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Friday, April 11, 1969  
Chaitra 21, 1891 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session  
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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## LOK SABHA

Friday, April 11, 1969/  
Chaitra 21, 1891, (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Use of Solar Heaters for Cooking

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\*1021. SHRI D.R. PARMAR:  
SHRI R.K. AMIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel makes a widespread use of "Solar Heaters" for cooking purposes;

(b) if so, the scope of use of similar heaters in India; and

(c) whether Government propose to popularise it in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The Government have no information on 'Solar heaters' for cooking purposes in Israel. However, Israel is known to have developed solar water heaters.

(b) and (c). A type of Solar Heater for cooking purposes developed at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi was made and marketed by two firms in early fifties but it did not find much favour with the consumer.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR: The hon. Minister has stated that a solar heater was developed. Have any attempts been made to develop solar cookers which can be developed cheaper in our country than in other places because our country is near the Equator... (Interruptions).

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: As far as solar cookers are concerned, I do not think that any further work is being done at the moment because a solar cooker was invented and tried out commercially but it was found that it was not appreciated by the consumers. As far as solar water heaters are concerned, I should like to tell the hon. Member that we had done research and the National Physical Laboratory has prepared a solar water heater and it is undergoing field trials, I am told, in the houses of the ex-Director General of the CSIR, ex-Minister of Education, ex-Controller of Research and Development, Ministry of Defence. As a result of these field trials this matter had been referred to the National Research Development Corporation to see if it can be used commercially. The Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee has also developed a solar water heater and the process has not only been communicated to the NRDC but a licence for commercial manufacture has been granted to Messrs. M.S. Jay Engineers, Roorkee.

SHRI D.R. PARMAR: Are the solar heater cheaper than electric heaters or not?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The information I have says that as far as the Roorkee heater is concerned, the manufacturing cost is estimated to be nearly Rs. 600 per unit. It may be less if it is produced on a large-scale. I do not have comparative figures. It is also a question of the amount of energy required and the gallons of water to be heated:

**SHRI R.K. AMIN:** It is not surprising to me to hear from the hon. Education Minister that the NPL has invented a solar heater which is not being used in the country because I find that in our country most of our investment on research is on such projects which do not yield results or benefit a large number of people. Is he aware of the fact that one farmer in Tamil Nadu, an M.L.A., has already invented his own device of a solar heater for heating water in his farm and he finds it economical to use it? If the Government are aware of it, do they realise how much cow-dung can be saved and put to better use and why have they not popularised such devices?

**DR V.K.R.V. RAO:** I shall be happy and indeed grateful to have my education reinforced by the information at the disposal of the hon. Member.

#### Capital outlay for Rural Roads

\*1022. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total capital outlay for rural roads has been approved according to the findings and recommendations of the Rural Roads Committee; and

(b) if so, the total capital outlay?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH):** (a) and (b). The provision for rural roads has to be included in State Plans as these roads fall within the sphere of State activities. Copies of the report of the Rural Roads Committee have, therefore, been forwarded to all State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories for keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee while formulating proposals for inclusion in their respective State Fourth Five-Year Plan. The provision for rural roads in these Plans can, however, be indicated only after the Fourth Plan allocations have been finalised. The Committee have recommended a total outlay of Rs. 1430 crores for rural roads spread over a period

of 20 years commencing from this financial year.

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 1,430 करोड़ रुपया अगले बीस सालों के लिए रूरल रोड्स के लिए सरकार दे रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें से बिहार को कितना मिलेगा ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** यह मिलने का सवाल नहीं है। यह तो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और उसने इंडीकेट किया है कि रूरल रोड प्रोग्राम को पूरा करना है तो चौथे, पांचवें, छठे और सातवें प्लान में 1,430 करोड़ रुपया लगाना होगा। बिहार को कितना मिलेगा, जहाँ तक इसका ताल्लुक है जितना टोटल स्टेट प्लान एलोकेशन होगा उसके मुताबिक उसको दिया जाएगा। किसी एक स्टेट को कितना मिलेगा, इसके बारे में कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन में कुछ नहीं है।

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** बिहार में जब राष्ट्र-पति शासन था उस वक्त सहरसा से महेशखुट तक, जोकि नेशनल हाइवे 31 पर है, उसको मिलाने के लिए एक सड़क का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हुआ था। यह सड़क नेपाल की सीमा के बहुत करीब है। इसका सामरिक महत्व बहुत ज्यादा है। इस सड़क के बीच में कोसी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सड़क के निर्माण के लिए, इसके सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए, सरकार कोई विशेष धनराशि देगी ताकि यह सड़क भी बन सके और कोसी नदी पर पुल भी बन सके ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** जहाँ तक बिहार में देहत की सड़कों का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही बता सकती है।

**श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** आगामी बीस साल के लिए आपने कहा है कि 1,430 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। पटेल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के अन्दर भी ग्रामीण सड़कें आती हैं। उसके बारे में

भारत सरकार की जवाबदेही है। क्या इन सड़कों के लिए रुपया देते समय आप पटेल कमिशन ने जिन सड़कों के बारे में कहा है, पैसा ईयरमार्क करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो सड़कों के लिए रुपया होगा वह रुपया स्टेट्स अपने प्लान में कितना रख सकेगी और कितनी उनको जरूरत है, इसका फंसला तो प्लानिंग कमिशन ही करेगा।

**श्री शिव चरण लाल :** राष्ट्रपति शासन जब उत्तर प्रदेश में था तब मैंने ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिखा था। उसके उत्तर में मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि चौथी योजना में इसको देखा जाएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला आगरा में कई ऐतिहासिक सड़कें हैं। वे शाह जहाँगीर के जमाने की हैं। एक नाई की सराय से जलेसर तक है, एक समसा-बाद-फतेहाबाद है, एक कोटला फीरोजाबाद है, एक एतमादपुर से दाऊजी तक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आश्वासन आपने मुझे इन सड़कों के बारे में दिया था उसको क्या अब आप पूरा करेंगे ? क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश के निर्माण मंत्री से कहेंगे कि वे इन सड़कों को शीघ्र बनायें ताकि जनता को लाभ हो और सरकार को भी फायदा हो ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** देहात की सड़कों के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जिम्मेवारी है। हमारे देश में बहुत सी हिस्टारिकल सड़कें हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उनको देखती हैं।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैं किसी विशेष सड़क की माँग नहीं करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब शेर शाह सूरी के वक्त जो सड़कें बनाने की बात थी, उसको भी देखते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक प्लान वह बनायें ताकि मुल्क में मीज आफ कम्युनिकेशन की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो। यह माँग बहुत जैनुइन है। यह आज कंट्री भर की माँग है। मैं

जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सड़कों को आप कब तक कम्प्लीट कर देंगे ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** कमेटी का निर्माण इसीलिए किया गया था कि वह सारे देश का नक्शा अपने सामने रख कर सुभाव दे कि कितनी कुल सड़कें बनें। इसके मुताबिक कोई 3 लाख 46 हजार मील सड़कें बन सकेंगी।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 1,430 करोड़ रुपया रखा है 20 साल में इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो खर्च होगा सड़कों पर, तो उसके लिए जो सर्वे किया गया है कमेटी के द्वारा उसमें कितनी आबादी का गाँव होने पर वहाँ से सड़क निकालनी चाहिए, ऐसा कोई हिसाब लगाया है और यह 20 साल में जो 1,430 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना तय किया है यह काम कब तक प्रारंभ हो जायेगा सारे देश के अन्दर और इसमें किस-किस प्रान्त में कितना-कितना खर्च पड़ेगा, उसका ब्यौरा आपके पास है ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है, यह तो एक अन्दजा है कि इतना रुपया खर्च होगा अगर देश में ग्रामीण सड़कों के मसले को हल करना है और इसका ब्यौरा यह रखा है कि हर एक गाँव जो है वह सड़क के नजदीक होगा, पक्की सड़क से तकरीबन चार मील तक और दूसरे जो ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ ज्यादा आबादी नहीं है वह आठ मील तक होंगे। कुछ इलाके जो हैं जहाँ बिल्कुल आबादी नहीं है वह 12 मील की दूरी तक आ जायं, यह इसमें रखा है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह कब तक होगा ? कितना समय लगेगा प्रारम्भ होने में ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** मैंने कहा कि 20 सालों में यह होगा और इस साल से शुरू होगा।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:  
The former Minister of Transport and

Shipping, in one of his speeches, had stated that it is very essential to have rural roads, and he had estimated about Rs. 1,200 crores as the expenditure for rural roads. At this rate, owing to shortage of finance we shall never have rural roads, and rural India will be neglected. May I, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to have a national scheme in which volunteers from the rural areas can be taken into service? I offer 1,000 volunteers, rural workers, to start the scheme and construct roads free of charge. Unless you harness a national volunteer scheme to construct these roads, I do not think we shall make any headway. May I, therefore, ask the Minister whether he will consider such a scheme?

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH:** Regarding rural roads, all these considerations have been taken note of by the Committee. We have also taken note of these things: one-third could come as voluntary contribution from the villages.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What about his offer of 1,000 people?

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आपने रकम बताई है ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए, क्या इसमें वह मद भी शामिल है जो शुगर फैक्ट्रियों के चारों तरफ के गाँवों में सड़क बनाने के लिए 1/6 रुपया किसान, 1/6 रुपया मिल, 1/3 रुपया स्टेट और 1/3 रुपया सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है, क्या वह स्कीम भी इसमें शामिल है? अगर है तो कितना रुपया उसके लिए रखा गया है?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** इस कमेटी के मुताबिक कोई स्कीम नहीं थी, यह तो एक नक्शा था जो कि सारी देहाती सड़कों के लिए 20 साल का बनाया गया और इसको पूरा करने के लिए क्या कुछ होना है वह आगे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना है। इसमें वह सब सड़कें शामिल हैं जो देहात में किसी की तरफ से भी बननी हैं।

**SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** The condition of the rural roads is most unsatisfactory and on account of this the rural economy could not be developed. The development requires money.

Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would set apart, the revenue separately, raised by the road transport industry, for the development of rural roads?

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH:** Regarding the rural roads, we have sent the report of this Committee to the State Governments, and it is for them to take note of those recommendations. Regarding that finances, we have made some recommendations and it is for the State Governments to finance these schemes.

**श्री रामजी राम :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक शाही सड़क की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ जिसके बारे में मैंने पहले बताया था, जो हमारे फैजाबाद जिले में शेर-शाह सूरी की बनवाई हुई है। उसके बारे में जब हम प्रान्तीय सरकार से माँग करते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का मामला है और जब केन्द्रीय सरकार के यहाँ सवाल उठाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि प्रान्तीय सरकार का मामला है। घाघरा और सरयू नदी के समानान्तर एक शाही सड़क है जो सामरिक दृष्टिकोण से भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और खास कर चाइना बोर्डर पर वह सड़क घाघरा और सरयू के किनारे-किनारे है। क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ गया है और क्या इनकी स्कीम में वह सड़क भी बनाने की स्कीम है?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का ताल्लुक है कि कौन-कौन सी सड़कें उसके पास हैं, तो वह तो सिर्फ नेशनल हाईवेज केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास हैं। अगर उसके लिए कोई इन्फार्मेशन चाहिए तो वह मैं माननीय सदस्य को दे सकता हूँ लेकिन कोई नेशनल हाईवे नई बनानी है तो वह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम के अधीन बनाई जा सकती है जिसकी आवश्यक सूचना सदन को दी जाती है और उसकी मंजूरी के बाद ही वह काम चालू हो सकता है।

**SHRI S.C. SAMANTA:** The Nagpur Plan had made some recommendations. What percentage of that plan has been fulfilled and what will be fulfilled by the twenty-year plan?

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH:** The Nagpur Plan was an old one. After that, a few other committees have gone into it. The Nagpur Plan was made in the forties. The latest one is made by the Chief Engineers Committee.

**श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिवार :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजादी को मिले 20 साल हो गए। गाँव के लोगों ने आशा लगायी थी कि हमको भी सड़कें मिलेंगी लेकिन शहरों में सड़कें बनीं। अब जो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसके मुताबिक अगले 20 साल और उनको इन्तजार करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट रखी है और उसमें इतना रुपया रखा है तो उसका कुछ भ्रन्दार्ज तो लगाया होगा कि कितनी सड़कें बनती हैं और किस प्रान्त में कितनी-कितनी सड़क बननी है, यह कुछ भ्रन्दार्ज लगाया या ऐसे ही जबानी कह दिया ? आखिर कुछ नक्शा तो लींचा होगा। तो माननीय मंत्री जी किस प्रान्त में कितनी सड़क बनेगी उसमें कितनी स्टेट रोड बनेगी कितनी नेशनल हाई-वे बनेगी, इसका कोई तख्तीना बतायेंगे ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** सारे देश में कितनी बनेगी, यह मैं बता सकता हूँ—3 लाख 46 हजार मील। इसमें स्टेट में कितनी बनगी यह आँकड़े इस समय हमारे पास नहीं हैं।

**SHRI N.K. SOMANI:** In view of this need to rapidly develop the rural infrastructure not only for rapid rural economy but for fulfilling the social needs and the well-known views expressed by the erstwhile Minister, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, on road-making, I would be surprised if the Minister says that the Government of India have nothing to do about the implementation of the recommendations of the rural roads committee, which has submitted a twenty-year master plan, based on the Chief Engineers' note to the Government, involving a sum of Rs. 1.450 crores. What is the total demand—all the States in India together made to the Planning Commission in the Fourth Plan? As against the need, which is put at Rs. 265 crores. What is going to be the Central assistance to the States in the Fourth Plan? May I know whether the

Minister has brought to the notice of the State Governments the necessity of mechanised road-building by providing the States equipments such as mortar graders, road rollers and haulage tractors?

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH:** It is true that the recommendation of this committee is that the total plan outlay for rural roads in the Fourth Plan should be Rs. 265 crores. All this will form part of the State Plan. It is only after the finalisation of the Fourth Plan we will know how much is being provided.

**SHRI N.K. SOMANI:** I have not asked about the finalisation of the Fourth Plan. What is the demand of all the States in the Fourth Plan for road building programme? Do you know it or not?

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH:** That information cannot be supplied now.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He requires notice.

#### Holding of Interviews at Ganhati for Recruitment to Central Services

\*1023. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that interviews and examinations are held in Calcutta for recruitment to several posts in the various Central Services;

(b) if so, whether candidates from Assam are not at a disadvantage in that they are required to come to Calcutta which involves three days' journey; and

(c) what steps have been taken to arrange such interviews at Gauhati?

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

#### Statement

The selection of centres for examinations and interviews held by the Union Public Service Commission for recruit-

ment to Central Services is made by the Union Public Service Commission themselves taking all relevant factors into consideration. Recruitment falls under two categories, namely:—

- (1) recruitment by selection through interview; and
- (2) recruitment on the results of competitive examinations, the schemes of which might include viva voce/ interviews for personality test of candidates who qualify on the results of the written part of the examination.

2. Interviews in connection with recruitment to Central Services by selection through interview alone are generally held at New Delhi. As regards competitive examinations for recruitment to Central Services posts falling under category (2) above, the written parts of examinations are held at selected centres including Calcutta and Shillong and viva voce interviews for personality test of candidates qualifying on the results of written parts of the examinations are generally held at New Delhi. In certain cases, for example, recruitment to Central Services through the combined competitive examinations, the interviews are held at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad apart from Delhi. The candidates called for interviews are generally given sufficient notice for attending the interviews and they are also paid usual contribution towards travelling expenses. The position, therefore, is that New Delhi remains the main centre at which interviews are held by the Union Public Service Commission and it cannot be said that the candidates from Assam are a particular disadvantage in the matter of these interviews because they are called up for interviews at Calcutta.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** My intention in asking the question was to raise the problem of employment in all the sectors and in all the departments under the Central Government in the geographically isolated pocket of Assam. In Assam 5,000 graduates are passing out of the universities every year and no new industries are set up. For the existing industries the offices are located outside

Assam and so appointments are also made outside Assam. Some of the Central institution, like the Indian Airlines, do not even advertise in Assam papers. In the Indian Airlines, from top to bottom, there are not even half a dozen persons from Assam. Is it consistent with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution which guarantees equality of employment opportunities for all people in India that the people of the whole of North East India are practically shut out from job opportunities even in their own region? Will he institute an inquiry into the present position, find out facts and evolve measures to correct the imbalance?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member, as far as employment opportunities in Assam are concerned. But, as far as the UPSC is concerned, it is holding competitive examinations in Shillong, the capital of Assam.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** What about the lower services?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** As far as the lower services are concerned, it would be impracticable for the UPSC to hold examinations in various parts of the country. For that we normally use Delhi where all the candidates are called for interview and the system has been found workable and satisfactory.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** During the last few years railways and the postal departments in Assam have made a serious lapse by not recruiting people belonging to that area, even those who have made that area their home. The Home Ministry cannot say that this is not their problem because the question of unemployment is the crux of the law and order situation anywhere in India. So, would the Home Ministry tell the railways and the postal department in no uncertain terms that their action in not recruiting people of Assam is causing the greatest injury to the interests of India and that they should correct this imbalance?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I cannot authoritatively speak about the system that the railways and the postal

department are following. I understand that they have regional centres for tests here and there. As far as Central recruitment through UPSC is concerned, we have tried to spread it out as much as possible for competitive tests. As far as the question of employment opportunities and its relation with law and order it concerned, I do not think we can discuss this matter during the Question Hour.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** This matter was discussed by the Estimates Committee once when it took up the UPSC for consideration. The suggestion made at that time was that recruitment for all cadres of employment by the UPSC should be done through the State Public Service Commission and the University Students Counselling Bureaus so that those areas which are not fully represented in Central services, those isolated pockets here and there, should have full opportunity to come and prove their worth in the Central Services. Will the Home Minister consider this suggestion and take suitable steps?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** Certainly, we shall consider all good suggestions.

