brought to book; if they had no social commitment and no interest in social development they should be taken to task. I personally feel that we cannot deal with this matter like this. Just doing away with these things in the case of ICS officers would demoralise the services as a whole it is

ICS today; it will be IAS tomorrow. India is a vast country and we need officers to run the administration and we are creating new cadres and we are increasing our staff. All this increases bureaucracy. We want them to behave; we like them to behave like servants of the people to carry our message to the people, and to work for the objectives for which we are here. What about the privileges of the common man?

In the Constitution, we have guaranteed that the common man will have at least one square meal a day to eat. We have guaranteed that he will have a house to live in. We have guaranteed that he shall have employment. But what is happening in this country? (*Interruption*). Millions and millions of people in this country are hungry today; millions have not even a single-room tenement. Millions of people have no jobs. The strength of our unemployed people—their numbers—is increasing. It is these basic factors, it is these vital necessities of the common man that we have to look into, and it is in this aspect that we shall have to look into all these privileges. I think that will be the proper thing for us to do.

Now, when we have reached that stage, then there can be no valid reason for keeping any of these privileges, whether the privilege is for these people, for us the politicians or for the Ministers. I would like to draw your attention to one thing: what happens to the Ministers? As for example, what about their telephone bills? Every month we see in the papers that their telephone bill is Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 1 lakh. We would like also to ask one thing: you have such a concession; you have duties cast upon you. you have various important matters to be attended to. If that be so, why not keep a Log-book for the telephone calls that you are making? It is a heavy expenditure at the cost of the common man. Is it really worth while? So, these are a bit larger subjects to be considered.

As far as this ICS is concerned, it is already a vanishing tribe. They are on their way out. We have hardly a 100 people. It is not for the ICS that we are talking of, but it is for the whole of the services who have to carry on their work to the people whom we represent in Parliament, as long as they do their duty. I think we will be failing in our duty today to say that the privileges of the ICS are to be removed.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रामसेवक यादव ने ठीक कहा है कि यह लोग मोजा नहीं पहन पाते हैं, ठीक में कोट नहीं पहन पाते हैं आई सी एस लोग, और गांव का पटवारी जो लिख देता है वही सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाता है। उन का काम है पटवारी के लिखे हुए पर सिर्फ दस्तखत कर देना। पेशकार सारी फाइल ठीक कर के, नोट तैयार कर के फाइल उन के सामने रख देता है। वह उस को पढ़ता जाता है और वह सुनते जाते हैं। इतना ही उन का काम है जिस के लिए उन को इतनी लम्बी तन्ख्वाह दी जाती है। जो गवर्नमेंट हमारे सामने बैठी हुई है वह ऊपर से ही समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है, सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाती है। सोशलिज्म में 1 और 10 का रेशियो रक्खा गया है। बड़े बड़े विद्वानों ने कहा है कि 1 और 10 का रेशियो लागू किया जाना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि 10 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम आप ने लागू किया आप उसको इंट्रोड्यूस करें, हम आप के साथ हैं, हम तुम्हारे खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो कहें वह करें। उन के पास आई सी एस का बड़ा भारी ब्रेन था, लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया? गांव की एक सड़क भी उन्होंने नहीं दिया मुझे को। बी डी ओ एक दिल्ली से लखनऊ को मेरे साथ फर्स्ट क्लास में आ रहा था, वह अमरीका से ट्रेन हो कर आया था, मैं ने हाथ जोड़ कर कहा कि न तो मैं उन की बेईमान कहता हूँ और न तुम को बेईमान कहता हूँ। केवल एक सवाल है। एक गांव से ले कर दूसरे गांव तक सड़क बनवा दो। लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

श्री मधु लिमये ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है वह बड़ा सुन्दर है। आज अखबार में पढ़ा कि गवर्नमेंट उस पर एग्रीएबल है, कैबिनेट ने तय किया कि हम मान लेंगे। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ गवर्नमेंट डाज न दे कि पहले तो छपवा दिया और बाद में विशङ्कु की तरह से इस मामले को लटकाती रहे। आई सी एस के लिये बड़ी इज्जत थी पहले। सरदार पटेल ने भी किया, मैं भी करता हूँ। बहुत अच्छे अच्छे आई सी एस रहे हैं, ईमानदार रहे हैं जिन्होंने हमें रास्ता दिखलाया है। श्री कामत रहे हैं, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस रहे हैं, बहुत से लोग थे जो सिविल सर्विस में थे, ईमानदार हिन्दुस्तानी थे, उन्होंने मुल्क की सही खिदमत की आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क की ज्यादा से ज्यादा खिदमत करने का माने यह है कि गवर्नमेंट का जो मिशन है, सोशलिज्म का जो नारा दिया है इन्दिरा गांधी ने उस में वह कोआपरेट करें, एग्जाम्पल सेट करें। मैं कोई दबाव नहीं डालना चाहता, लेकिन एक मौका आया है लायलटी दिखलाने का। उन को देश के हित की बात सोचनी चाहिये और इस को फौरन इम्प्लमेंट करना चाहिए ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग समझें कि जो हमारे आई सी एस हैं उन के पास ऊँची बुद्धि है, ऊँचे विचार हैं। ऊँचे विचार का अर्थ यह है कि अगर कोई अच्छा काम हो तो उस के लिए वह देश को सही सलाह दें ताकि देश की उन्नति हो। दुनिया की उन्नति होती चली जा रही है और हम गड्डे के गड्डे में जा रहे हैं, कोई रूस की बात लाता है, कोई अमरीका की बात लाता है।