**SHRI R. BARUA:** I have a very limited question. So far as the Indian Airlines are concerned, will the hon. Minister give an assurance that they will put up a cell in Gauhati so that interview for recruitment to the lower cadre can be made there? So far as O&NGC is concerned, so far as recruitment to the lower posts are concerned, not the top ones, instead of calling people to Dehra Dun, will the Minister give an assurance that interviews for those posts will be made at Gauhati or Sibsagar?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** All these suggestions of the hon. Member would be duly communicated to the Minister of Civil Aviation and the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** The problem of educated unemployment in Assam is the highest in India because Assam has been systematically neglected by this Government. There was an announcement with

fanfare here on the floor of the House by the Minister of State for Finance that all jobs carrying a salary of Rs. 500 a month will go to the people in the locality. I can cite many instances where that rule or assurance has been by-passed. In view of that, may I know what specific steps the Government have taken to see that regional imbalance in employment is removed so that people belonging to a particular area, people belonging to Assam and backward and undeveloped areas, can get an opportunity to serve this country as their own?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** It is a fact that because of its geographical location and other factors, the problem of employment in Assam is very acute. We have seen the evidence of it in various agitations about the location of a refinery there and such other agitations which have occurred there from time to time. But this is a very wide question. The Estimates Committee of this hon. House had the opportunity of going into this question and it has made a number of valuable recommendations. A good many of them were accepted by government and instructions were issued. Still it is a very very complicated question. On all India projects where the country's money is invested how much preference or representation should be given to local people is a complicated question. These are questions which will have to be continuously considered and in a very very careful manner.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** You have some principles which you do not implement. Have you implemented that principle about persons drawing Rs. 500 and below?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** We have issued in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises, which is managed by the Ministry of Finance, certain instructions regarding this matter. The implementation of it is left to the authorities of the public sector concern. I would say, by and large, they are implemented. There may be launae here and there. We have been hearing complaints about non-implementation of those instructions, but whenever we come in and we can take up the matter we do



take up the matter and try to correct them.

**SHRI BASUMATARI:** It is observed that nepotism, favouritism and regionalism are observed by the men in authority, not to speak of the general question, in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been guaranteed certain reservations in the matter of services under the Constitution. Even they have been deprived of their legitimate rights. I want to know from the Minister what actual step has been taken by him to remove the observance of nepotism, favouritism and regionalism by men in authority?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I do not know whether the hon. Member is asking about alleged favouritism and nepotism in public sector understandings or in Government employment.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** In both.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Everywhere, he says.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** As far as the UPSC is concerned there is no favouritism and no nepotism. It is a fair and high level test that they conduct. As far as the UPSC operations are concerned I do not think there is any scope for allegation of favouritism and nepotism. As far as the public sector industries are concerned, I do not think I am called upon to answer.

**SHRI SWELL:** Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Bedabrata Barua has made it abundantly clear that what he has in mind is not the higher services recruited by the UPSC but the lower services under the Central Government or the Central Government enterprises. I would like to know whether the Home Ministry is prepared to issue some kind of a direction to all the Ministries and Central Government enterprises that in all recruitments made in Assam and the whole of North-eastern area for any office or Central Government enterprise functioning in that area recruitment has to be made locally through some kind of a test conducted locally?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** As far as the question of recruitment to the lower grades in the local offices of Central

Government is concerned I suppose the recruitment is done through the local employment exchanges for the lower categories of staff in the various capitals of States in India where the Central Government offices may be located, and I do not think there is any complaint about that. The main complaint is about such employment as is available in Delhi for various Central Government offices in the Secretariat, Attached Offices and Subordinate Offices where the conduct of test for recruitment is held in Delhi. Therefore, those people who are in and around Delhi have got a chance of coming in those examinations and they naturally get some advantage over others. As far as that particular matter is concerned I do not think much can be done about it because the capital is located here and there will be certain advantages that will accrue to the population nearby. If you have any workable suggestion or any suggestion by which we can extend the operation and get more and more people from various parts of the country we will be very happy to consider that.

**SHRI SWELL:** My question is whether you are prepared to issue such a circular. Mention has been made about IAC, the Fertiliser Corporation and many other Central Government enterprises working in Assam. May I know whether you are going to issue some kind of a direction to all those Central Government enterprises and other Central Government offices like the Post and Telegraphs functioning within Assam that they should recruit local people of a certain category and tests and recruitment should be made locally in Assam without coming to Delhi?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I have already replied to this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You pass on the information to the Ministry concerned.

अखिल भारतीय इंजीनियरिंग सेवा, वन सेवा  
तथा चिकित्सा सेवा

- +  
\*1024. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :  
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :  
श्री सुरज भान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 312(1) के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर 1961 में राज्य सभा द्वारा पास किये गये संकल्प के अनुसार इंजीनियरी, वन तथा चिकित्सा सेवा को अखिल भारतीय सेवा मानने के बारे में सहमत हो गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) भारतीय वन सेवा, भारतीय चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा और भारतीय इंजीनियरी सेवा (सिंचाई, शक्ति, भवन और सड़क) के गठन की व्यवस्था के लिए अखिल भारतीय सेवार्थ अधिनियम, 1951 को सितम्बर, 1963 में संशोधित किया गया था ।

भारतीय वन सेवा का 1 जुलाई, 1966 से गठन हुआ । प्रारम्भिक गठन के बाद भारतीय वन सेवा में सीधी भर्ती और पदोन्नति भी शुरू हुई ।

भारतीय चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा का 1 फरवरी, 1969 से गठन अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है । प्रारम्भिक गठन में चयन शीघ्र ही शुरू होने वाला है ।

प्रस्तावित भारतीय इंजीनियरी सेवा की भर्ती करने के लिए तथा संवर्ग प्रबन्ध के लिए नियमों को राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से तैयार किया गया है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सलाह के लिए भेजा गया है । इन नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाते ही इस सेवा के गठन के लिए कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय तक

कितने इंजीनियर, डाक्टर और जंगलात के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अखिल भारतीय स्तर की मान्यता दी गई है ? मंत्री जी अलग-अलग संख्या बताने की कृपा करें ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने अभी बताया कि IFS को छोड़कर अभी ये सर्विसेज गठित नहीं हुई हैं । अभी इसके नियम, उप-नियम इत्यादि बनाये गये हैं । जब सर्विसेज गठित की जायेंगी और चयन किया जायेगा तभी पता लग सकेगा कि इसके अन्दर कितने लोग आ सकते हैं ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने मूल उत्तर में बताया कि मेडिकल एण्ड हेल्थ सर्विस तो बनने वाली है, उसके लिए 1 फरवरी को नोटिफिकेशन भी जारी हुआ है और उसके नियम वगैरह सब बनाये जा रहे हैं । शीघ्र ही उसकी भर्ती भी शुरू हो जायेगी । जहाँ तक वन सेवा का सवाल है, वह बन चुकी है, भर्ती भी हो चुकी है—एक साल से वह चल रही है । लेकिन इंजीनियरिंग सेवा के बारे में मैंने कहा कि नियम इत्यादि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के पास भेजा गया है, जैसे ही उनकी मंजूरी आ जाती है, उसके बारे में भी जो नियम उप-नियम बनाने हैं वह जारी कर भर्ती चालू कर देंगे ।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो यहाँ पर उत्तर दिया है, राज्य सभा में यही प्रस्ताव सन् 61 में पास हुआ था और उसके बाद आपने भ्राल इंडिया सर्विसेज ऐक्ट को अमेंड किया ताकि वह इंजीनियर्स पर भी लागू हो सके । उसके बाद आपने तमाम स्टेट्स से उनकी स्वीकृति मांगी, सभी स्टेट्स ने इस प्रिंसिपल को मान भी लिया, आपके पास मेमोरेंडम भी इन सर्विसेज के बारे में डिटेल् में पेश कर दिया गया तो फिर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद 8 साल हो गये, इसके दमियान क्या एकावट आ रही है जिसकी वजह से इंजीनियर्स के लिए आप

ग्राल इण्डिया सर्विस का स्टेटस नहीं दे पा रहे हैं जबकि मैं समझता हूँ सरकार को यह बात अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि इस समय 20-22 हजार इन्जीनियर्स बेकार हैं तो उनको एब्जाब करने की आपके पास कोई योजना है या नहीं ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** जहाँ तक इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विस का सवाल है, मैंने मूल उत्तर में बताया कि उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है। यह बात तो ठीक है कि इसमें कुछ देर हुई लेकिन अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं को बनाने में देर इसलिए होती है क्योंकि हमें विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग लेना पड़ता है, उनसे परामर्श करना पड़ता है—तरह तरह की बातें विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाई जाती हैं—जब तक हम उनको सन्तोष न दे सकें तब तक प्रगति करना मुश्किल होती है। इसके अलावा नयी सेवाओं को बनाने में बहुत सारी जटिलतायें रहती हैं उनको भी दूर करना पड़ता है। जहाँ तक इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विस का सवाल है, भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में भी इसके सम्बन्ध में मतभेद था। उस मतभेद को दूर करने में समय लगता है। इन सारी कठिनाइयों के बाद अब ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है जब कि यह सर्विस बनाने वाली है और ज्यादा देर होने की गुंजायश नहीं है।

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Article 312 (1) of the Constitution provides for regulating the recruitment and the conditions of service of All India Services other than IAS and IPS. Article 312(2) provides for regulating the conditions of service with respect to IAS and IPS. What is happening is that the various All India Services such as the Railway Service, the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and other Services which are to be created are being discriminated against with regard to emoluments and promotion of officers as compared to the officers belonging to IAS and IPS. Since it is the IAS people who generally take the bulk of the decisions with regard to other services also, their conditions have not been improved and the gap with regard to emoluments and promotion still

remains. In view of all this it creates dissatisfaction among the cadres and among the members of the other services. Will the hon. Minister kindly look into it and say what steps he is taking to end the discrimination and reduce the gap between the All-India Services and IAS services?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** We have looked into this matter. Really speaking, there is no discrimination. There are two different kinds of things. The All-India services are only two—the Indian Police Service and the Indian Engineering Service. Other Service, the hon. Minister quoted, are central services for which the examination pattern as devised by the UPSC is different. I am not saying that basically they are different. Basically the purpose is the same.

**SHRI RANGA:** But IAS people can be transferred anywhere in India.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** The All-India Services and the Central Services have got certain similarities and certain dissimilarities. But here as far as this particular matter is concerned, there is no discrimination. Discrimination can be alleged only if they are equal but by their constitution and by their scheme they are different from each other.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** The gap with respect to emoluments should be closed.

**श्री सुरज भान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो नई सर्विसेज बनाई जाती हैं, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसमें शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं रखा जाता है। उनके एप्वांटमेंट दो तरह से किए जाते हैं—एक तो स्टेट्स से लोगों को डेप्यूटेशन पर लिया जाता है और दूसरे डायरेक्ट रेक्यूटमेंट किया जाता है। जो लोग डेप्यूटेशन पर लिए जाते हैं वह तो हन्ड्रेड परसेन्ट बाहर से ही लिए जाते हैं और उसमें कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। जहाँ तक डायरेक्ट रेक्यूटमेंट की बात है, पिछले दिसम्बर के सेशन में एक सवाल के जवाब में यहाँ पर कहा गया था :

"The orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would apply to such direct recruitment, unless any such posts are specifically exempted from the purview of the reservation orders."

तो डायरेक्ट रेकूटमेंट में भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट मेरिट और एफिशियन्सी की बेसिस पर नहीं लिये जाते हैं। उनको कण्डम कर दिया जाता है और बदनाम किया जाता है कि वे इनएफिशियन्ट हैं, ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त चूँकि इनीशियल स्टेज पर उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन नहीं किया जाता है इसलिए दूसरी कास्ट के सीनियर आदमी आ जाते हैं और वही एप्वाँटिंग एथॉरिटी बन जाते हैं और फिर हमेशा उनकी प्रेजुडिस चलती रहती है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एफिशियन्सी और मेरिट की टर्म को उड़ाकर मीनिमम क्वालीफिकेशन की बेसिस पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिजर्व सीट्स में लेंगे और बीस साल में जब कि उनका रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है, उस पीरियड को दस साल के लिए और बढ़ायेंगे ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** नयी सर्विसेज बनाने का जो सवाल है और उसमें जो रेकूटमेंट किया जाता है, माननीय सदस्य का कहना है उसमें रिजर्वेशन हो, तो उसमें रिजर्वेशन रखा जाता है लेकिन पहले यह बात अवश्य थी कि रिजर्वेशन कोटा में हम जितने लोगों को लेना चाहते थे जनजातियों और हरिजनों को, उतने नहीं ले पाते थे क्योंकि उनके जो उम्मीदवार परीक्षाओं में बैठते थे उनमें से बहुत कम सफलता प्राप्त करते थे। लेकिन उसके बाद हमने सोचा कि उसके लिए स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग स्कूल स्थापित किए जायें। हमने एक इलाहाबाद में और एक मद्रास में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग स्कूल स्थापित किये। वहाँ पर रिजर्व

वेकैन्सीज के केन्डीडेट्स को एग्जामिनेशन के पहले स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ताकि परीक्षाओं में वे अच्छी तरह से सफल हो सकें। उसका फल भी अच्छा निकला है। पिछले तीन सालों में जितनी शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिजर्व वेकैन्सीज थीं वह हम भर पाये हैं अगर इस तरह के स्कूल न होते...

**श्री सूरज भान :** यह इनीशियल रेकूटमेंट का सवाल है।

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** मैं इनीशियल रेकूटमेंट की ही बात कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री सूरजभान :** नई सर्विसेज जो बनाई जाती हैं।

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** नयी सर्विसेज जो बनाई जाती हैं और जो इनीशियल रेकूटमेंट होता है उसमें वे लिए जाते हैं। और जो आज राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारी गए काम कर रहे हैं उनमें भी सेवा की जो वरिष्ठता है या जो रिकार्ड है उसमें भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को ज्यादा ध्यान देकर लिया जाता है। पर यदि उस सूची में वह लोग हों ही नहीं तब तो उनको लेना मुश्किल होता है। पर जहाँ तक आम तौर से नीति का सवाल है यह नीति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि हम न केवल रिजर्व वेकैन्सी में लेना चाहते हैं बल्कि जो जनरल वेकैन्सीज हैं उनमें भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा लेने की कोशिश करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वह आ सकें। यह हमारी स्थिर नीति है और इसमें कोई फेर बदल होने की गुंजायश नहीं है।

**श्री सूरज भान :** मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या मेरिट वाली बात को उड़ायेंगे और मीनिमम क्वालीफिकेशन के आदमी को लेंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** You took five minutes; he took five minutes; it is the other Members of the House who must be protected.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** Nowhere in the world are engineers so much underestimated as they are in our country. Particularly when our country can boast of our ambitious plans and they can be implemented only with the strength, efficiency and determination of the engineers. Nothing would be more humiliating than to know that in some of the State Governments senior engineers are hit by the opportunistic officers. For want of All India Services, we have to keep on knocking around for suitable persons to fill up the posts of various Chairmen of the various gigantic projects....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** I am coming to the question. That is the reason, Sir, why for many months we have to go without the Chairman. That difficulty would have been obviated if we have the Indian Service of Engineers. I would like to know from the Government—not only know from the Government,—but I would like to have a categorical assurance from the Government,—as to the time by which they will be able to create an All-India Service of Engineers with a view to removing the heart-burning, frustration and discontent among the rank and file of the engineers in this country.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I have already said in my main answer that the rules for the All-India Service of Engineers have been sent to the UPSC and after the consent is received, we shall take necessary steps to constitute the Services.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** The All-India Services, to be meaningful, should be for all Indian States and administrations. It is applicable for the States and the officers in those States. Since the Rajya Sabha has approved certain services as All India Services and Rajya Sabha has representation from all States, may I know from the Government why the option is still left

to the States to adopt these All-India Services? If any State is not exercising this option in favour of All-India Services, will the Government take suitable steps to impose some kind of penalty to make them accept All-India Services?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** According to the constitutional procedure no such All India Service can be constituted without Rajya Sabha agreeing to it. The hon. Member is quite right there. The Rajya Sabha adopted a resolution in pursuance of that and the All-India Services Act was amended and after such amendment these Services have been formed. But there is no provision and I do not think it is possible on the part of the Central Government to force the State Government to adopt them. I don't think we have powers to force the State Government to join an Indian Service of this kind and there is no question of forcing anybody and penalising any State Government to join these All-India Services.