मैं दो साल पी ए सी का मेम्बर रहा हूँ। हम ने होम मिनिस्ट्री और रेलवे विभाग के डिपार्टमेंट्स की जांच की है और देखा है कि कितनी कीमत के आई सी एस लोग हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, मैं ने सवाल पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि आई एम अग्रेन्ड आफ दैट। (ब्यचक्षान) आज तो स्थिति यह है आज जो कुछ पटवारी लिख देता है, धुरडूलाला जो दस्तखत कर दे वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाता है। इस में उन की

कोई विशेषता नहीं है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जो प्रिविलेज हैं आई सी एस लोगों के उन को खत्म किया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि श्री मधु लिमये का जो प्रस्ताव है उस को वह ऐक्सेप्ट करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1947 में जब हमारे देश से अंग्रेज गया तो हमें कुछ ऐसा अटपटा समाज दे गया कि देश में कहीं राजे महाराजे खड़े थे, कहीं जमींदार खड़े थे, कहीं साम्प्रदायिक नेता खड़े थे, कहीं रायबहादुर, सरकार बहादुर और अफसर खड़े थे। हमारे समाज का स्वतन्त्र रथ चलने लगा और देश के संचालकों के मन में यह तीव्र लालसा थी कि स्वतन्त्र समाज का रथ निर्वाध रूप से चलना चाहिये और बहुत तेजी के साथ चलना चाहिये। इसलिये उस वक्त मार्ग में जो भी अड़चनें थी हम ने उस को धीरे धीरे हटाना शुरू किया। सबसे पहले हम ने जो 600-650 राजे थे उन के ताज उतरवा कर रख लिये और कह दिया कि आप नये समाज में फिट नहीं हो सकते हैं। हम को नया समाज बनाना है, दो चार सौ या हजार पुराने दकियानूसी चीजें, दकियानूसी शान, दकियानूसी दरबार और दकियानूसी कुर्तियां पर बैठे लोग इस समाज में फिट नहीं हो सकते। इस लिये युग का अनुरोध है कि आपको समय के साथ बदलना चाहिए, और अगर आप बदलना नहीं चाहते तो हम आप को बदलने पर विवश करेंगे।

इसी तरह से हम ने जमीनदारों से जमीनें छीन लीं, राय बहादुर, खान बहादुर और अफसरों से हम ने कहा कि आप अपनी उपाधियां छोड़ दें। यह सब कुछ होने के बाद भी हमारे यहां अब केवल एक प्रतीक बच गया है हमारी पुरानी दासता का, और वह प्रतीक है हमारे आई सी एस अफसर। राजे महाराजे खत्म हो गये, जमीनदार खत्म हो गये, सब चीज खत्म हो गई, जब इन के बदलने की बात आती है तब मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि क्यों संकोच होना चाहिये। यहां कहा जाता

है कि सरदार पटेल ने संविधान सभा में उन की बड़ी प्रशंसा की थी और उन की उपयोगिता पर बहुत कुछ बातें कही थीं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उस समय की परिस्थितियाँ रही होंगी, परन्तु आज 23 वर्षों के बाद जब देश में पहली पीढ़ी आ गई है, हमारे देश की औसत आयु 50 के आस पास है, एक जाति की आधी आयु समाप्त हो चुकी है 23 वर्ष के बाद भी, नई पीढ़ी के आने के बाद भी, जाति की आधी आयु समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी हम उसी लीक को पीटते रहें यह कहाँ तक ठीक है ? यह प्रगति का युग है, एक एक मिनट में दुनिया बदल रही है, समाज बदल रहा है, इस बदलते हुए समाज के साथ हम भी पैर मिला कर चल सकें इस के लिये इस बात की कड़ी आवश्यकता है कि जो चीजें इस तरह की प्रतीक के समान हैं उन को हम हटायें। इस लिये उस समय हमारे नेताओं ने जो कुछ कहा वह उस समय की परिस्थितियों में कहा होगा। उस समय की बात समाप्त हो गई। उस समय की कही हुई चीज कभी भी शाश्वत और सनातन नहीं बन सकती। राजनीति में कोई सिद्धान्त और निर्णय शाश्वत और सनातन नहीं होते कि हमेशा उसी तरह से चलते रहें। इस लिये आज बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों में हम को सोचना चाहिये कि यह जो थोड़े से 80-90 लोग बचे हुए हैं, भले ही उन की संख्या थोड़ी हो लेकिन वे प्रतीक हैं हमारी दास्ता के क्योंकि उन्होंने जो वफादारी की कसम ली थी वह ताज के लिये थी और संविधान में जो आर्टिकल 314 है उस में लिखा हुआ है कि :

“...to a civil service of the Crown in India...”

यानी वह क्राउन की सर्विस में थे, ताज की सर्विस के प्रतीक जो लोग बचे हैं, चाहे वह थोड़े से भी हों, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्रतीक एक भी हो तो वह बुरा प्रतीक है, उस को तुरन्त जाना चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को अपने को परिस्थिति के अनुसार ढालना चाहिये।

मैं आशा कर सकता हूँ कि नये समाज में वे अपने संस्कार बदलेंगे। समाजवादी समाज जो है वह कोई ऐसी वैसी चीज नहीं है, समाजवादी समाज जीवन की पद्धति है, उस के अपने कुछ संस्कार हैं, अपनी धारणायें हैं, अपनी परम्परायें हैं और उस का अपना कार्यक्रम है। आज जो लोग 50-50 या 55-55 साल के हैं उन से हम आशा करें कि वह अपने संस्कार बदल सकेंगे, तो यह नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये हम को उन की हैसियत बदलनी होगी, जिस हैसियत ने उन के यह संस्कार पैदा किये हैं, जिन सुविधाओं ने यह संस्कार पैदा किये हैं, 53 करोड़ की जाति में जो यह अतिरिक्त 80-90 आदमी हैं उन के संस्कारों को हम बुरा कहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

RE. BALLOTING OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। पहले तो विधेयक को यहाँ लिये जाने का प्रश्न बैलट से तय किया जाता है और उस के बाद कमेटी विधेयक के महत्व के मुताबिक उन को ए या बी श्रेणी में रखती है। संविधान का प्रिम्बल वाला हिस्सा संविधान में एक शृंगार बना हुआ है और कानूनन उस को लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है। अमल में उस की कोई कीमत नहीं है। मेरा विधेयक उस को लागू करने की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में है। सदन के दोनों पक्षों के लिए वह विधेयक महत्वपूर्ण है। मेरा वह विधेयक बैलट में आ गया था और श्री मधु लिमये के इस विधेयक के बाद पड़ता था। इस बीच में उस को हटा कर उस के स्थान पर एक दूसरा विधेयक डाल दिया गया है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि मेरा विधेयक खत्म हो जाता है। क्या मेरे विधेयक को हटाने के लिए यह बैंक-डोर मैथड अपनाया गया है कि बीच में एक दूसरा विधेयक डाल दिया गया है ? मेरा निवेदन है

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

कि यह प्रक्रिया ठीक नहीं है और यह आवश्यक है कि कैटेगरीज का निर्णय विधेयक के महत्व के मुताबिक किया जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me deal with this point. It is true that on the last occasion, when we took up Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill, Shri Bhogendra Jha's Bill was next in the queue. But, subsequently, the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions considered the matter and it was felt by the Committee that the Bill of Shri P. K. Deo was of such urgent importance as to be placed in Category A. That was the recommendation of the Committee. It was placed before the House and the House accepted the recommendation of the Committee. Once the House has accepted it, it means that the Bill of Shri P. K. Deo is placed in category A as a priority and the queue is broken. It is unfortunate. But Shri Jha should have raised this objection at the time when the Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions was placed before the House. I fully sympathise with him but, under the rules I do not know what can be done. Kindly take your chance on the next occasion. ;

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जब वह बैलट में आ गया, तो वह कैसे खत्म हो गया ? मेरे नाम का सवाल नहीं है । सविधान का वह हिस्सा केवल भ्रुंगार बना हुआ है और बेकार पड़ा हुआ है । इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए मैंने अपना यह विधेयक दिया था ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : एक दफा आई-पेपर, कार्य-सूची, पर इन का विधेयक आ गया था और उस के बाद उस को हटा दिया गया, यह हम को अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है । बीच में एक दूसरा विधेयक ला कर उस को "ए" कटेगरी दे दी गई है । इस लिए वह विधेयक तो कभी भी खत्म नहीं होने वाला है । वह तो आयेंगा ही । उस को खुदा भी नहीं हटा सकता है । लेकिन कार्य-सूची में माननीय सदस्य का विधेयक आया