**श्री शशि भूषण :** हमारे देश में लगभग डेढ़ सौ पब्लिक अण्डर टेकिंग्स हैं इनमें काम करने वाले अधिकांश लोग या तो रिटायर्ड लोग हैं या कुछ और अपने लोग आ जाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पब्लिक अण्डर टेकिंग्स के लिए भी कोई ग्राल इण्डिया सर्विस आप बनाने को तैयार हैं ?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि इन्डियन फोरेस्ट सर्विस में कम से कम आदिवासियों को मौका मिलना ही चाहिए। बड़े बिरादरी के चालाक लोग उनको वहाँ भी जो "सीक्रेट नोट्स" होते हैं सर्विसेस में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पहले खराब कर दिये जाते हैं। तो उनके प्रोटेक्शन के लिए मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे ?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** जहाँ तक हरिजन आदिवासियों का सवाल है यह कहना गलत है कि उन्हें वन सेवाओं में ही प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए। हर जगह मिलनी चाहिए। हम नहीं चाहते कि केवल वनों तक ही सीमित रखा जाय। उन्हें भागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और बड़ी-

बड़ी पोस्ट्स पर लाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक पब्लिक ग्रन्डर टेकिन्स का सवाल है इसके बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है उसके ऊपर विचार अवश्य किया जायगा।

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:** The Central Engineering Service as distinct from the All India Engineering Service has been in operation for several years in the past. May I know, when the new All-India Engineering Service comes into operation, what will be the priority of claims of these Central Engineering Service employees and also senior engineers from the States, who without taking examinations may seek entry into this service?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** These are all matters which we have to sort out on the advice of the Union Public Service Commission.

त्रि-भाषा सूत्र पर अमल करना

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● 1025. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री किकर सिंह :

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

(क) अब तक किन-किन राज्यों ने त्रि-भाषा सूत्र को क्रियान्वित किया है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारें इसे लागू करने के लिए अनिच्छुक हैं ; और

(ग) जिन राज्यों में इस सूत्र को क्रियान्वित किया गया है, वहाँ क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):** (a) to (c). Education being a State subject, the responsibility for the implementation of the Three-Language Formula rests with the State Governments. A statement showing the position in regard to the implementation of the Three-Language Formula by the various States is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 694/69.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह विवरण जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है यह लगता ऐसा है कि राज्य सरकारों से जो अब से कई मास पूर्व जानकारी मिली है उसके आधार पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने तैयार किया है। उदाहरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि आने वाले जुलाई के महीने से पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में दक्षिण भारत की किसी एक भाषा का पढ़ना हर विद्यार्थी के लिए अनिवार्य होगा। इस विवरण को देखने से पता लगता है इसमें वह शामिल नहीं किया गया है। इसी तरह से मद्रास राज्य के सम्बन्ध में आपने लिखा है कि वहाँ केवल तमिल और अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई होती है, किसी दूसरी भाषा की पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। तो जो भूल इस विवरण में उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में रह गई है कहीं इसी प्रकार की भूल मद्रास राज्य के सम्बन्ध में तो देने से नहीं रह गई है ? सम्भव है—उन्होंने भी त्रि-भाषा फारमूला स्वीकार कर लिया हो। और अगर नहीं किया है तो क्या प्रेम और सद्भाव से देश की एकता बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से जिन राज्यों ने अभी तक राजभाषा को तीसरी भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया है उनको भी क्या त्रि-भाषा फारमूले में शामिल करने के लिए किसी प्रकार से प्रेरित किया जायगा, जिससे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एकरूपता आ सके ?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO:** Sir, regarding the first part of the question, the statement, which the honourable Member referred to, was made during the discussions at the National Text-books Education Committee's Conference. Later on I saw in the paper

that the Chief Minister of U.P. had made some modification in the statement. Before I come before Parliament and give information regarding the position in the States, I must get it properly checked and verified on the basis of communication from the State Governments. Otherwise, I will be misleading the House. That is the reason why the information has been given as stated in the statement.

Regarding the second part of the question about Tamil Nadu, I think the official position still is that the two languages which are compulsorily taught are Tamil and English. But the Hon. Member is aware that a large number of people in that State are learning Hindi on a voluntary basis. Regarding the question whether I will use my own good offices for this purpose, I can assure him that I shall try my very best to encourage the learning of Hindi in Tamil Nadu; but I propose to do it by persuasion and not by any kind of attempt to impose or showing the authority of the Central Government.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** जहाँ तक मेरे प्रश्न को आपने सुना होगा मैंने स्वयं भी शिक्षा मंत्री को यह कहा था कि प्रेम से और सद्भाव से इसको लागू किया जाय। किसी दबाव के सम्बन्ध में मैंने अपनी ओर से शिक्षा मंत्री को कोई प्रेरणा नहीं दी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा कि शिक्षा राज्य सरकारों का विषय है इसलिए त्रिभाषी फारमूले को कौन सी राज्य सरकार लागू करती है कौन सी लागू नहीं करती है इसके विषय में केन्द्र किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता है। पहली बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय त्रिभाषा फारमूला केन्द्रीय सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से स्वीकार किया गया था तो क्या राज्य सरकारों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों के परामर्श से वह तैयार किया गया था या यह त्रिभाषा फारमूला राज्य सरकारों को अपने विश्वास में लिए बिना केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तैयार कर दिया है जिसका कि राज्य सरकारें पालन नहीं कर रही हैं ?

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो सबसे बड़ी दुर्बलता आती जा रही है वह यह कि शिक्षा शिक्षाशास्त्रियों का विषय है, राजनीतिज्ञों का वह विषय नहीं है। क्या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री जो स्वयं एक शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं इस विषय में एक ऐसा वातावरण देश में तैयार करेंगे कि राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ, जिन्होंने भाषा को एक राजनीतिक हथियार बना लिया है और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश की एकता 22 साल के बाद भी अभी तक उतनी दृढ़ नहीं हो पाई है। शिक्षा तो शिक्षा शास्त्रियों का विषय है राजनीतिज्ञों के हाथ में शिक्षा नहीं रहे इस प्रकार का एक वातावरण भी वह देश में बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** With regard to the first question, I would like to assure the hon. member that I was not suggesting that he was wanting me to bring any pressure, but I thought it would be a useful thing for the Central Education Minister to make it clear to the people of Tamil Nadu what our intentions were in this matter.

As for the other question, the three-language formula was evolved as a result of a series of discussions with State Governments, not only with their Education Ministers but also with the Chief Ministers, the Central Advisory Board, National Integration Council and so on. If he will kindly read the statement, he will find that with the exception of Tamil Nadu where there has been some change recently, in every other State the 3-language formula is in operation. In Nagaland, it is in operation.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :** It is not so.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** He may kindly refer to the statement.

It is in operation in NEFA; it is so in West Bengal. Therefore, I think in due course, the formula will be implemented throughout the country.

As for the question of education and politics, I do not think it arises out of this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सुना होगा कि यह त्रिभाषा फारमूला सारे देश के सभी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों की सहमति से तैयार किया गया था किसी राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री की भी उसमें विमति नहीं थी। बाद में चल कर जो उसमें भिन्नता आती जा रही है तो उन राज्य सरकारों को क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह नहीं कह सकती है कि जब आप सब की सहमति से यह त्रिभाषा फारमूला स्वीकार किया गया था तब अब उसको लागू करने में आपको क्या कठिनाई है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sure the hon. member does not want me to go into the whole history of this question. All I would like to tell him is that we have to secure appropriate motivation for study of South Indian languages which has been suggested in the north; if that is done, that might supply the appropriate motivation for the study of Hindi in one or two States where it is at present difficult. It is a matter we are seized of. I would assure the House that I shall try my best.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि काफी सोच-विचार के बाद एक फारमूला तैयार किया गया था जो इस विवरण के अनुसार अनेक प्रान्तों में अनेक भाषाओं के साथ लागू है परन्तु त्रिभाषी फारमूले का उद्देश्य मुख्य रूप से यह था कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लोगों में एकात्मकता की भावना पैदा की जाय। उत्तर में दक्षिण के लिए और दक्षिण में उत्तर के लिए, इत्यादि परन्तु इस विवरण में ऐसा लगता है कि उत्तरी भारत के अनेक प्रान्तों में यह समझा गया है कि उत्तर की भाषाओं को ही पढ़ाया जाना काफी है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो वह यह बतायें कि यह त्रिभाषी फारमूले पर किस सीमा तक किन-किन प्रान्तों में अमल हुआ और दूसरी बात यह कि उत्तरी भारत के किन प्रान्तों में दक्षिणी भारत की भाषायें पढ़ने को और दक्षिणी भारत के किन प्रान्तों में

उत्तर भारत की प्रान्तीय भाषायें पढ़ने की व्यवस्था है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I have answered the second part of the question. I would like to request the hon. Member not to lump all the South Indian States together. In three of the four South Indian States, Hindi is already being taught as part of the three-language formula. Therefore, if he combines all of them together, he might unnecessarily create a misunderstanding in the South Indian States.

Regarding the first part of the question, the Central Government has a programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan for giving financial assistance to Hindi teachers in the North Indian States to learn South Indian languages so that they can teach to their own students those languages.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : यह ठीक है कि शिक्षा एक राज्य का विषय है किन्तु यह जो त्रिभाषी फारमूला निश्चित किया गया था वह प्रत्येक राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्रियों से ही नहीं बल्कि वहाँ के शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों से भी परामर्श करके तैयार किया गया था, किन्तु अभी जो सदन के पटल पर विवरण रखा गया है उससे मालूम होता है कि अभी तक सभी प्रान्तों में एकरूपता लाने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। यह केन्द्र का कर्तव्य है कि सभी प्रान्तों में एकरूपता लाने की चेष्टा की जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश की एकात्मकता की रक्षा करते हुए देश में एकरूपता लाने के लिए क्या वे त्रिभाषी फारमूले के अन्दर संस्कृत को भी स्थान देने का सुझाव राज्यों को देंगे ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Regarding the implementation by the Central Government, the Central Government functions subject to the constitutional powers and responsibilities. In matters which are within the province of the States, all that the Central Government can do is to try its best to persuade them by the various methods which are open to it, and we are trying to do that. And the success that is attendant on that is shown by the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House.



Regarding Sanskrit being one of the languages to be taught, I think the position was that in some of the States Sanskrit has been included, because it is one of the languages in the Eighth Schedule. But there is a very strong feeling that a modern Indian language should be part of the three-language formula and not a classical language. I believe the national policy on education, as approved by the Cabinet, said that in Hindi-speaking areas, it will be the regional language, English and any other modern Indian language. That again is the recommendation of the Central Government.

**श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह फारमूला बनाया तो भारत सरकार ने है लेकिन इसको लागू करने का काम राज्य सरकारें करेंगी तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपके इस त्रिभाषा सूत्र की कोई कानूनी स्थिति नहीं है, यह सिर्फ आपस में एक सामाजिक समझौता है और चाहे कोई सदस्य उसको माने या न माने ? अगर ऐसा है तो आज एक राज्य ने इन्कार किया है यह भी हो सकता है कि घीरे-घीरे अधिकांश राज्य या सारे राज्य इस फारमूले को लागू करने के लिए मना कर दें तो उस स्थिति में आपके इस फारमूले की क्या दशा होगी ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कभी इस कठिनाई के ऊपर विचार किया कि यदि हम इधर के दक्षिण की भारतीय भाषायें पढ़ें जैसा कि मैं समझता हूँ कि पढ़नी चाहिए लेकिन बाद में उसके प्रयोग करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता और उस हालत में जाहिर है कि हमारा परीक्षण बेकार जायगा तो क्या आपने कभी यह सोचा है कि उत्तर भारत के लोग दक्षिण भारत की भाषायें पढ़ें और दक्षिण भारत के लोग उत्तर की भाषायें पढ़ें तो उन्हें उसके प्रयोग का अवसर भी मिले ताकि उन भाषाओं का ज्ञान उनमें हमेशा बना रहे ?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I want to share with the hon. Member the need for the study of Hindi as much as possible in this country. I hope he will forgive me do if I not take

up all the questions that he has raised. I would rather not answer those questions in Parliament; or, if he insists, I can tell him that on this matter of three-language formula, whether it is a question of the South Indian languages being taught in North India or even the question of Hindi being taught in South India, we have got to proceed very cautiously and we have got to carry the people with us. We need not begin thinking now as to what will happen some day, whether it is going to be abandoned and so on. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that, as it is, every State in the country is already using, and has a place for Hindi in its secondary school system. And even in Tamil Nadu, quite a large number of people are learning Hindi.

**श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** भाठवीं अनुसूची में जो भाषायें सम्मिलित की गई हैं उन 15 भाषाओं में से 14 भाषायें आधुनिक ढंग की भाषाओं के ढंग पर वैसे ही कोर्स में ले ली जा सकती हैं, लेकिन संस्कृत को क्लासिकल कह कर पृथक् कर दिया गया है। यह पक्षपात इस बुढ़िया बेचारी संस्कृत का गला घोटने के लिए है। अगर आप आधुनिक शब्द निकाल दें तो भारतीय भाषाओं में वह भी आ जाती है और इसके लिये क्षेत्र कुछ अधिक खुला हो जाता है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ यदि आपका तामिल नाडु सरकार से कोई पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है, कि त्रि-भाषा फार्मूला को उनको सरकारी तौर पर कार्यान्वित करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :** He said the three-language formula is being implemented. Where is it implemented? It is not being implemented. In the Banaras Hindu University, it is only one-language formula. Even in Bihar, there is only one-language formula.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

राष्ट्रीय स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तक बोर्ड

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SNQ. 14. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तक बोर्ड द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में एक जैसी पाठ्य पुस्तकें लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाठ्य पुस्तकों में धार्मिक शिक्षा को सम्मिलित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक नीति निर्धारित करने का कोई सुझाव दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). For the development of national identity and for several other purposes, the Board recommended the adoption of some common text-books in all parts of the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सही है कि जितनी भी पाठ्य-पुस्तकें इस समय हमारे विद्यालयों में पढ़ाई जाती हैं उनमें से अधिकांश ऐसी हैं जो हर वर्ष बाद बदल दी जाती हैं, और जो पाठ्य-क्रम निर्धारित किया जाता है वह भी पूरी तरह पर बाजार में नहीं मिलता है ? क्या सब राज्यों को मिलाकर इस समय करीब दस हजार पाठ्य-पुस्तकें पढ़ाई जाती हैं ? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि पाठ्य-क्रम में जो पुस्तकें निर्धारित की जाती हैं वे किन्हीं दबाव में आकर या धार्मिक प्रलोभन में आकर पाठ्य-क्रम में रख दी जाती हैं ? चौथी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो पुस्तकें पाठ्य-क्रम में हैं क्या उनको गरीब विद्यार्थी बर्हवी होने के कारण ले नहीं सकते ? आज जो राष्ट्रीय पाठ्य पुस्तक बोर्ड है उसके सामने क्या यह सब समस्याएँ धायी हैं ? यदि धायी हैं तो इसके समाधान के सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड ने क्या निश्चय किया ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: One of the resolutions adopted by the sub-committee of this conference, which was attended by 13 Education Ministers among others, which was adopted by the full meeting has said that text-books should not be changed for a period of 4 to 5 years. We are very conscious that text-books are changed too frequently and we want to see that they are not changed too frequently. About the syllabus and 10,000 text-books being taught, I do not know what is the total number. But we are now going to set up a national pool where all the text-books published in the various parts of the country will be brought together, so that we will be in a better position to scrutinise them. Non-availability of text-books according to the syllabus is a problem and that can be solved if we do not go on changing the syllabus from year to year. On the whole, the conference was in favour of a certain amount of stability in the educational system rather than constant annual changes.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने एक प्रश्न यह भी पूछा था - शायद मंत्री महोदय शीघ्रता में उसको छोड़ गये कि जो पाठ्य पुस्तकें आज पाठ्य-क्रम में रख दी जाती हैं क्या वह उपयोगिता के आधार पर नहीं, किसी दबाव में आकर रख दी जाती हैं या किन्हीं धार्मिक प्रलोभन में पाठ्य-क्रम में निर्धारित कर दी जाती हैं ? दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रश्न के (ग) और (घ) भागों के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। अभी समाचार पत्रों को देखो से पता लगा है कि श्री के. जी. संयदेन की अध्यक्षता में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने एक समिति बनाई थी। श्री संयदेन ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। उसमें कहा गया है कि शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों के लिए ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक विषयों पर पाठ्य-क्रम तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्रालय को कोई नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये। इस से पहले श्री श्रीप्रकाश की अध्यक्षता में भी एक समिति बनी थी, जिसमें विभिन्न मतों के लोग थे और उन्होंने सर्वसम्मति से निश्चय किया था कि शिक्षा के अन्दर धार्मिक शिक्षा का स्थान अवश्य होना चाहिये। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि जब दो, दो समितियाँ बन चुकी हैं और दोनों शिक्षा मंत्रालय को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे चुकी हैं तब इसकी उपेक्षा क्यों की जा रही है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Regarding the first question, Sir, I hope the hon. Member will forgive me because I do not know how many text-books are prescribed under pressure. I have no knowledge of the techniques which are followed but we are told that is one of the things that happens and we are all unanimously of the opinion that it should be discouraged and stopped. But I cannot give him any statistics as to how many text-books have been prescribed under pressure on the members of the Text-books Committee. Regarding the second question, which is a much larger question, about religious education, to the best of my recollection. I do not think the Saiyadain Committee has recommended that religious education should be introduced in text-books. There was a committee before which had gone into the subject and made a series of recommendations. Those recommendations have been discussed from time to time. But the difficulty in which we find ourselves is a constitutional provision which forbids the giving of religious instruction in schools. At the same time, if I may express my personal opinion, I have no doubt in my mind, it would be a good thing for the children to have some idea of the basic spiritual values and guides to ethical conduct which are the teachings of all the religions in the world.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: As it is taught by Puri Sankaracharya?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Even semi-Gods whom my hon. friend pays respect to have prescribed in their own fashion codes of conduct and so on. We are now going into the subject trying to find out some methods by which spiritual values could be introduced into educational curriculum without offending the provisions of the Constitution.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : यह ठीक है कि शिक्षा का विषय राज्य सरकारों का विषय है, फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को सारे देश के लेखकों, प्रकाशकों और राज्य सरकारों का इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य-