था, लेकिन फिर उस को खत्म कर दिया गया, यह अच्छा नहीं हुआ ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बैलट हुआ या नहीं, क्या कमेटी ने इस बारे में फैसला कर दिया; यदि बैलट हुआ तो पहले विधेयक को क्यों हटा दिया गया । आप को इस बारे में कोई मापदंड निश्चित करना होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jha knows the rules. For Private Members' Bills there are two categories, Category A and Category B. Also, unless we change the rules, we have to follow the rules. Once a Bill is placed in Category A, it means that the queue is broken and it gets priority. That is why Shri P. K. Deo's Bill is placed before Shri Jha's Bill. It does not mean that Shri Jha's Bill has been removed. It is on the agenda; but priority is given to Shri Deo's Bill because it was placed in Category A by the House on a recommendation of the Committee. That is the procedure. Unless we change that procedure, I am afraid we have to follow that procedure. So, kindly understand and co-operate with me.

18.35½ hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

VISIT BY WEST GERMAN DELEGATION OF BUSINESSMEN AND FINANCIERS TO INDIA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this new export-oriented labour-intensive industry is a new song of the capitalists. It is a dragnet of plunder that is coming on us. The immediate gains that they expect to get out of this are at different stages—first, at the planning and design stages where they will have a limited life and as we have seen in Rourkela and other ventures importation of overvalued machinery and equipment and our cheap natural resources and labour for a song. That is all they are aiming at.

18.36 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI in the Chair]

There is no real scope for increased employment because they will go in for as much modernisation and automation as possible. The other gain is inflated cost of production. The main item in the list is that they will grossly undersell the product through dummy subsidiaries abroad and repatriate a fraction of the real lost value.

This is a challenge to the Government, its leadership, executive, trade, commerce and industry. It will only bring us greater economic enslavement. The Government such as the one we have here has been surrendering to the unseen hands because we can see that they cannot give full-fledged diplomatic relations to GDR nor to Hanoi. They cannot establish trade relations with Cuba, Hanoi or GDR. That is why we see every day a fight between Pakistan and India.

The Indian Ambassador in Bonn, West Germany, had been acting as a good boy for the Germans. We must watch him carefully. In West Germany the United States has a lot of money as they have in Japan. Trade, aid and investment are the three weapons specially where the Government surrenders like the one we have here.

The hidden object behind the whole operation is penetration into the strategic sector of our economy. That is what the West Germans are aiming at the moment. The West Germans' investment in India in 1948 was only Rs. 2 lakhs; in 1967 it was Rs. 58.9 crores. In 1957 they had two collaborations and in 1968 they had 452 collaborations. The credit to India today is DM 7978.40 millions.

Before the Second World War the Germans had a total investment of Rs. 4,000 crores in capitalist countries, colonies and semi-colonies. They are now anxious to recover their old position. They must win the race for the expansion of their economic empire.

Their another headache is that their production out of plants abroad is low. For United States it is about four times as you will see from the following quotation.

"Germany's large export volume, says Mr. Abs,"—the war criminal who led this finance delegation—

"is disproportionately based on the output of domestic plants. Only about DM 12,000 million of the country's total exports of DM 90,000 million are produced in foreign-based plants, whereas the output of American foreign subsidiaries is nearly four times as much as exports from US-based plants. Germany, which exports around 20 per cent of its GNP, is thus far too dependent on international economic trends for its prosperity and the more German exports expand the greater this disequilibrium will become."

Their total private investment abroad is DM 4,600 million only, that is, about Rs. 920 crores, out of a total of DM 15,000 million, that is, about Rs. 3,000 crores.

The philosophy of the people who had visited us in the guise of well-wishing friends is clear from what Mr. Abs wrote in the German paper, *Suddeutsche Zeitung* dated the 14th June, 1968:—

"Development AID is a Para Military Operation." It is a very serious matter. Only those governments will be given the money who clearly rejected experiments who denounce the establishment of their own national economies in favour of West German monopolies. He also said on the lines of what Ludwig Erhard said:—

"We say in all clearness that the type, volume and place of our development aid are largely determined by political considerations.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

"We should influence the developing countries to erect economic systems which are in conformity with our political consumption. West Germany follows a policy with regard to developing States which has resulted in an excessive indebtedness of these countries."

Here, Abs once said:

"Come what may, I will always earn my money."

We, further, note and say that West Germany is already boasting that, next to USA, it is the largest exporter of capital at present West Germany finance desperately needs to export more and more capital with a view to get a firm grip on the economies of the countries in which investments are made and to exert political pressure on their Governments. If we allow the West German tycoons to double their capital which they intend to do, we shall be freely importing international monopoly houses to plunder us and in the same breath we shall have no right to talk about monopolies in India. This Octopus will plunder us and, at the same time, control the destiny of the millions and billions of the people of India. The type of socialism that the Congress Government is offering to the people of this country will have a big dose of "Abs/Bell (Bell Mission) Variety" of monopoly fuel.

In an article in West German newspaper "CHRIST UAD SEALT" meaning Christ and World, it has been said that the Abs is one of the ICC West German top tycoons that exist today.

The background of this gentleman Abs is that he is a war criminal convicted for 15 years imprisonment by Yugoslavia. He was and he is the famous Director of the I.G. Farben Industries, who are the famous producers of poison gas. It has taken lives of millions of Jews and millions of men, women and children of Vietnam. The I.G. Farben Industries are

still producing poison gas in South Africa and you are wanting them to come to establish industries in the country.

With Hitler's forcible occupation of Europe, he appropriated to himself 30 foreign factories, enterprises and finance institutions.

As a member of Russia Committee with S.S., those who have been responsible for all the atrocities in Russia, he turned millions of civilians into slave labour. He flourishes on violations always. He is the greatest believer in racialism. We have seen in Rourkela and in many other places. Today, they have a thriving trade with South Africa and Rhodesia. That is on the increase I am quoting the speech of Mr. Erhard, one of their Ministers and they have given 100 million dollars to South Africa, their ESCOM in Johannesburg engaged in nuclear operations in the racist war-game.

They are the main arms suppliers to Portuguese Army for fighting liberation forces in Africa. The nationalist Africa is in fumes. The racist Rhodesian currency is printed in West Germany and Rhodesia has assured full protection to West Germany investments there.

In conclusion, may I use, if I am not misunderstood, the English idiom—I hope it will be understood—that is, I hope I have not "thrown pearl before swines".

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought the hon. Member had a very limited objective in raising this discussion because he had said that his main objection was that the industrial cooperation is neither good for our country nor in keeping with the general approach to trade or aid.

He has given a very wrong introductory speech which does not have relevance to the original point that he had made. The main contention is that West Germany, with military

background, now after the Second World War is trying to impose nance capital all over the world and is trying to establish some sort of a grip over the economy of the developing countries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What a generosity!

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Let me point out to my hon. friend that in the modern world, whatever may be the ideological differences, the trade barriers cannot survive for long.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU. On what terms?

SHRI KHADILKAR: I am coming to that. For his benefit, I would like to point out to him that though East Germany, that is, the G.D.R. is not recognised by the Bonn Government of the Federal Republic, the trade—unrecognised but actually practised—has mutually benefited. He can verify it. The trade volume between the two is the highest, compared with GDR's trade with India and other countries. So to raise an objection on this ground that because of this delegation we are likely to be brought under indirect or direct control of export finance of West Germany or we are likely to follow their policy so far as they are helping South Africa, Portuguese colonial regime in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia is concerned, is wrong. It has nothing to do with that. In brief I would give the history of it.

If I mistake not, in May 1968 our Industries Minister happened to visit West Germany and he found that the West German trade people in particular and financiers were not fully acquainted with the Indian development, our climate for trade and industrial collaboration in this country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is a pretension.

SHRI KHADILKAR: After his return it was thought wise and in our national interests to extend an invitation and, therefore, a German Delegation under the able leadership of Mr. Abs who is one of the financial leaders of West Germany visit-

ed our country. Really we had taken abundant precaution and so far as our information goes, he had no connection whatsoever with the Hitlerite regime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have not said that. Was he not a criminal and convicted to 15 years imprisonment?

SHRI KHADILKAR: So far as our information goes, before extending an invitation, Government had taken, as I said, all precaution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You were forced by Washington.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): That is their internal affair.

SHRI KHADILKAR: We were informed by our embassy there that he had no connection whatsoever. This delegation visited India, met people from industry, trade, finance and government officials. They discussed matters mutually beneficial because trade depends upon mutual benefit. After all the terms of trade are determined by mutuality. But so far as the delegation is concerned, we have not offered them any special treatment or preferential treatment. Are we not following the same principle with other countries with whom we have some sort of connection. For instance, we have got occasional meetings—if you want I can give you all the details—with Japan. In 1965 another German Delegation visited our country and a USA delegation also visited our country. In the modern world which is fast developing and the technology advancing, I may point out to my hon. friend that even in the socialist countries they have come to realise that unless you keep in contact with the technological developments by some means, you cannot catch up with them and with the technological gap you cannot compete. Therefore, I don't think there should be...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We have heard a little bit about Krupp's Demag agreement. They imported fire bricks even.