दर्शन करना चाहिये। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात का यत्न करेगी कि वह प्रत्येक विषय पर कुछ माडेल पुस्तकें तैयार कराये और वह पुस्तकें सारे देश के लिए हों। विशेष रूप से जो विषय प्रधान पुस्तकें हैं जैसे गणित है, विज्ञान है, इनमें तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं हौम्ने चाहिये क्योंकि उनका दूसरी भाषाओं से अनुवाद हो सकता है। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि वह लोगों को कुछ गाइड लाइन दे और इस प्रकार की माडेल पुस्तकें तैयार कराये जिससे सारे देश में एक जैसा पाठ्य-क्रम हो सके और सरलता से शिक्षा चलती रहे।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am glad the hon. Member has raised this question. As a matter of fact, even as it is, a number of model text-books have been prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that in the case of science subjects it is very much easier to prepare text-books to be used in all parts of the country. At a recent conference there was a complete spirit of understanding and cooperation among the Education Ministers independent and irrespective of the party to which they belonged, and all of them were very anxious to see that uniformity was promoted. One difficulty that arises is the question of syllabus. They all agreed to try and make the syllabus as uniform as possible. They preferred to have text-book materials rather than text-books prepared by the Central Government. They are prepared to use the latter as a model and adopt it in consonance with local traditions, local words, local ideas and so on. The whole Conference unanimously agreed that we should have during the course of this year a specially prepared book by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments intended for schools which will directly be aimed at the eradication of untouchability, which will deal with the problem of human dignity, the irrationality of untouchability and create a climate in the mind of children of the country that untouchability is gone and should not be allowed any more.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम कलियुग में जे गुजर रहे हैं। भगवान का कह हो देववाङ्मिर्ने

में ग्रामस में प्रेम हो और नैशनल कारेक्टर बने इसकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। यह बेसिक बच्चों के लिए तालीम का होना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? सब घमों के जो महान नेता हुए हैं और जिन्होंने हमें प्रेरणा दी है और साथ ही जो महान क्रांतिकारी हुए हैं, जो देश के लिए सहीद हुए हैं, जैसे सरदार भगत सिंह, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद, उनसे छोटी बड़ी सभी क्लासिस के बच्चे प्रेरणा लें, इसके लिए भी कुछ होना चाहिए। इस किस्म का सिलेबस बनना चाहिए और इस किस्म की तालीम बच्चों को मिलनी चाहिये। बजाय इसके अजकल फिल्मी गाने या दूसरी ऐसी ही बातें चलती हैं। इस कन्टेक्ट में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी बनाकर इस सुझाव को प्रमत्ती जामा पहनाये जाने के बारे में गौर करने के लिए, सरकार विचार करेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: During Question Hour, in reply to supplementaries no policy statements need be made.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: All right, Sir. The question is whether we will be prepared to change the syllabus in order to bring in the *kaliyuga*, fear of God, etc. I am afraid it will be very difficult to change the syllabus to bring these things into it. About giving a national integration touch to the syllabus, we are already taking action.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: So far as the scheme that the Central Government has adopted to publish text-books and to introduce uniform type of text-books all over the State is concerned, I want to know whether by this he means nationalisation of text-books in the sense that text-books for schools and colleges should be written by the so-called experts and they should be sent to all the States as model text-books? I have personal experience.

MR. SPEAKER: He need not give it during Question Hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In West Bengal, for the higher secondary schools and for colleges, some 30 to 32 text-books on science

subjects like Physics and Chemistry were first published. But by the process of natural elimination during the last few years, only three or four books have been found to be popular with the students. I am sure the hon. minister knows that the art of writing text-books calls for a genius of a type different from the genius of a scholar. I want to know whether, in preparing model text-books, the Education Department will invite from different States those books which have been found popular on the basis of past experience and only on the basis of those books model text-books will be prepared.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: It is not the intention of the Central Government to supply text-books for all the States. We will prepare some text-books which we will send to them for the purpose of serving as a kind of a model if they want to use it. What we have agreed to is to supply the text-books material to all the States. Even in preparing these model text-books, we will have the co-operation of all the persons concerned in the States who have a contribution to make in this matter.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : प्राइमरी और जूनियर हाई स्कूल की शिक्षा स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है। ग्राम तौर से शिक्षा की देश में दयनीय स्थिति है और प्राइमरी और जूनियर हाई स्कूल की तो है ही। आज जो हमारे बच्चे हैं उनको ग्राम तौर पर इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं है कि किसी स्टेज पर हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चला था और उस राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की मान्यतायें क्या थीं, कौन सी हमारी राष्ट्रीय बैल्यूज थीं और किन बैल्यूज के ऊपर हम अपने देश का और समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। आप पाठ्य पुस्तकों का निर्धारण करने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का निर्देशन या कोई आदर्श पाठ्यक्रम केन्द्र की सरकार राज्य सरकारों को देगी ताकि हमारे बच्चों को इस बात का ज्ञान हो कि काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक और सौराष्ट्र से नागालैंड और असम तक हमारा देश एक है, देशभक्ति की भावना उनमें पैदा हो सके प्रत्ययिकता का अन्त हो, छुप्राकृत ७ पिटे.

राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित हो। राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन में इसके लिए कुछ निर्देश दिये गये थे। उस आघार पर हमारी पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार की जायें ताकि हमारे देश का और बच्चों का भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो सके, क्या इसका प्रयत्न आप करेंगे ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: That is precisely what we are trying to do.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: If this sort of scheme is carried out, will it not lead to regimentation of education and does it not open to a danger at some future date when a partial or an irresponsible government may take wrong advantage of it? I would like to know the views of the Government on this. Secondly, what steps or machinery do they have in mind to ensure the best production of text-books and avoid the rackets which happen in certain State text-books which were prepared by the Government?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: As far as the first question is concerned, we shall certainly try and take care to see that this does not result in the kind of regimentation that the hon. Member referred to. As far as the second question is concerned, we are trying to get the best possible people through the NCERT as well as the State Governments.

श्री श्री सिंह सहगल : श्री श्रीप्रकाश कमेटी ने आपके सामने कुछ सुझाव रखे थे। उनको अमल में लाने के रास्ते में आपको किन दिक्कतों का अनुभव हो रहा है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्कूलों और कालेजों में यूनिवर्सल प्रार्थना को लागू करने में कौन सी दिक्कत आ रही है ?

बिना अष्ट्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा के क्या आप समझते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों के दिलों में अच्छी भावनायें पैदा हो सकती हैं? क्या आप इसको मानते हैं या नहीं कि देश की उन्नति के साथ साथ उनका एक यूनिवर्सल धर्म भी होना चाहिये।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I would have liked to answer the last part of the question

but because it touches on matters of policy, under your directions I will not say anything about it.

Regarding the first part of the question, the Sriprakash Committee's report I have not got it here. I read the various recommendations of the Committee some time ago. The real difficulty in these matters is that we have got to get our consumers and audience to agree. If the hon. Member could persuade his colleagues in this august House to start the day with a moment or two of universal prayer, that might have a very salutary effect on the colleges; but hon. Members have to accept the suggestion.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: I appreciate the idea of the Education Minister that the Government of India is thinking of trying to eradicate un'ouchability through some syllabus. The Government of India promised a socialist pattern of society but in Parliament outside we are hearing about the Chandra Sekhar—Morarji Desai episode. Exploitation by monopolists is going on in India like anything. If we are bound by the promise of a socialist pattern of society, what steps are the Government of India taking to introduce such a syllabus that the exploitation of man by man can be eradicated from our society to achieve the ideal happiest society; is this sort of a syllabus going to be introduced by the Government of India?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Syllabus writers are very particular about having everything indicated to them in a very precise and non-contradictory kind of way. For implementing the hon. Member's suggestion, I think, there might have been a national seminar first to draw up the content and what is meant by socialist pattern of society.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was adopted at the Avadi session of the Congress; so, it is known to the Congress.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि आज तक की पाठ्य पुस्तकों के पढ़ने के परिणामस्वरूप स्कूल और कालेज के छात्रों में मादक द्रव्य लेने की जो प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है उसको रोकने के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकों में कोई ऐसा सुधार करेंगे कि

जिससे घाने वाली पीढ़ी में यह मादक द्रव्य सेने की प्रवृत्ति का विरोध और उसके प्रति अरुचि पैदा हो ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am aware, the hon. Member is very much worried about this particular subject, but I can assure him that text-books are not an instrument for spreading this habit.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: As far as I know the Saiyadain Committee has recommended that college and high school text-books required to be reviewed drastically particularly because they misrepresented the facts of history and thus propagated illfeeling and hatred between different communities in India. What action has Government taken in this regard?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: That is one of the major reasons for the establishment of the National Board of Text-books. We propose to get reviewed, in consultation and co-operation with the State Governments, these various textbooks with a view to eradicating the kind of thing the hon. Member referred to. Of course, action has to be taken by the State Governments and they are all willing to do it.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Uniform Taxation and Licensing

\*1026. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to constitute a Central authority to carry out the twofold objectives of uniform taxation and licensing for the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): A statement giving the information required is laid on the table of the Sabha.

### STATEMENT

The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee has observed that there is need for Central legislation laying down uniform principles of taxation and licensing for the whole country so that a Central authority could be constituted to carry out these objectives. The Committee has further recommended that action should be taken to

introduce legislation whereby Parliament could authorise the Inter-State Transport Commission to levy and collect taxes within the framework approved by it. Such legislation should provide for assignment to the States of the proceeds of the levy. Should it be found that under the existing provisions of the Constitution, taxation in respect of inter-State transport is not within the competence of Parliament, the Constitution should be suitably amended.

2. The operation of motor vehicles is regulated under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Since this Act is applicable to the whole of India, uniformity exists to a large extent regarding the licensing of transport vehicles.

3. The recommendations of the Committee with regard to uniformity in taxation and empowering the Inter-State Transport Commission to levy and collect taxes on Inter-State transport were considered at the seventh meeting of the Transport Development Council held in June, 1968. The Council did not favour a Constitutional amendment for prescribing a uniform approach and principles in regard to road transport taxation. The Council also noted the consensus of opinion that the powers to levy and collect taxes on motor vehicles operating on inter-State routes should not be given to the Inter-State Transport Commission. It was, however, agreed that the implications of vesting of such powers in the Commission and distributing the proceeds of the tax to the State Governments should be worked out in detail and the subject brought before the Council again later. The matter will accordingly be placed before the next meeting of the Transport Development Council.

साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

\*1027. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा पुस्तकों की अनुवाद प्रक्रिया के बारे में 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5360 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 5 वर्ष, 8 वर्ष और 10 वर्ष पूर्व अनुवाद कार्य सौंपा गया था परन्तु उन्होंने अभी तक उसे पूरा नहीं किया है तथा उन्हें वह काम किन-किन तिथियों को दिया गया था ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में अनुवाद कार्य पूरा करने के लिए कौन-कौन सी अन्तिम तारीख निर्दिष्ट की गई थी ; और

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है जिससे कि अनुवाद कार्य पूरा करके समय पर वापस करें ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-695/69]

(ख) इन अनुवाद कार्यों को पहले पहल जब अनुवादकों को दिया गया था, तब कोई अन्तिम तारीख निर्दिष्ट नहीं की गई थी।

(ग) कार्य को जल्दी करने के लिए समय-समय पर अनुवादकों को याद दिलाया गया था और प्रत्येक मामले में सम्बन्धित सलाहकार बोर्ड को स्थिति से हमेशा अवगत करा दिया जाता था। कार्य को 31 मई, 1969 तक पूरा करने के लिए, अनुवादकों पर नोटिस तामील कर दिये गये थे, अन्यथा सौंपे हुए कार्य को वापस लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

मोहाटी में हुए दंगे

- 1028. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :  
श्री श्री गोपाल साहू :  
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :  
श्री शारदा नन्द :

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

(क) क्या गणतन्त्र दिवस पर मोहाटी में हुए दंगों के बारे में नियुक्त जांच आयोग का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस प्रतिवेदन में वर्णित तथ्य क्या हैं और उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में रोकथाम के क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :  
(क) से (ग). आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है जो राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

#### Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee

\*1029. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:  
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee has made some effective recommendations to improve the road transport; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations which have been accepted by Government?.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) It is a fact that the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee has made various recommendations to improve road transport.

(b) As the executive responsibility in respect of road transport vests in the State Governments, a large number of the recommendations made by the Keskar Committee concern these Governments, with whom their implementation is being pursued. Some recommendations also concern the Central Government. A statement showing the action taken under some of the main categories of the recommendations made by

the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-696/69.]

#### Cases Committed to Sessions in Delhi

\*1030. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Session cases were committed by the Magistrates in Delhi in the years 1965 to 1968, separately;

(b) how many out of them have been decided, year-wise; and

(c) the number of accused in cases referred to in part (a) above, who are in lock-up for the past one year, two years, three years and four years?

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

(a)	1965	405
	1966	386
	1967	345
	1968	364
(b)	1965	376
	1966	379
	1967	322
	1968	323
(c)	More than one year	2
	More than two years	6
	More than three years	1
	More than four years	Nil

#### पर्यटक टैक्सियां

\*1031. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटक टैक्सियों पर केवल एक राज्य में ही कर लिया जाता है तथा अन्य राज्यों में टैक्सियां बिना कर दिये हुए चल सकती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था

की गई है कि पर्यटक टैक्सियों का साधारण टैक्सियों के रूप में प्रयोग न किया जा सके ?

पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना अभी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि यह प्रत्येक राज्य से सम्बन्धित है जो कि स्वयं अपने विनियमों से शासित हैं।

#### D.T.U. Buses

\*1032. SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the accessories and other components of D.T.U. buses (new) are spirited away within three months' time and the buses look old; and

(a) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU-RAMAIAH): (a) According to the D.T.U. it is not a fact that accessories and other components of new buses are spirited away.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Development of Airports

\*1033. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: SHRI N.R. LASKAR: SHRI K. RAMANI: SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: SHRI R. BARUA: SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration proposals for the integrated



development of Airports in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely expenditure to be incurred during the period;

(c) whether States have been consulted in this respect; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Airports Committee and the Aerodromes Planning Group appointed by Government have had under consideration proposals for the development of the international airports and other aerodromes in the country respectively. For the international airports, the main consideration is to make them suitable for use by large-sized aircraft and subsequently by supersonic aircraft that are expected to be developed in the seventies. For the domestic airports, proposals for development are based on industrial, commercial and tourist need of the country. A decision on the schemes to be included in the Fourth Plan of the Civil Aviation Department and the financial allotments for such schemes will be taken soon.

(c) and (d). Aerodromes are developed on the basis of operational necessity and from an All-India point of view. State Governments are consulted where necessary.