SHRI KHADILKAR: We had an adverse balance of trade with West Germany though they were helping us through Aid Consortium. There are certain fields where we have been helped. Now, the question that he raised was whether our Government is not capable to protect our economic interest and economic freedom. That is the main question. Have we entered into collaboration in designing, in planning, in importing machinery which is abnormally or highly valued? Have the Government failed to take proper precautions in entering into such agreements? He asked all that. At the present juncture, I must say, it was a most opportune time to extend an invitation to West Germany to send a Delegation because we felt that if we start export oriented industries with German collaboration then not only we get the German market but there is a possibility of other markets being opened to us. Our trade is almost in traditional items, tea, cotton, jute, etc. My hon. friend should realise that on the one side we want to accelerate the growth rate and on the other we want to advance faster in industrial development. And, in such a position if we were to completely isolate ourselves, keeping in view the politics of a particular country, or the past politics of Germany, I think it would be wrong. It would not be in the interest of our own country nor shall we be serving our own country to attain these objectives.

Therefore, my only reply on this occasion will be, let the hon. Member first shed his prejudices. We should look at the world outside and we should not be carried away with ideological cleavage or division. When there is an attempt for greater collaboration and understanding in various fields, not only in fields of trade, but in the fields of scientific and technological development, I do not see any point in raising this objection. If he wants further information and if you permit me I will give all the information but then the time is very limited and Members may like to put a few questions and I have to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are paying 42 per cent of your export earnings on paying interest and service charges on foreign loans. In all it comes to 42 per cent of the total export earnings. Your Government have no idea about economics. from head to foot economically a slave.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति जी, मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने यहाँ पर इस सवाल को उठाया। आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि जब हमारे देश में अधिक से अधिक औद्योगिकरण होना है तो उसके लिये आवश्यक है कि हम अपनी आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ायें। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ से जो जवाब मिला है उससे मुझे संतोष नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 15 सालों से यह आजादी मिलने के बाद से पश्चिम जर्मनी का हिन्दुस्तान में इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है और साथ कितना व्याज ले गये हैं।

दूसरे आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में जितने फौलाद के कारखाने लगे उनमें सबसे पहला उड़ीसा में रूरकेला का कारखाना लगा तो उस कारखाने को लगाने में पश्चिम जर्मनी की सरकार का कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ, वे कितना व्याज ले गये और उसका क्या प्रतिशत था? इसी प्रकार से आप तुलनात्मक आंकड़े दीजिये कि भिलाई में रूस की मदद से जो फौलाद का कारखाना लगा उसमें रूस की सरकार ने कितना प्रतिशत का व्याज लिया और फिर दुर्गापुर में इन्डिस्तान की सरकार ने जो कारखाना लगाया उन्होंने कितना प्रतिशत लिया?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम जर्मनी में विली ब्रान्ट के आने के बाद क्या आपने उनके साथ कोई इस प्रकार की वार्ता चलाई है कि हमारे देश में वेस्ट जर्मनी का रूरकेला में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट है उस पर व्याज के प्रतिशत को घटाया जाये? क्या इस प्रकार की वार्ता आपने उनके साथ चलाई है? अगर नहीं चलाई है तो क्यों? और क्या आगे इस वार्ता को उनके साथ चलायेंगे?

भाखिरी बात यह है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई जब उपप्रधान मन्त्री एवं ग्रय मन्त्री थे तो वे अपना इस्तीफा देने के 8-10 दिन पहले शायद वहां गये थे तो क्या वहां पर अपनी सरकार के साथ मे पश्चिम जर्मनी का कोई करारनामा हुआ था कि हिन्दुस्तान के डेबलपमेन्ट के लिये उस देश की सरकार कुछ रुपया देगी ? और क्या यह भी सही है कि श्री मोरार जी देसाई के साथ यहां के एक उद्योगपति श्री विजयानन्द पटनायक भी गये थे और उनको इस तरह का कोई वचन दिया गया था कि मथुरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में फर्टिलाइजर की फैक्टरी लगाने के लिये उनको रुपया दिया जायेगा क्या इस तरह की कोई चीज हुई थी ? अगर हुई थी तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the answer to the original question was very vague. Also the reply that was given by the hon. Minister to the question of Shri Basu did not make the position clearer.

Therefore I want to know in which definite fields and trades there was talk of collaboration with the West German trade delegation. Let him at least give us principal trades of collaboration. I also want to know whether, after this talk with the Delegation the position of our balance of trade with West Germany was improved and also whether there was any talk whatsoever with this trade delegation about the products and developments of the Rourkela Steel Plant. As you know the U.S.S.R. is reported to be taking some of the products of the Bhilai Steel Plant.

So, was there any talk of our exporting some of the steel from the Rourkela Steel Plant and whether the agreements which took place with this delegation would result in the improvement of our foreign exchange position so far as the trade with West Germany is concerned?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभा-पति जी, मेरे विचार से रूस और अमरीका के बाद वेस्ट जर्मनी ही ऐसा देश है जिसका हमारे देश

में सबसे पहले पैसा लगा हुआ है। मैं और मेरी पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती कि किसी प्रकार से भी किसी शकल में हम विदेशी सहायता लें। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को वेस्ट जर्मनी का पैसा बुरा लगता है लेकिन ईस्ट जर्मनी का पैसा अच्छा लगता है या रूस और चीन का पैसा अच्छा लगता है मगर अमरीका का बुरा लगता है। लेकिन हमारे लिये तो चाहे वह पैसा वेस्ट जर्मनी का हो, अमरीका का हो या रूस का हो, वह खराब है। हर एक देश पहले अपने नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में सोचता है। वेस्ट जर्मनी हमको भी सहायता करता है और चाईना को भी सहायता करता है। इसी तरह से अमरीका भी यही करता है और रूस ने भी यही किया है और आज भी कर रहा है। रूस पाकिस्तान को भी मदद करता है और हमें भी करता है। तो मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि जब हर एक देश अपने नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में कोई बात करता है लेकिन आपकी विदेशी सहायता दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है—शून्य से लेकर आज दस हजार करोड़ हो गई है—तो आप इस विदेशी सहायता को कम करने के लिये क्या पग उठा रहे हैं ? मैं इसको पीसमिल नहीं चाहता कि आप वेस्ट जर्मनी का कम कर दीजिये और ईस्ट जर्मनी का बढ़ा दीजिए या ईस्ट जर्मनी का कम कर दीजिए और वेस्ट जर्मनी का बढ़ा दीजिए, बल्कि मैं चाहता हूं कि एज ए होल किस प्रकार से आप विदेशी सहायता कम कर रहे हैं ? इस बजट में भी साढ़े पांच सौ करोड़ की विदेशी सहायता है। तो क्या सरकार इस बात की गारन्टी देगी कि वह आगे से किसी प्रकार की भी विदेशी सहायता नहीं लेगी और जो भी ली जायेगी वह इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में ग्लोबल टेंडर्स इन्वाइट करके तय की जायेगी जैसे कि कोई इंडस्ट्री लगानी है कि जहां से भी फेवरेबिल टेंडर आ जाये उसी को कहें कि वह आ करके इन्डस्ट्री लगाये और एक निश्चित समय के बाद वह अपना बोरिया विस्तर बांध कर यहां से चले जायें। और क्या सरकार जो इस प्रकार की विदेशी कम्पनियां है उन को इंडियनाइज करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाई कर रही है ?

19 Hrs.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : ट्रेड दूसरे देशों से बढ़े यह एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन कोई हिस्टीरिया पैदा करना कि हम पर न छा जाय कोई मुल्क यह ठीक नहीं है। आखिर इस को तो हम खुद जज करते हैं, और हम को ध्यान भी रखना चाहिये, लेकिन ट्रेड ठीक रहे तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है।

एक बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जर्मन गुड्स का इम्पोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान में और हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट है वेस्ट जर्मनी में, उस का क्या परसेंटेज है? कुछ हम कम तो नहीं हैं? अगर कम हैं, तो क्यों कम हैं? उस को बढ़ायेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्वालिटी में जर्मन गुड्स मशहूर हैं। तो क्या हमारी भी क्वालिटी वैसी है, या कम है? अगर कम है तो उस को बढ़ाने की आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं?

तीसरी बात आती है मोनोपली की। चाहे जहाँ हो, मोनोपली किसी की नहीं होनी चाहिये—न बिड़ला की और न वैंल्स की। कहीं ऐसी मोनोपली नहीं होगी कि जर्मन बिड़ला और टाटा कब्जा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हों। वह मोनोपली दूसरी ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी की शकल में न खुल जाय उस को चँक करने के लिये आप कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं कि नहीं?

चौथी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि वेस्ट जर्मनी के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध ठीक हैं, लेकिन ईस्ट जर्मनी भी हमारा दोस्त है इसलिये दोनों में बैलेंस रखना है जो हमारे यहाँ दो बीबीयाँ होती हैं तो दोनों में बैलेंस कायम रखना पड़ता है तो जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई आप का बैलेंस है दोनों देशों के साथ ताकि देश उस से फायदा ट्रेड में उठाये। ट्रेड में एक के साथ हम डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं कर सकते। अगर कुछ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है तो आप मीट करेंगे।

SHRI KHADILKAR: Shri Rabi Ray asked some information regarding German investments. It is very

difficult for me to give it offhand. We will definitely give information later regarding the dividends and interest on German investments.

Then he wanted to have comparative figures of Rourkela and Bhilai...

SHRI RABI RAY: Durgapur also.

SHRI KHADILKAR: That also I cannot give offhand.

The third point concerned a political question. He quoted some news item. I do not know whether it was correct or whether it was later on followed up. I do not know whether Shri Morarji Desai while he was Finance Minister, and Shri Biju Patnaik had entered into some collaboration agreement regarding a fertiliser plant in UP out of German credit. So far as this item is concerned, we have seen it. But I have to check up whether a positive collaboration agreement has taken place. I cannot say offhand. But to my knowledge it has not materialised. That much I can say very safely.