#### Promotion of Tourism between India and Ceylon

\*1034. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to have pool arrangement for promoting tourist traffic, particularly of pilgrims between India and Ceylon; and

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

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

(a) and (b). A pool arrangement is one of the methods being considered so as to increase regional tourism. The recent Ministerial meeting of South Asia Travel Commission

countries recommended the establishment of a small secretariat to work out details.

#### Ban on R. S. S. and Other Communal Organisations

\*1035. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee pressing for ban on the R. S. S. and other communal organisations;

(b) whether Government have applied their mind to the issues raised in the representation; and

(c) if so, Government's position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) In a letter dated the 31st August, 1967 Secretary of the Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee had demanded that ban should be reimposed on the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh as it was participating in political activities, in contravention of the assurances given to the Government in 1949.

(b) and (c). Government held that the activities of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh are of such a nature that participation in them by Government servants would attract the provisions of sub-rule 1 of rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 under which no Government servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with, any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics, nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity. Government do not have legal power to declare unlawful any associations except those which undertake or encourage activities which are intended, or support any claim, to bring about the cession or the secession of a part of a territory of India from the Union or which disclaim, question or disrupt the territorial integrity of India.

#### Police Commissioner for Delhi

\*1036. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the question of appointing a Police

Commissioner for Delhi with the powers of an Inspector-General;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Executive Council of the Delhi Administration has been consulted in this matter; and

(e) if so, their reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration and decision is likely to be taken shortly.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Development of Tourist Centres in Delhi

\*1037. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken by Government to attract tourists in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that Purana Qila, which was a seat of power during Mahabharata, is being made a major centre of tourist interest; and

(c) if so, how much amount will be spent in Delhi during the next two years to make the tourist centres more attractive in the capital?

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

(a) In addition to the remarkable cleaning up and beautification operations by the Delhi Administration and the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Government have taken the following steps to attract tourists to Delhi;

(i) A son-et-lumiere spectacle has been mounted in the Red Fort;

(ii) Purana Qila has been floodlit;

(iii) Conducted sightseeing tours in luxury coaches and air-conditioned coaches are operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation. The Corporation also runs a Transport Unit which has DLZ and DLY vehicles for the use of tourists.

(iv) Palam airport has been completely renovated and a duty-free shop has been opened there.

(v) Publicity literature on Delhi for distribution in India and abroad has been vastly improved in quality.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Tourism schemes for Delhi will be worked out after the Plan outlay on Tourism has been approved.

#### Activities of Naxalites

\*1038. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the course of the Press Conference on the 1st January, 1969, the Prime Minister had stated that Government had asked the Chief Ministers of all the States to curb the activities of 'Naxalites';

(b) whether Government have received replies from the Chief Ministers in regard to the action taken by them against the 'Naxalites' during the last 2,3 months;

(c) whether any reply from the Chief Minister of Kerala has been received in this regard; and

(d) the details of the action taken by the different Chief Ministers in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). In the Press conference held on January 1, 1969, the Prime Minister was asked about the activities of the extremists in Kerala. She expressed great concern at such activities and stated that she had spoken to the Chief Minister of Kerala and that the Central Government was in touch with him. I had written to the Chief Minister on this subject.

He informed me that prompt, vigorous and effective action was being taken in the cases arising out of the specific incidents.

The Central Government are closely watching the situation created by the activities of the extremists in different parts of the country and are in touch with the state governments. All possible steps are being taken to ensure that the activities of these extremists are curbed and public safety, lives of public servants and the rule of law are not endangered.

भारत में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में  
समाचार

\*1039. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान साप्ताहिक "भारंगनाइजर" में पुनः प्रकाशित इस समाचार—जो कि "न्यूयार्क टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित हुआ बताया जाता है—की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि भारत में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में लगभग 1,500 व्यक्ति मरे जिनमें से लगभग 1,250 मुसलमान थे ;

(ख) क्या इस समाचार में यह भी बताया गया है कि भारत में लगभग 1 प्रतिशत मुसलमानों को ही नौकरियाँ दी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा अविष्य में विदेशी समाचार पत्रों में ऐसे झूठे समाचारों के प्रकाशन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) : जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) सरकार ने अडोबेफ सेपिलेड द्वारा भेजे गये समाचारों की त्रुटि को देखा है जो न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में 28 अक्टूबर, 1968 को प्रकाशित हुआ था यह खेद का विषय है कि वे इस देश में हुई घटनाओं का असन्तुलित

चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है । सरकार को विश्वास है कि भारत में नियुक्त विदेशी संवाददाता अपने समाचार पत्रों को समाचार भेजते समय घटनाओं का सन्तुलित एवं वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण अपनायेंगे ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की धारा

\*1040. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा उड़्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की कितनी धारा हुई ; और

(ख) इसमें यात्रियों के किराये के रूप में तथा भाड़े के रूप में अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ?

पर्यटन तथा सैनिक उड़्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1967-68 के दौरान इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की कुल धारा 35.14 करोड़ रुपये थी जिसमें से यात्रियों के किराये से 27.68 करोड़ रुपये तथा भाड़े से 2.42 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई ।

Pilot Projects for producing Wine from  
Cashew Apple

\*1041. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has evolved a technique for producing wine from cashew apple;

(b) whether the wine prepared using this technique has undergone the quality test and, if so, when and in what manner;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent for the pilot projects therefor in Kerala and Mysore during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(d) the benefit in rupees to the cashew apple growers; and

(e) how much revenue the final projects are expected to yield and when will they go into operation?

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

(b) Preliminary laboratory tests indicate possibility of making an acceptable quality wine and liquor from cashew apple.

(c) to (e). As Pilot Plant Studies have not yet been made, the questions do not arise.

**Contravention of 'Dry Days' Law by Ashoka Hotels, New Delhi**

\*1042. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:

SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI:  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi, has been recently fined Rs. 15,000/- for contravention of the orders of the Delhi Administration in regard to observing September 10 and 13, 1968 as 'dry days'.

(b) if so, full facts of the case;

(c) the names of the persons responsible for negligence in this matter; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The management of the Ashoka Hotels Ltd. has been asked by the Excise Deptt. of the Delhi Administration to show cause why action should not be taken against them for serving liquor on the 10th and 13th September, 1968 which happened to be 'dry days'. The position is as follows:--

(i) On 10-9-1968, liquor was served to a foreign national which is permissible under the law.

(ii) Liquor was served to two guests at 11 P.M. and 11.30 P.M. on 12-9-1968 which was not a 'dry day'. While making the voucher, however, the date was shown as 13.9.1968, which happened to be a 'dry day'. In accordance with the procedure then being adopted in the Hotel, a voucher issued after 10 P.M. was given the date of the following day. This procedure has since been given up and the change of date is now effected after midnight.

An appropriate reply has been furnished by the Hotel denying the charge.

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

**Kosi Bridge on Lateral Road (Link) between Darbhanga and Forbesganj**

\*1043. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised construction of Kosi bridge on the proposed Lateral Road (Link) between Darbhanga and Forbesganj;

(b) whether the proper site has since been selected;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether any recommendation or report has been given by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pooona in this connection in 1966; and

(e) whether Government have included this proposed Lateral Road (Link) in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BAGHURAMMAIAH):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The construction of a road between Darbhanga and Forbesganj and a bridge

over the Kosi river on that road formed part of the second phase work of the Lateral Road Project. Due to financial constraint, only the first phase work of the Lateral Road was sanctioned and is now being completed to reduced specifications.

(d) and (c). No, Sir.

#### Satellite Communications System

\*1044. SHRI N.K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the UNESCO report in respect of pilot project for using Satellite as a means of communication in India;

(b) whether a provision of Rs. 37.50 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the location of the satellite decided;

(c) whether requests have been made to the International Finance Institutions and other countries in respect of loans or aid for this project; and

(d) if so, the progress in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The Report is under consideration and a decision will be taken after the Studies that have been undertaken on the technical, engineering and programming aspects of the use of satellite communication for educational TV are completed.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Cancellation of Night Air-Mail Flights

\*1045. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines cancelled three night airmail flights from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta for Delhi on the 21st January, 1969 following the refusal of its pilots to fly to airports lacking in proper emergency facilities;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to their decision; and

(c) the steps being taken to have proper emergency facilities at all airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Night Airmail Services of Indian Airlines from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta to Delhi via Nagpur on 21-1-69 were cancelled as a result of a directive issued by the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association to its members not to operate these flights because of inadequacy of fire fighting equipment at Nagpur.

(b) Between 29-11-1968 and 24-1-69 the Crash Fire Tender at Nagpur aerodrome was out of commission but alternative arrangements were made by providing 30.34 gallon fire extinguisher on trailer towed by another vehicle, which kept the night airmail service going without interruption, except on the night of 21-1-69. The un-serviceable Crash Tender has already been repaired and put into commission and another Crash Fire Tender has also been added.

(c) All aerodromes have been provided with fire-fighting equipment, but at certain aerodromes, the equipment has fallen below the requirements laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation because of the rapid introduction of bigger aircraft which makes existing fire-fighting equipment obsolete by International Civil Aviation Organisation standards. As suitable indigenous crash fire tenders are not yet available, and in the context of the present difficult foreign exchange position it has not been possible to meet the requirements at the aerodromes to the fullest extent. An order for 25 crash fire tenders is, however, expected to be placed soon and more will be acquired during the Fourth Five Year Plan to cover the deficiency as far as possible.

#### Printing of 'Articles/News' of Communal Nature

\*1046. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and other particulars of the newspapers and periodicals in each

State against which legal steps have been taken during the last three years for printing articles and news of communal nature;

(b) the nature of such steps in each case;

(c) whether Government intend to enact a law to prohibit communal writings; and

(d) if so, when the law is going to be enacted?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the action taken by the state governments of Mysore, West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan and Delhi Administration is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See H. LT.—697/69] Information from the Government of Tamil Nadu is awaited. No action has been taken in the remaining State/Union territories.

(c) and (d). To strengthen the existing law the Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968 was introduced in the Parliament. It has been scrutinised by a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses and its report has been presented to the House on 2nd December, 1968.

**Inclusion of History Text-Book Published by N.C.E.R.T. in Syllabus for Middle School Classes in Delhi**

\*1047. **SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objections raised by the Delhi Administration to the history text-book published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training have since been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon and

(c) whether the Delhi Administration has agreed to include the text-book in the syllabus for Middle School classes?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO):** (a) and (b). A Committee consisting of the officers of the National Council of Educational Research and Training and the Delhi Administration has examined the comments and suggestions and agreed that the Administration may bring out a revised version of the history text-book on Ancient India.

(c) The Delhi Administration proposes to introduce the revised text-book with effect from 1969-70 academic session.

**सचिवों को राज्यों में वापस भेजा जाना**

\*1048. श्री ज्ञानि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों में पिछले चार से लेकर दस वर्षों से सेवा कर रहे सचिवों के अनुभवों का लाभ उन राज्यों को, जिनसे वे भ्राम्ये थे, प्रदान करने की वांछनीयता की ओर क्या सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) अनुभवी सचिवों के अभाव में राज्यों में बिगड़ती हुई व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम कर रहे भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अपने अधिकारियों को वापस बुलाने के लिए कितने राज्यों ने प्रार्थना की है ;

(घ) उन लोगों को अपने राज्यों में वापस जाने की अनुमति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित करने का सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क), (ख) और (ङ). भारत सरकार के सचिव के पदों पर आसीन अधिकारी, लोक

सेवाओं की आवश्यकताओं के अधीन, जब कभी उनके राज्य संवर्गों से माँग होती है अथवा उनके कार्यकाल समाप्त होने पर, अपने राज्यों को वापस भेजे जा सकते हैं।

(ग) उक्त आचार्यों पर कोई नहीं। फिर भी, केन्द्र में सचिव के पद पर आसीन एक भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अधिकारी को, जिनकी राज्य में किसी महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के लिए जरूरत थी, वापिस बुलाने के लिए यह पाँच वर्षों में एक प्रार्थना प्राप्त हुई जो स्वीकृत कर ली गई थी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Admissions to Schools and Colleges by Merit

\*1049. SHRI LABO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state;

(a) considering that applicants for admission to High Schools and Colleges are far in excess of the seats available, the reason why admission is not restricted to merit, as disclosed in the marks of the public examinations; and

(b) for those students who are not admitted, the reason why private institutions should not be allowed to charge their fees, with Government held, related to the marks secured by them in public examination?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). This is a matter primarily for the State Governments and Universities to consider.

#### Penalty for Mistake Omission by Government Employees

\*1050. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal, Rules, 1965, any penalty of stoppage of increments is imposed in cases wherein Government do not suffer any loss on

account of any mistake or omission on the part of the Government employee;

(b) whether in addition to stoppage of increment of an employee, promotion can also be withheld thus inflicting double punishment for the same mistake;

(c) whether for committing similar mistake, disciplinary action has been taken against any Government employee; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Withholding of increments of pay is one of the penalties which may, for good and sufficient reasons be imposed on a Government servant even where Government do not suffer any loss on account of any act of negligence or omission on the part of the Government employee.

(b) An officer against whom the penalty of withholding of increment is imposed is not debarred from being considered for promotion in his turn; but if he is found suitable for promotion, it is given effect to only on expiry of the period of penalty to ensure that the penalty of withholding of increment is not nullified by promotion during the currency of the penalty. This does not amount to a double punishment.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

#### Indians Kidnapped by Pakistanis

5985. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:  
SHRI K.N. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and sex of Indian nationals kidnapped by Pakistani raiders during the last year on the Indo-Pakistan borders, border-wise;

(b) the names and sex those recovered by us so far;

(c) the practical steps taken to recover the rest and with what result.

(d) the information about those lost; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent kidnapping of Indian nationals in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A list showing the names and sex of Indians kidnapped by Pakistanis, during the period from 1st January, 1968 to the 31st December, 1968, border-wise, based on the information furnished by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administration concerned, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-698/69.]

(c) Protests were lodged in each case by the Border Security Force and also by the State Governments, and the Union Territory Administration. Pak authorities have been requested for the return of the kidnapped Indian nationals still in Pak custody.

(d) No definite information is available.

(e) Patrolling by the Border Security Force has been intensified.

#### Referendum on Mysore-Maharashtra Border Dispute

5986. SHRI. BABURAO. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the public demand for a popular referendum on the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Some suggestions to this effect have been received by Government which are under consideration along with other suggestions and proposals for resolving this delicate and complex problem.

बुरहानपुर में किले के आसपास की भूमि को अपने अधिकार में लेना

5987. श्री गं० ख० बोझिलत : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुरहानपुर नगरपालिका ने बुरहानपुर नगर में तापती नदी के किनारे पर स्थित किले की भूमि पर बाग लगा दिया था तथा प्राचीन किले के इर्दगिर्द का भूदा दिखाई देते-वाला स्थान सुन्दर बना दिया था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह स्थान आगन्तुकों के लिए आकर्षण का एक केन्द्र बन गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस भूमि को अब सरकार ने ले लिया है तथा उपर्युक्त बाग को नष्ट कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानभारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) बुरहानपुर नगरपालिका ने बुरहानपुर किले से संलग्न भूमि के टुकड़े पर एक बहुत साधारण प्रकार का बाग लगाया था।

(ख) और (ग). बाग के प्रारम्भिक निर्माण के बाद उसका अनुरक्षण, 1963 में, भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण को सौंप दिया गया था। सर्वेक्षण ने 1965 के बाद से बाग का रख-रखाव बन्द कर दिया था क्योंकि उसे नगरपालिका को पानी के लिए बहुत रकम देनी पड़ती थी।

#### Installation of Pilot Plants at Central Fuel Research Institute

5988. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilot plants costing rupees five million have been installed at the Central Fuel Research Institute



for experimentation of complete gasification of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with the results achieved?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-699/69.]

#### Bright Youngmen for I.A.S.

5989. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Government have made any survey about the availability of bright youngmen for the All-India Administrative Services; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the survey report and its main findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have made a study about the availability of bright youngmen for the Indian Administrative Service. Some of the findings are as under:—

(i) The number of candidates who appeared in the IAS etc. examination has dwindled from 6572 in 1959 to 5040 in 1966 notwithstanding the fact that during this period the turn out of graduates from the universities has increased considerably.

(ii) The first class graduates who competed at the IAS etc. examination decreased from 818 in 1959 to 502 in 1966. The number of first class graduates turned out by the universities in these years increased from 6434 in 1959 to 10975.

(iii) In 1966 only 3.6 first class graduates competed for one vacancy in the Indian Administrative Service *vis-a-vis* 11 in 1959.

(iv) The percentage of first class graduates appointed to the IAS has declined from 52 in 1959 to 40 in 1966.

#### पर्यटन का विकास

5990. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्द्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अफ.मानिस्तान के पर्यटन मंत्री सुलतान मुहम्मद याची के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अफगानिस्तान में मत 10 वर्षों में पर्यटन का बहुत अधिक विकास हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या भारत में पर्यटन केन्द्रों को इतनी तीव्रता से विकसित करना सम्भव नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में तैयार की गई योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि बिहार के लिए ऐसी कोई योजना है तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्द्वयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ !

(ख) आघारभूत उपादानों की कमी, सुविधाओं की अपर्याप्तता तथा योरुप और अमरीका से भारत यात्रा में अधिक खर्च के कारण भारत के लिये पर्यटन के शीघ्र गति से विकास में बाधा उपस्थित होती है ।

(ग) और (घ). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पर्यटन विकास स्कीमों को, जिनमें बिहार से सम्बन्धित स्कीमों भी सम्मिलित हैं, अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

#### बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

5991. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या नोबलन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बिहार

में कितने और कितनी लम्बाई के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं और उनका क्षेत्रफल कितना है ;

(ख) बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि खर्च की है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मरम्मत और नए निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य को उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप सहायता नहीं दी है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बिहार में जी० टी० रोड बहुत बुरी दशा में है और अन्य सड़कें भी न्यूनाधिक दशा में हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी दशा सुधारने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इफ्बाल सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों की संख्या और लम्बाई से सम्बद्ध सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 700/69] बिहार में प्रति 100 वर्गमील के लिए 1.70 मील राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्ग है जब कि अखिल भारतीय औसत 1.18 मील प्रति 100 वर्गमील है।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल 1963 से प्रारम्भ होने वाली पांच वर्ष की अवधि में बिहार में राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्गों के निर्माण और विकास पर 3262.55 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई थी। उसी अवधि में उनकी देखभाल और मरम्मत पर 330.69 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई। इससे पहले की अवधि से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित करने में इतना परिश्रम और समय लगेगा जो परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

(ग) से (ङ). बिहार में राष्ट्रीय मार्गों के निर्माण और मरम्मत के लिए उपलब्ध वित्तीय

साधनों के अन्तर्गत आवश्यकतानुसार धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है और उन्हें उचित तौर से मरम्मत कर ठीक रखने के लिए हर एक प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

### बेरी आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

5992. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर में हुए पुब्लिस गोलीकांड के बारे में बेरी आयोग की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज्यपाल ने राजस्थान के उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सरकार बेरी आयोग की सिफारिशों को पूर्णतः स्वीकार करेगी।

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार इस आघात पर उन तमाम सिफारिशों को स्वीकार नहीं कर रही, कि यह आश्वासन राज्यपाल द्वारा दिया गया था ;

(घ) क्या ऐसी परिस्थितियों में उन सिफारिशों को पूर्णतः स्वीकार करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है अथवा राज्य सरकार की ; और

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस उद्देश्य में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि राज्य सरकार उन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करे ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सदन के सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 701/69]

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान् । राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वे प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर रहे हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर उचित कार्यवाही करना राज्य सरकार का काम है ।

**Objectionable Editorial Published in Aljmiat**

5993. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the 'Aljmiat' a paper from De'hi, published an editorial in the month of March which aimed at inciting communal feelings and in which it was stated that the Muslims in India can live in peace only when they are in majority in India; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen the article entitled "Mutnasib Numaindgi" which appeared in the Aljmiat of 14th March, 1969, which states *inter-alia* that the solution of the problems of Muslims in India lies in their population reaching 51% of the total population of the country.

(b) The article is being examined by the Delhi Administration to see whether it is actionable under the law.

**Protests Against Passage of Freedom of Religion Acts in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh**

5994. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the concern expressed at the Catholic Bishops Conference held Bombay in the last week of February, at the passage of the Orissa Freedom of Religion Act and the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantra Vidheyak; and

(b) if so, the reason of the Central Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A communication representing against the Orissa and Madhya Pradesh Acts was received from the President of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of India on behalf of its Standing Committee. The two Acts are relatable to public order' which, under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India falls within the sphere of State legislation.

**Nag Chaudhuri Committee on N.C.E.R.T.**

5995. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Nagchoudhuri Committee which enquired into the affairs of the National Council of Education Research and Training; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V RAO): (a) and (b). A statement showing the main recommendations of the Review Committee and the decisions of the Government on them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—702 69]. These decisions have been communicated to the National Council for implementation.

The rest of the recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

**Plays of National School of Drama in Southern Languages**

5996. SHRI SUBRAVELU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National School of Drama has not produced plays in any of the Southern languages; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO):** (a) The National School of Drama has not produced so far plays in any of the South Indian languages. It has, however, produced several plays in Hindi translated from the South Indian languages.

(b) The School at present does not have the facilities for producing plays in South Indian languages.

**Knowledge of Hindi for Admission to National School of Drama**

5997. **SHRI SUBRAVELU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the knowledge of Hindi is made a condition for admission in the National School of Drama; and

(b) if so, whether such condition does not exclude people of other Indian languages from the School which is a National Institution?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO):** (a) No, Sir, according to the prospectus for the coming academic year.

(b) Does not arise.

**Excavation Work in the Purana Qila, New Delhi**

5998. **SHRI D.V. SINGH:**  
**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start excavation work in the Purana Qila, New Delhi by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, when the excavation work is likely to start; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND**

**YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to start the excavation after the monsoons sometime in October, 1969.

(c) An amount of Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 70,000/- is likely to be spent on this work for one field season.

**Flights from Bombay to Delhi**

5999. **SHRI S.M. SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flights in the mornings and evenings from Bombay to Delhi are always full and therefore the intending passengers from Ahmedabad do not get any seat; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the Indian Airlines do not keep some seats reserved for passengers from Ahmedabad or make other arrangements to operate aircrafts with larger capacity on this route?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Replacement of Caravelle Fleet by DC-9-40**

6000. **SHRI N. DANDEKER:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation decided early in 1968 that its Caravelle Fleet should be replaced by DC-9-40;

(b) whether the aforesaid decision has been repeatedly endorsed by various Committees and by the Corporation itself, after a thorough re-examination of all aspects of acquiring DC-9-40 as opposed to BAC-111, Super Caravelle, Boeing-727 and 737 and Tupelov;

(c) whether the problem of foreign exchange has long been resolved by credit arrangements offered by the Export-Import

Bank and the subsequent foreign exchange earnings of the Corporation which would be fully adequate to meet the EXIM Bank's repayment schedule;

(d) if so, the reason why the matter was referred to the Cabinet for decision and why it has been pending there since October, 1968; and

(e) when a final decision is likely to be taken by the Cabinet?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). There is no proposal to replace the Caravelles at present. The proposal of the Indian Airlines to purchase 5 aircraft of 100 plus capacity to augment their existing fleet is under examination of Government.

#### Reimbursement of Fees to Students of Polytechnics in Delhi

6001. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3176 on the 14th March, 1969 and state:

(a) the reasons for not re-imbursing the fees charged from students in the three Polytechnics in Delhi to whom fee-concession was granted in 1967-68 in 33 cases of K.G. Polytechnic and in 99 and 33 cases of G.B. Pant and K.G. Polytechnics respectively in 1968-69;

(b) by what date the reimbursements would be completed and if these are not likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for the sharply declining number of free-ships granted in the last three years in the Delhi Polytechnics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). All the 99 students in the G.B. Pant Polytechnic and 33 students in the K.G. Polytechnic, who were awarded free-ships in 1968-69, have been re-imbursed.

As for the 33 students of K.G. Polytechnic, who were awarded free-ships in

1967-68, re-imburement will be completed by the end of June, 1969. The main reason for the delay in this case, according to the Delhi Administration, is that the work in the institution had been dislocated on account of a students' strike and the shifting of some of the Departments of the polytechnic to another institution.

(c) The main reasons for the fall in the number of free-ships are: (i) fall in the admissions during 1967-68 and (ii) less number of eligible candidates applying for free-ships.

#### उर्वरक तैयार करने के लिए आसाम का कोयला

6002. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री बलराज मधोक :  
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या जोरहाट स्थित क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान संस्था ने यह सिद्ध किया है कि आसाम का कोयला उर्वरक तैयार करने के लिये सर्वोत्तम है; और

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

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० धार० बी० राव) : (क) जोरहाट स्थित क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला को यह पता चला है कि असम के कोयले में ऐसे गुण मौजूद हैं, जो रसायनों तथा उर्वरकों के तैयार करने के लिए उपयुक्त हैं।

(ख) असम घाटी में एक समेकित कोयला उर्वरक कॉम्प्लेक्स स्थापित करने से सम्बन्धित जोरहाट स्थित क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला के प्रस्ताव पर पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन तथा खनन तथा धातु मन्त्रालय द्वारा आयोजना आयोग और भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के सलाह मशवरे से विचार किया गया था। उनका

विचार यह था कि क्योंकि असम में पहले ही से प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक प्लांट चालू है, और इसका आगे भी विस्तार होना है, इसलिए असम कोयले से फिलहाल उर्वरक प्लांट स्थापित करने की कोई खास आवश्यकता नहीं है।

#### Rehabilitation of Congressmen Defeated in Elections

6003. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been the practice of Government to rehabilitate Congressmen defeated in the elections by appointing them as Chairmen, members directors etc. in various State Undertakings, Commissions, Committees etc.;

(b) the names of persons so appointed during the last three years with their party affiliations and the pay and allowances drawn by each of them;

(c) the details of foreign tours made by each of them during the said period and the amount spent thereon together with the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) how far such appointments are justified in a democratic set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. No such appointments have been made with the object of rehabilitating any individual.

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

#### Kandla Port

6004. SHRI D. R. PARMAR  
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

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

(a) whether there is any dispute between the Kandla Port Trust and Western Railway regarding despatch of goods from Kandla;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this has badly affected the development of the Port?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no dispute between the Kandla Port Trust and the Western Railway regarding the despatch of goods from Kandla because indenting of wagons is done by the parties concerned and not by the Port Trust. However, the priority given by the Railways for supply of wagons for the movement of foodgrains and fertilisers sometimes resulted in the non-availability or reduced supply of wagons to the private parties importing their cargo through Kandla. This condition does not exist now with the reduction in the import of foodgrains.

#### Obscene Cinema Posters

6005. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people of art, culture, education and religion in India have expressed great concern over the nature of cinema posters, particularly by Bombay producers and foreign-made films, displayed for attracting cinema-goers, especially the youths; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider it afresh to introduce stricter control over the display of indecent cinema posters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the concern expressed by some persons about the objectionable features of some cinema posters. In the past, steps have been taken for imposing voluntary censorship on cinema posters. Attention of the State Governments had also been drawn to section 142 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act requiring prior approval of the Commissioner for every advertisement meant for public display and it was suggested that the State Government may consider inclusion of similar provisions

in the by-laws of municipalities in their jurisdiction.

The private Member's Bill which is under consideration of the Select Committee of Lok Sabha having been passed earlier by Rajya Sabha also provides *inter alia* for more deterrent punishments and enhanced powers for preventing sale, display etc. of obscene literature. The recommendation of the Estimates Committee in this connection, for amending the Cinematograph Act suitably is also under consideration of the Government.

**वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद और प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास परिषद के बीच सहयोग तथा समन्वय**

6006. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :  
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री सूरजभान :  
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद और प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास परिषद के बीच परस्पर सहयोग और समन्वय के लिए कोई व्यवस्था है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद और प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास परिषद के बीच निम्नलिखित तरीके से सहयोग और समन्वय रखा जाता है :—

- (i) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के महानिदेशक प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास परिषद् के

सदस्य हैं और इसी प्रकार प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् का शासी निकाय और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं।

- (ii) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिकों को विभिन्न प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास पैनलों और शासी निकायों में नामजद किया जाता है, जिनका गठन, विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों का पुनरीक्षण करने तथा मार्गदर्शन के लिए, अनुसंधान तथा विकास प्रतिष्ठानों/प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए किया गया है।

- (iii) इसी प्रकार प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक भी, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं की कार्यकारी परिषदों और समितियों में सेवा कर रहे हैं।

- (iv) इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रतिरक्षा की आवश्यकताओं के साथ अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों का समन्वय करने के लिए, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् में एक प्रतिरक्षा समन्वय यूनिट की स्थापना की गई है। यह यूनिट प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन से निकट सम्पर्क रखती है ताकि समस्याओं का पता लगाया जा सके और उन्हें विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के जिम्मे किया जा सके। यह यूनिट प्रतिरक्षा के हित की वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी समस्याओं के एक केन्द्रीय स्थान के रूप

में कार्य करती है जिसमें राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालायें सहायता कर सकती हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मौसम विज्ञान विभाग, बम्बई में काम करने वाले एक अधिकारी का बैंक खाता

6007. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :  
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री सुरज भान :  
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 अक्टूबर, 1968 के आर्गेनाइजर में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मौसम विज्ञान विभाग, बम्बई के 1000 रु० मासिक वेतन पाने वाले एक अधिकारी के बैंक खाते में 2.50 लाख रुपये जमा हैं और वह अपनी विदेश यात्रा से लौटने पर अपने साथ हजार डालर लाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित अधिकारी का नाम क्या है और इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बात की रिपोर्ट मिली थी कि बम्बई में भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के एक अफसर के पास, जो कि 950 रुपये मासिक वेतन ले रहा है, उसकी आय के ज्ञात साधनों के मुकाबले में अधिक सम्पत्ति है। उसके बारे में यह भी रिपोर्ट मिली थी कि वह समय-समय पर बैंकों इत्यादि में सम्मिलित होने की अनुमति लेकर विदेश जाता रहा है। मामले की फिलहाल केन्द्रीय जाँच ब्यूरो (सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन-वेस्टीगेशन) द्वारा जाँच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय तथा सांस्कृतिक भवशेषों सम्बन्धी रंघावा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

6008. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :  
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री सुरज भान :  
श्री रणजीत सिंह :  
श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री चंगलराया नायडू :  
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :  
श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय तथा सांस्कृतिक भवशेषों सम्बन्धी रंघावा समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और प्रतिवेदन के कब तक प्राप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी सिफारिशें क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

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

(ख) समिति का कार्य, दिल्ली, हैदराबाद और कलकत्ता स्थित तीनों केन्द्रीय संग्रहालयों के कार्यकरण का पुनरीक्षण तथा उनके कार्यकरण के सुधार के लिए सिफारिश करना और तीनों केन्द्रीय संग्रहालयों तथा संरक्षित पुरातत्वीय स्थानों और स्मारकों की विद्यमान सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों को मजबूत करना है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, समिति को तीनों केन्द्रीय संग्रहालयों के कार्यकरण और इन संग्रहालयों में तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थानों और स्मारकों में विद्यमान सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों का अध्ययन करना है। क्योंकि इसके लिए संग्रहालयों और कुछ पुरा-



तत्वीय स्थानों तथा स्मारकों का दौरा करना जरूरी है, इसलिए इस कार्य में कुछ समय लगेगा। फिर भी समिति से रिपोर्टें यथाशीघ्र पेश करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय अनुदान**

6009. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भानु :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय को प्रति छात्र केन्द्रीय अनुदान की कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) ऐसे अनुदानों में यदि कोई विषमता है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). विश्व-विद्यालय के प्रत्याशित व्यय तथा आय के हिसाब की जांच करने के बाद विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इन केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों को अनुरक्षण अनुदान दिये जाते हैं, प्रति व्यक्ति के आधार पर नहीं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग आयोजना अवधि के लिए विकास अनुदान भी प्रदान करता है। विवरण, जिसमें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयोग द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान तथा दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों के हाजिरी रजिस्ट्रों में छात्रों की संख्या भी बताई गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-703/69]

**हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों को हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों में बदलना**

6010. श्री रामजी राम :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्रालयों ने हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों को अनुवादकों के पदों में बदल दिया है तथा उसका वेतनमान भी बढ़ा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे कौन-कौनसे मंत्रालय हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ हिन्दी सहायकों ने इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध सरकार को अभ्यावेदन भेजा है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी शिकायतें क्या हैं तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). नवम्बर, 1968 में सभी मंत्रालयों को अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे कि हिन्दी सहायकों के कोई नये पद न बनाये जायें और जब कभी हिन्दी सहायक का कोई पद खाली हो तो उसे न भरा जाय और उसे समाप्त कर दिया जाय। हिन्दी के कार्य को निपटाने के लिए मंत्रालयों को अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार हिन्दी अनुवादकों के अपेक्षित पद निमित्त करने की सलाह दी गई थी। तदनुसार हिन्दी सहायकों के वर्तमान पदों को अनुवादकों के पदों में बदलने तथा वेतनमान बढ़ाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई अभ्यावेदन गृह मंत्रालय को नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नये विश्वविद्यालयों का खोला जाना

6011. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या अगले वर्ष में कुछ नये विश्व-विद्यालय खोलने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये विश्वविद्यालय किन-किन राज्यों में खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त राज्यों को छोड़कर कुछ अन्य राज्यों में भी विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में नैनीताल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे दी है, जिसके 1969-70 के दौरान स्थापित होने की सम्भावना है। आशा है कि चालू वर्ष में जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय भी कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा ।

(ग) अमृतसर (पंजाब) में एक विश्व-विद्यालय और महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ।

दिल्ली तथा गाजियाबाद के बीच  
सड़क दुर्घटनायें

6012. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा गाजियाबाद के बीच सड़क दुर्घटनायें प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि का कारण यातायात के लिए केवल एक ही मार्ग का होना है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली की सीमा पर ट्रक खड़े होने से भी यातायात में कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किये जाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Discrimination in Laccadives Administration

6013. Shri P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from persons from Laccadives complaining of discrimination shown against them in making recruitment in the Laccadives Administration and of preference shown to candidates from Kerala and other States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No written representations as such seem to have been received by Government; but some representatives of the Islanders have on certain occasions expressed the feeling that outsiders are being recruited in or deputed to the Islands in preference to local candidates. Government have been continuously examining this aspect of the matter with a view to providing increased opportunities to the Islanders in recruitment to Government posts in the Islands.