Shri Supakar made some concrete suggestions.

SHRI M. L. SONDHU (New Delhi): When we are sitting at this time, he should give as much information as possible.

SHRI KHADILKAR: In the field of collaboration, let me tell him, as I said in my introductory remarks, that this was a sort of exploratory venture.

They have gathered certain impressions, they have found out what procedures we follow regarding collaboration etc. There was no positive proposal. After returning to Germany and also when they met the press here, they have stated openly that they are impressed by our progress and that they find that there is a favourable climate in our country for worthwhile collaboration which will be mutually beneficial. There are certain fields of collaboration of special interest that I may mention, namely the petro-chemical industry, the fertilisers industry, pesticides, electronics and specialised machinery in which there is a good deal of advance in

West Germany. Beyond that I cannot say anything specifically because, as I said earlier, this was a mission or a delegation visiting India to acquaint themselves with conditions here after studying the various fields of our economy and meeting leaders of industry, trade and Government at various levels. Therefore, this is the impression they have given that there are possibilities of these fields being further explored.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta raised a certain question. First of all, he should realise that whatever foreign assistance we get is after all in the form of a loan which we pay back. Sometimes it is called aid, which is a wrong use of the word. Therefore, we are under no financial obligations so far as this aid is concerned. The only thing is that they have enough finance capital for export and they are in search of suitable markets or industries.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: His point was there should be open market financial negotiations, but you have adopted this mendicant mentality. You carry the name of a freedom fighter with you, but wherever you go, you go with a begging bowl.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I am very sorry that, my youthful friend Shri Sondhi is using the word 'mendicant'. Let him realise that in the modern world aid is channelised in a particular way, through world agencies, that under the aegis of the World Bank certain agencies are created. As I said, it is loan that we pay back.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस लोन में क्या पोलिटिक्स नहीं होती है। आप ने डिवैल्युएशन किया कि नहीं, ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमेंट किया कि नहीं ? न मालूम आप ने कितनी बातें प्रेशर में आ कर की हैं।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Without entering into controversial issues, I would like to disabuse his mind in particular because he was in the Foreign Service and he left a very promising career to come over here.

श्री रवि राय : सब नाटो पावर्स इस में हैं। क्या अमरीका के दबाव में आ कर आप ने डिवैल्युएशन नहीं किया है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: If hon. Members can point out a single instance where we have surrendered our social objective or political objective or succumbed to pressure on any policy, I am prepared to accept.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: You are not going in for nuclear development because of pressure from America and Russia. I make this change. You asked for an example and I am giving.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: So far as the atomic field is concerned, we have laid down that we shall not develop atomic energy for war purposes though we are capable of manufacturing weapons because we have a certain objective and ideal before us. It has nothing to do with surrendering ourselves to Western countries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have quoted what Ludwig Erhard has said. Their policy in giving money is always wedded to politics and penetrating into strategic sectors of the economy. May I point out that some of the Members of the Opposition are still suffering from a sense of inferiority complex and do not realise that we are one of the biggest four countries in the world in every point. Economically we may be weak now. That is why they say that we succumb to outside pressures and they are giving a wrong impression to this House.

A point was made about monopoly conditions, etc. We give approval after taking into consideration all the aspects and after seeing that they fit in our broad economic planning framework. Can they point out one instance where planning and national economic framework has been deviated even to a small extent?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The whole thing is a deviation; you have sold the country ... (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राव : आल इंडिया रेडियो पर तर्क हो जाय । हम मंत्रा महोदय के साथ नेशनल डिबेट के लिय तैयार हैं ।

SHRI KHADILKAR: My friend has asked for figures of balance of trade. The average for the year 1950-51 was Rs. 10.3 crores for imports and Rs. 10.9 crores for exports; it was almost balancing. But the gap went on increasing. The annual average for the first plan was Rs. 37 crores imports and Rs. 12.7 crores exports; it was minus. The annual average for the Second Plan was Rs. 109.5 crores imports and Rs. 17.3 exports; that was minus trade balance. The annual average for the Third Plan was

Rs. 111.9 crores imports and Rs. 19.5 crores exports; that means Rs. 92.6 crores minus trade balance. In 1968-69 whereas the imports were Rs. 119.7 crores, the exports were Rs. 26.5 crores. (Interruptions.) We are exporting tea, jute manufactures, iron ore and concentrates, coir yarn etc. From them we get other things such as advanced machinery, if you want I can give details of those items. Naturally if we diversify by collaboration with them and diversify industries here with advanced technology from them, we shall export more to West Germany as well as to other countries. This is the purpose of the delegation and let us hope that partially at least it would be fulfilled.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday April 13, 1970/Chaitra 23, 1892 (Saka).