#### Laccadives Administration

6014. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people appointed in the Laccadives Administration from the local population during 1965—1968, year-wise, in all ranks; and

(b) the number of persons appointed in the Administration from Kerala and other States, separately, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-704/69*]

#### Agency for Financing Road Transport Industry

6015. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a suitable agency with sufficient funds at its disposal to fulfil the long felt need of supplying capital to Road Transport Corporations, advancing loans to the fleet owners and helping the small man in the Road Transport industry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): A Study Group was appointed by the Reserve Bank in 1968, at the instance of the National Credit Council, to examine the question of provision of credit facilities to road transport operators. The report of this Group is under consideration of the Reserve Bank.

#### Inter State Transport Commission

6016. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether it is proposed to introduce legislation for setting up the authority of inter-State Transport Commission and authorise it to levy and collect taxes for efficient inter-State transport operation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): An Inter-State Transport Commission has

already been set up under Section 63A (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee has recommended that action should be taken to introduce legislation whereby Parliament could authorise the Commission to levy and collect taxes on inter-State transport within such framework as may be approved by it. The Transport Development Council considered this recommendation in June, 1968. It noted the consensus of opinion that the powers to levy and collect taxes on motor vehicles operating on inter-State routes should not be given to the Commission. It was, however, agreed that the implications of vesting such powers in the Commission and distributing the proceeds of the tax to State Governments should be worked out in detail and the subject brought before the Council again later.

#### Implementation of National Integration Councils Decisions

6017. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN:  
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI:  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:  
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:  
SHRI R.K. AMIN:  
SHRI R.V. NAIK:  
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:  
SHRI R.K. BIRLA:  
SHRI J.H. PATEL:  
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR:  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by Central and State Governments to root out the evil of communalism in accordance with the decisions of the Srinagar conference of the National Integration Council;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the progress so far made in this direction;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) what further steps are being contemplated in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement indicating the up-to-date position of the action taken by the Central and the State Governments on the recommendations of the Committee on Communal Aspects of the National Integration Council is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-705/69.]

#### पर्यटक बंगले

6018. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री भ्रम प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मन्त्री 20 दिसम्बर 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5378 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटक बंगले कितनी किस्मों के बने हुए हैं तथा प्रत्येक किस्म के बंगले में क्या-क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) इन बंगलों में ठहरने के लिए प्रत्येक पर्यटक से कितना घन वसूल किया जाता है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक किस्म के बंगले में ठहरने के लिए क्या नियम बने हुए हैं ; और

(घ) देश में इस समय कितने पर्यटक बंगले हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटक बंगले दो प्रकार के हैं :

श्रेणी I बंगले जो 100% केन्द्रीय उपदान से बनाये जाते हैं, और श्रेणी II बंगले

जो 50% प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता से बनाये जाते हैं। श्रेणी I पर्यटक बंगलों में पूरी तरह से फनिश की गयी आवास-व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ खाने और रिहायश का प्रबन्ध रहता है, जबकि श्रेणी II बंगलों में रिहायश का और कुछ हालतों में खानपान का भी प्रबन्ध रहता है। श्रेणी I पर्यटक बंगले में रिहायश और खाने के लिये प्रतिव्यक्ति 15/- रुपये लिये जाते हैं ; श्रेणी II बंगलों में रिहायश के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति 1.50 रुपये से लेकर 8.00 रुपये तक का खर्च आता है।

(ख) और (घ) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा साक्ष, कृषि तथा सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय के फार्मों तथा नियमावलियों का अनुवाद

6019. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :  
श्री भ्रम प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री बलराज मधोक :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को साक्ष, कृषि तथा सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय से अब तक कितने प्रपत्र और नियमावलियाँ अनुवाद के लिये प्राप्त हुईं और उनमें से कितने प्रपत्र नियमावलियाँ अनुवाद करके उक्त मंत्रालय को वापस भेज दी गई हैं ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी सचिवालय में उनमें से कितने प्रपत्र आदि अनुवाद के लिए पड़े हुए हैं ; उनके अनुवाद के सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है और वे अनुवाद करके उक्त मंत्रालय को कब तक भेज दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन प्रपत्रों और नियमावलियों के अनुवाद में हिन्दी निदेशालय में असाधारण विलम्ब हो रहा है ; और

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

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को खाद्य, कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय से हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए अभी तक 113 मनुअल और 2670 फार्म प्राप्त हुए हैं। 75 मनुअलों और 2,388 फार्मों का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है और उक्त मंत्रालय को लौटाया जा चुका है। 29 मनुअलों को, जो अनुवाद के विभिन्न स्तरों पर थे, उस मंत्रालय ने बाद में वापस मंगा लिया।

(ख) फिलहाल 9 मनुअलों और 282 फार्मों का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है और उन्हें यथाशीघ्र खाद्य, कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय को लौटा दिया जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ). भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों की संहिताओं, मनुअलों और फार्मों के अनुवाद की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की है। विभिन्न कारणवश कभी-कभी देरी हो जाती है, किन्तु अनुवाद कार्य को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने के लिए बाहरी एजेंसियों से भी कुछ अनुवाद कार्य कराने का निर्णय किया गया है।

दिल्ली के कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष का दूर किया जाना

6020. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5342 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे विशिष्ट मामले कौनसे हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष दूर करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सामान्य रूप से और किन उपायों के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है और उन पर विचार कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT-706/69]

मनीपुर के पुलिस तथा जेल कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण

6021. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री एम० मेघचन्द्र :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5330 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मनीपुर के पुलिस तथा जेल कर्मचारियों को वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों की जाँच इस बीच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). मनीपुर पुलिस के निरीक्षकों तथा सहायक उप-निरीक्षकों के वेतन-मानों के पुनरीक्षण के विषय में मनीपुर सरकार के प्रस्ताव की जाँच की गई थी। भारत सरकार के लिए निरीक्षकों के वेतन-मानों के पुनरीक्षण से संबंधित प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करना सम्भव न हो सका। सहायक उप-निरीक्षकों के वेतनमानों के पुनरीक्षण से संबंधित प्रस्ताव पर अभी जाँच की जा रही है। मनीपुर के जेल कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में

और आगे पुनरीक्षण करने के विषय में मनीपुर सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

### हिन्दी संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता

6022. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रत्येक हिन्दी संस्था को कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नये अनुदान समान प्रतिशतता के आधार पर नहीं दिये जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ हिन्दी संस्थाओं को अनुदान प्रतिशतता के आधार पर नहीं दिये जाते हैं ; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनको वही पुरानी योजनाओं के लिए बार-बार अनुदान दिये जाते हैं ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन अनुदानों को बन्द करने का है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इससे क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) विवरण जिसमें हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए विभिन्न स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठनों को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दी गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-707/69]

(ख) और (ग). स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत, अनुमोदित योजनाओं के खर्च के 75

प्रतिशत के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी माध्यम के स्कूलों और अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी संस्था संघ के मामले में उनके घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये तदर्थ आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिये हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग की गति को तेज करने के उद्देश्य से हिन्दी में उपयुक्त साहित्य के प्रकाशन के लिए केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद को शत-प्रतिशत के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। तामिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा त्रिभाषा सूत्र समाप्त कर दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप जो व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से हिन्दी सीखना चाहें उन्हें हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये 200 एक-अध्यापकीय हिन्दी विद्यालयों को चलाने हेतु दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा को भी एक विशेष मामले के रूप में, इस वर्ष शत-प्रतिशत के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है।

(घ) से (च). स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठनों को मुख्यतः निःशुल्क हिन्दी शिक्षण की कक्षाएं, हिन्दी विद्यालय, हिन्दी पुस्तकालय और वाचनालय हिन्दी टाइप और आशुलिपि की कक्षाएं चलाने और हिन्दी प्रचारकों के प्रशिक्षण आदि के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, ये ऐसे कार्यकलाप हैं जिन्हें प्रत्येक वर्ष जारी रखा जाना है।

हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के लिये परीक्षा

6023. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

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

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों और पर्यवेक्षकों की भर्ती

के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा निकट भविष्य में कोई परीक्षा आयोजित की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा उस परीक्षा में किन-किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारी बैठने के लिये पात्र होंगे ;

(ग) क्या परीक्षा के साथ-साथ इन्टरव्यू भी रखा गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इन्टरव्यू की शर्त को हटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी जैसा कि नियमित सहायकों/अनुभाग अधिकारियों के लिए परीक्षा के मामले में व्यवस्था है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) से (ग). प्रस्तावित परीक्षा के बारे में ब्यौरे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विज्ञापन संख्या 8 / भाग 'ख' दिनांक 22-2-69 में दिये गये हैं जिसकी प्रतिलिपि सदन के सभा पटल पर रखी गई है ।

(घ) सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

#### हिन्दी सहायकों के नये पद

6024. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अब विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के नये पद बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि हिन्दी विभाग में कोई नये पद बनाये गये तो वे हिन्दी अनुवादकों के होंगे ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे नये नियुक्त किये जाने वाले हिन्दी अनुवादकों का वेतनमान क्या होगा ;

(घ) क्या हिन्दी सहायकों के वर्तमान पदों को हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों में बदलने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पद एकल निःसंवर्ग पद हैं जिनका सृजन मंत्रालय अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार करते हैं। वे कर्तव्यों तथा उत्तरदायित्वों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वेतनमान निर्धारित करते हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**पन्त पौलीटेकनिक, दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा अध्ययन सम्बन्धी दौरे**

6025. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पन्त पौलीटेकनिक के उन विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी थी जिनको हाल में अध्ययन दलों के रूप में विभिन्न स्थानों में भेजा गया था ;

(ख) प्रत्येक दल में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी पर किराये आदि के रूप में सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी ?

**शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० धार० बी० राव) :** (क) गोविन्द बल्लभ

पन्त पोलिटेक्निक, दिल्ली के 155 छात्र 1968-69 के दौरान अध्ययन दौरे पर गये थे।

(ख) यात्रिकी इंजीनियरी	74
सिविल इंजीनियरी	17
विद्युत इंजीनियरी	46
ऑटोमोबाइल इंजीनियरी	18
	—
जोड़	155
	—

(ग) 70 रुपये प्रति छात्र के हिसाब से 155 छात्रों को 10850 रुपये का अग्रिम धन दिया गया है। लेखों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाते ही, खर्च की गई वास्तविक राशि मालूम हो जाएगी।

#### केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय के निवेशक द्वारा विमान यात्रायें

6026. कुमारी कमला कुमारी :  
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :  
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निदेशक आवश्यकता से अधिक विमान यात्राएं करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जुलाई से दिसम्बर, 1968 तक उन्होंने कितनी बार विमान यात्रा की, वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर गये तथा इन विमान यात्राओं पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) ऐसी यात्रायें कम-से-कम बन्द की जायें इसके लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन

6027. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री सूरज भानु :  
श्री रणजीत सिंह :  
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 नवम्बर, 1968 के (आर्गेनाइजर) में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने अपने सरगुवा (मध्य प्रदेश) की यात्रा के दौरान ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों द्वारा घोखा और प्रलोभन देकर धर्म परिवर्तन किये जाने की आलोचना की है ;

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

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे के अनुसार एक ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारक ने राम और कृष्ण की पाषाण मूर्तियों को पानी में डुबाकर और ईसामसीह की लकड़ी की मूर्ति को तैराकर एक भोले आदिवासी का धर्म-परिवर्तन करने का प्रयास किया ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त धर्म-प्रचारक का नाम क्या है और उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) से (घ). घोखा और प्रलोभन देकर धर्म परिवर्तनों के बारे में नवम्बर, 1968 में आचार्य विनोबा भावे द्वारा की गई सामान्य आलोचना की मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को जानकारी है। किन्तु उन्हें यह जानकारी नहीं है कि क्या आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने उक्त घटना के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा था, जिसके लिए उन्हें प्रेस रिपोर्ट



में आरोपित किया गया था और न ही ऐसी घटना शासन के ध्यान में आई है।

हाल ही में बने मध्य प्रदेश धर्म स्वातन्त्र्य अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 4 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के किसी नाबालिग, किसी महिला या किसी व्यक्ति के शक्ति, प्रलोभन अथवा धोखे द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन के लिए कठोर सजा की व्यवस्था है।

#### Compensatory Allowance to High Court Judges on Transfer

6028. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 6738 on the 30th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the reasons for which the rules for fixing allowance to High Court Judges on transfer from one High Court to another have not been framed yet under Article 222 of the Constitution; and

(b) the time by which the above rules are expected to be framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Article 222(2) of the Constitution provides that a Judge transferred from one High Court to another shall be entitled to receive in addition to his salary such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament by law until so determined, such compensatory allowance as the President may by order fix. The rate of compensatory allowance has been fixed at 10% of salary and in each case of transfer a Presidential Order is issued fixing the rate of compensatory allowance. Cases of transfer not being many, it is not considered necessary to have a law enacted by Parliament to regulate the grant of compensatory allowance to a transferred Judge.

विज्ञान की विदेशी पुस्तकों को भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद के लिये दिया गया स्वाभित्त्व

6029. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी लेखकों की जिन विज्ञान की पुस्तकों का गत तीन वर्षों में भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है उनके अनुवाद के लिए राजस्व के रूप में प्रति वर्ष अथवा इकट्ठा कितना धन विदेशों में भेजा गया है ;

(ख) भारतीय लेखकों को स्वयं विज्ञान की पुस्तकें लिखने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) भारतीय लेखकों द्वारा अब तक कितनी पुस्तकें लिखी जा चुकी हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : विज्ञान की विदेशी पुस्तकों को भारतीय भाषाओं में अनूदित करने के लिए तीन वर्षों 1966, 1967 और 1968 के दौरान विदेशी प्रकाशकों को भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा स्वीकृत रायल्टी निम्नलिखित है :—

1966	1,802.30 रु० और 77 पाँड
1967	.... ..
1968	16,681.10 रु० और 343 पाँड

(ख) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा संचालित विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की मानक रचनाओं के अनुवाद, निर्माण और प्रकाशन की योजना के अन्तर्गत, विज्ञान में मूल पुस्तकों के लेखकों को कुछ वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के अधीन, जिसके अन्तर्गत लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया गया है कि वे विश्व-विद्यालयों में उपयोग के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में विज्ञान में मूल रचनाओं सहित पुस्तकों के अनुवाद और निर्माण की योजनाएं तैयार करें। वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद, वैज्ञानिकों को उसके अनुसंधान कार्य तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों के संकलन और प्रकाशन के लिए, वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन देती है। स्कूल स्तरीय शिक्षा के लिए विज्ञान में अनुपूरक पाठ सामग्री के निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा

प्रशिक्षण परिषद की एक योजना है, जिसके अन्तर्गत जब भारतीय लेखकों को पाण्डुलिपियां लिखने के लिए कहा जाता है तो उन्हें मानदेय की भ्रदायगी की व्यवस्था है ।

(ग) पूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । किन्तु, शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा अभी तक कम-से-कम 45 मूल कृतियों का निर्माण किया गया है । राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता को, 1963-67 के दौरान विज्ञान और टेक्नोलोजी के विषय में प्रकाशित 2,510 पुस्तकों और पुस्तिकाओं की प्रतियां प्राप्त हुई थीं, इनमें मूल रचनाएं तथा अनुवाद शामिल हैं, और प्रत्येक के अलग-अलग ध्रकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

#### अन्धमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप-समूह में पुलिस चौकियां

6030. श्री भ्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्धमान तथा निकोबार के कितने द्वीपों में सरकार ने अपनी पुलिस चौकियां स्थापित की हैं ;

(ख) शेष द्वीपों में कब तक पुलिस चौकियां स्थापित हो जायेंगी ; और

(ग) अब तक सभी चौकियां स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जहाँ अन्धमान व निकोबार प्रशासन ने पुलिस चौकियां स्थापित की हैं, उन द्वीपों की संख्या 18 है ।

(ख) और (ग). अन्धमान व निकोबार द्वीप-समूह के सभी द्वीपों में पुलिस चौकियां स्थापित करना अभी आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया । तथापि अन्य स्थानों पर जब कभी आवश्यक होगा चौकियां स्थापित की जायेंगी ।

#### Baloons Found in Julgaon and Parbhani

6031. SHRI SHARDA NAND:  
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:  
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some baloons were found near Kathgaon in Ja'gaon and in Parbhani District in Maharashtra during 1967;

(b) if so, what were the contents of these baloons;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of these baloons have originated outside our country;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been made; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). Two plastic balloons were found in 1967, one near village Kathgaon in Ja'gaon District on 20th September, 1967 and the other at Waloor in Parbhani District on 4th October, 1967. On examination one of the packages suspended from the balloons was found to contain some anti-communist propaganda material in Chinese language intended presumably for scattering over Chinese territory. The balloons appeared to have drifted from outside India.

#### अन्तर्राज्यीय बस मार्ग

6032. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितने अन्तर्राज्यीय बस मार्ग चालू हो जायेंगे और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

संसद-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामेया) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Corruption Cases in Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry**

6033. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases discovered during 1st April to 30th June, 1968 involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Ministry and the number of officials (case-wise) and non-officials involved therein;

(b) in how many cases prosecution was launched and how many cases were referred to C.B.I.;

(c) how many cases were caught in 1967-68; how many cases resulted in conviction and against how many persons departmental action was taken giving details; and

(d) the concrete steps taken to prevent such cases?

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

(a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the house giving the requisite information. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-708/69.]

**पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घटन मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग**

6034. श्री मोहन प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में तथा उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेश के अनुसरण में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा (1) अपने सब प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में रखने (3) अनुवाद कार्य बढ़ जाने के कारण अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों और हिन्दी टाईपिस्टों के लिये अतिरिक्त धन का नियतन कराने (4) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी आयु 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम थी,

हिन्दी पढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य करने तथा (6) हिन्दी में काम करने की योजना और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये संयुक्त सचिवों, उप सचिवों तथा भ्रवर सचिवों के पदों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाही किन-किन तारीखों को की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी-विरोधी वातावरण को ठीक करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). (i) मंत्रालय तथा उसके नियंत्रण के अधीन सरकारी उद्यमों, अर्थात् एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित हो रही हैं ।

(ii) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में रखने के बारे में अनुदेशों को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(iii) एक अनुवादक तथा टाईपिस्ट के अतिरिक्त पद का निर्माण करके मंत्रालय (मुख्य) में हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। संबद्ध तथा अधीन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी कर्मचारी बढ़ाने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है ।

(iv) मंत्रालय के हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के 'हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना' के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(v) मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में आलेखन और टिप्पण करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ।

(vi) 21-8-1968 से मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव को व्यापक रूप से मंत्रालय का समस्त हिन्दी कार्यभार सौंपा गया है, तथा उप सचिव को मंत्रालय (मुद्रा) के हिन्दी कार्य के लिये संपर्क अधिकारी निर्दिष्ट किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Anti-India and Unsocial Activities of Hippies

6035. SHRI GADLINGANA GOWD:  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI M.L. SONDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Hippies have come to India recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are indulging in anti-India and unsocial activities;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government; and

(d) the number of the cases registered against them in Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay for anti-India unsocial activities during the period from 1st July, 1968 to 31st December, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: (a) Presumably the question refers to vagrant foreign nationals who do not conform to the normally accepted standards of dress etc. No separate statistics of the arrival in India of such persons have been kept. However, there have been no reports to suggest that a large number of such persons have come to India recently.

(b) No anti-Indian activity on the part of such foreigners has been reported but some of them have come to notice for certain unlawful activities like illicit possession of drugs, unlicensed arms etc.

(c) Vigilance is intensified and suitable action under the appropriate laws is taken whenever there are signs of undesirable activities on their part.

(d) Two cases in Bombay and 89 in Delhi were registered against them for specific offences. No case was registered in Calcutta and Madras.

#### Absorption of National Fitness Corps' Instructors

6036. SHRI CADILINGANA COWD:  
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:  
SHRI P.P. ESTHOSE:  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:  
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN:  
SHRI D.C. SHARMA:  
SHRI BEN SHANKER SHARMA:  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:  
SHRI D.N. PATODIA:  
SHRI N.R. LASKAR:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE:  
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:  
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

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

(a) the names of those States who have refused and of those who have accepted the proposal of the Central Government regarding the absorption of the National Fitness Corps' Instructors;

(b) the reasons for their refusal or acceptance;

(c) whether Government have taken further steps to consider the question of the future of the National Fitness Corps; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

### STATEMENT

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were requested on 15th June, 1968 and again on 7th October, 1968 to absorb the NDS Instructors in their States/Union Territory Administrations. The position regarding their replies is given below:—

(i) The following States have unconditionally agreed to absorb the instructors.

Assam

Mysore

Himachal Pradesh

Tripura

Goa

(ii) The following States have provisionally agreed:—

Rajasthan

Jammu & Kashmir

(iii) The following States have informed that they would make efforts to absorb the instructors in Non-Government Secondary Schools against available vacancies since there are not many Government Schools in the States:—

Gujarat

Maharashtra

Bihar

(iv) The following States have agreed subject to conditions:—

**Andhra Pradesh :** Provided Central Government meet the expenditure on the salary for the entire Fourth Plan Period.

**Delhi :** Subject to the condition that increased funds would be made available.

**Uttar Pradesh :** The State Government is to be fully reimbursed the cost of retaining the Instructors until each of them has retired or resigned.

(v) The following States have not agreed to absorb the instructors:—

Madhya Pradesh

Punjab

Haryana

Kerala,

Madras

(vi) Replies from the following States are awaited:—

Orissa

West Bengal

Manipur

Chandigarh

### Development of Tourism in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh

6037. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to boost tourism in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have received detailed proposals in this respect from those States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Tourism schemes of the Central Government will be finalised after the Plan outlay has been approved. In the meantime, detailed proposals from State Governments, including Andhra, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh have been invited.

### Visits Abroad by Ministers

6038. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers who visited foreign countries during the months of October, November and December, 1968;

(b) the object of their visits to those countries;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on their foreign tours; and

(d) the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**'Examination-Dominated' Education System in India**

6039. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports where Shri Daulta Mal Bhandari, Chief Justice of Rajasthan, has stated that the present 'examination-dominated' educational system in the country discourages the creative faculty among the students;

(b) whether Government propose to make necessary changes in this regard; and

(c) if so, the proposals therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Some programmes of examination reform at the school stage have already been developed by the N.C.E.R.T., in collaboration with the State Boards of Secondary Education and the State Education Departments. Similarly, some programmes have also been initiated by the University Grants Commission in the universities. It is proposed to intensify and develop these programmes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

**Burning of Mao Effigy in Bombay**

6040. SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

SHRI R.K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an effigy of Mao was burnt in Bombay by Shiv Sena recently; 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 State Government the Swatantra Party organised on 18th December, 1968 a demonstration at the Hutatma Chowk in Bombay following the appearance of pro-Mao slogans at some places in the city. Shiv Sena volunteers also participated in the demonstration. An effigy of Mao-Tse Tung was burnt. Similar demonstrations were held by the Shiv Sena at nine places in Bombay between 22nd December, 1968 and 8th January 1969.

**Bridge over Narmada**

6041. SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

SHRI R. K. AMIN:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:

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

(a) whether it is fact that Government have decided to construct a bridge over Narmada River on the National Highway near Broach in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the details of its estimates, contracts and schedule of work etc. in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimate for the bridge and the approaches amounting to Rs. 346.22 lakhs

has already been sanctioned. Tenders for the bridge have been recently received and are under examination. The work is likely to be completed in four years after it is taken up. Tenders for the approach road on Z.eshwar side have been accepted. Work on this approach road will be started shortly and completed simultaneously with the bridge.

**Missing of files Re: Mahajan Commission Report**

6042. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI S. A. AGADI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any substance in the report appearing in the 'Patriot' of the 11th December, 1968, that some important files pertaining to the report of the Mahajan Commission on the Border Dispute between Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala are missing;

(b) if so, the number of files missing and the contents thereof;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to trace the files; and

(d) if so the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI V. DYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). No files pertaining to the Mahajan Commission Report was ever lost. One file regarding the appointment of the staff of the Commission, however, remained untraced for some time but it had been located much before the press report appeared.

**Approach Roads Constructed in Chandigarh**

6043. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the approach road which the Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh has been able to construct to connect the villages of the Union Territory during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): One approach road connecting village Manimajra with Chandigarh has been constructed during this period.

**Eligible Occupants of Shops in Nehru and Shastri Markets in Chandigarh.**

6044. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eligible persons in occupation of shops in the Nehru and Shastri markets in Chandigarh who are entitled to the allotment of plots for shops;

(b) the total number of occupants of shops in the two markets; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to construct pucca shops for these occupants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI V. DYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Unauthorised structures were built by certain persons at two places which later came to be known as Nehru and Shastri Markets. Since these were encroachments on public land these constructions could not be recognised. However, considering the fact that the removal of these persons would mean unemployment of these persons it was considered that some alternative arrangement may be made for them. Meanwhile, the number of such persons increased. It was, therefore, decided to limit the concession of alternative arrangement to those who were original encroachers. There were 91 such persons (58 in Shastri Market and 33 in Nehru Market) as against the present number of 350. To provide a working place to these 91 persons, it has been decided to create both sites in different sectors. It is intended to build shops on these sites and let out the same to these 91 persons.

**Outstanding Rent Collections in Chandigarh**

6045. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of rents due to the Union Territory of Chandigarh

from the tenants of the Government-owned shops and hotels; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to effect recoveries of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Rs. 1,16,530.23 including penalty of Rs. 25,375.15 for late payment.

(b) In the cases of major defaulters, leases have been cancelled and eviction proceedings are in progress. In some other cases, stay orders were obtained by the lessees. These have now been vacated and recovery proceedings have started in all cases.

#### Rest Houses in Gujarat

6046. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals sent by the Government of Gujarat to finance in part rest houses, holiday Homes and Retiring Rooms to provide suitable accommodation to tourists has been considered by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the financing of tourist schemes on 50:50 basis by the Central and the State Governments has been discontinued. These

schemes will either be wholly financed by the Central Government or by the State Government concerned.

Central Government is mounting a 'Sole-lumiere' spectacle at Sabarmati Ashram. Additional tourist facilities are also proposed to be provided at Ahmedabad. At other places, construction of rest houses, holiday Homes and Retiring Rooms will have to be taken up by the State Government from their own resources.

#### काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी जासूस

6047. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में 1965 में पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण से अब तक पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के कितने गिरोहों को समाप्त किया गया है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में वहाँ पर कितने पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये और एजेंट गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में उनसे बरामद किये गये हथियारों और गोला-बारूद का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर एक विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

(क) बासठ जासूसी-गुट तथा तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले गिरोह।

(ख) दो सौ बासठ व्यक्ति, जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(1) पाकिस्तान के अथवा जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य के पाक-अधिकृत क्षेत्रों के व्यक्ति	...	48
(2) युद्ध विराम रेखा के भारत की ओर के क्षेत्रों के व्यक्ति	... ..	214

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(ग) रिवाल्वर वेब्ले मार्क	...	...	...	6
कारतूस	...	...	...	102
.45 बोर के रिवाल्वर	...	...	...	1
.38 बोर के रिवाल्वर	...	...	...	3
12 बोर के कारतूस	...	...	...	36
राउंडों सहित पिस्तौल	...	...	...	1 (24 राउंड सहित)
प्लास्टिक के विस्फोटक	...	...	...	5 पाँच
12 बोर की बन्दूक	...	...	...	2
.303 राइफल	....	...	...	3
बण्डोलियसं	...	...	...	3 (303 कारतूस)
			(कुल)	117 राउंड)

चाकू	...	...	....	1
रिवाल्वरों के चमड़े के पिस्तौल-दान	...	...	...	2
हथगोले	...	...	...	25 (12 फ्यूज सहित)
कारतूस .303	...	...	...	12
टैंक भेदी सुरंग फ्यूज सहित	...	...	....	2

केन्द्रीय गुप्त सूचना विभाग द्वारा अपराधों का पता लगाने के लिए कुत्ते रखना

6048. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय गुप्त सूचना विभाग ने अपराधों का पता लगाने के लिए कुत्त प्रशिक्षित कुत्ते रखे हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन कुत्तों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उन पर सरकार प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय करती है ; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने कुत्ते विदेशों से खरीदे गये ?

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

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय

6050. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्देश्यन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की 1967-68 में विदेशी मुद्रा की आय कितनी है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्देश्यन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने 6.89 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की ।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने 1968-69 के दौरान 7 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय का बजट बनाया है, जिससे कि इसके भी बढ़ जाने की संभावना है ।

### इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमानों की दुर्घटनाएं

6051. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1959 से एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कितने विमान दुर्घटनाओं से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए ;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मरे, कितने घायल हुए ; और

(ग) कारपोरेशन को इन दुर्घटनाओं से कितनी हानि हुई और कितनी राशि प्रतिकर के रूप में दी गई ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-709/69]

### इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन

6052. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन को वर्ष 1967-68 में कितना लाभ हुआ ; और

(ख) ऋणों के भुगतान की किस्तों और अन्य खर्चों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कारपोरेशन को कितना लाभ हुआ अथवा हानि हुई ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1967-68 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को 38.11 लाख रुपये की शुद्ध हानि (नेट लॉस) हुई।

### इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन द्वारा किया गया व्यय

6053. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कार-

पोरेशन ने वर्ष 1967-68 में अपने कर्मचारियों को वेतन, भत्तों और समयोपरि भत्ते के भुगतान के रूप में अलग-अलग कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने 1967-68 में वेतन, भत्तों तथा समयोपरि भत्ते पर 1046.71 लाख रुपया व्यय किया, जिसमें से 925.76 लाख रुपया वेतन तथा भत्तों पर और 138.95 लाख रुपया अतिरिक्त उड़ान वेतन सहित समयोपरि भत्ते पर व्यय किया गया। वेतन तथा भत्तों के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

### State Lotteries

6054. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have permitted lotteries to be conducted in Haryana, Kerala, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan and Maharashtra subject to the condition that tickets of a State lottery shall not be sold in another State without the express consent of that State; and

(b) if emotional integration is over to be achieved between the States, the reason for imposing this condition, which violates the fundamental right to trade guaranteed under Article 19(1)(g) seeing that a lottery is a trading enterprise by a State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government of India have permitted all the States, wishing to conduct State lotteries, to do so, subject to the condition that the tickets of such a lottery will not be sold in other States without the express consent of that State Government.

(b) Government are advised that the protection of articles 19(1)(g) and 301 of the Constitution of India, is not applicable to lotteries.

**Bridge Over Ganges Near Buxar (Bihar)**

6055. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of a bridge over Ganges near Buxar in Bihar;

(b) whether it will solve the problem of transportation from U.P. to Bihar; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken for the construction of a permanent bridge over Ganges near Buxar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been decided to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 56 lakhs for the construction of a bridge over Ganga near Buxar in Bihar. This scheme will greatly facilitate transportation between eastern districts of U.P. and Bihar. The question of increasing the grant-in-aid from Rs. 56 lakhs is under consideration. Tenders for the construction of the Bridge have in the meantime been received and are under scrutiny of Government of Bihar.

**Anti-Indian Propaganda by Hippies**

6056. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hippies are carrying anti-Indian propaganda and also are involved in carrying illicit drug business in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban the entry of Hippies into this country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, other than those of Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, have reported that no

such instance has come to their notice. However, some Hippies have been apprehended in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi for possession of contraband drugs like charas etc. and they have been dealt with according to the law.

The information is awaited from Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(b) and (c). The connotation of the term 'Hippies' is not known. It is generally taken to connote vagrant foreign nationals, who do not conform to the normally accepted standards of dress etc. The enforcement agencies of the Government continue to be vigilant and as and when any case of illegal activity on the part of Hippies comes to their notice, suitable action under the law is taken.

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के कार्यालय का एक ही भवन में लाया जाना

6057. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के कार्यालय का एक भाग, जो पहले एक अलग भवन में था, अब मुख्य कार्यालय के भवन में लाया गया है ताकि आयोग का कार्य सुचारु रूप से हो सके ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय कर लिया है कि आयोग के कार्यालय के किसी भाग को किसी अन्य भवन में नहीं रखा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) (क) : जी हाँ, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग का प्रकाशन यूनिट कर्जन रोड बँरकों से रामाकृष्ण पुरम में अक्तूबर, 1968 को ले जाया गया था, जहाँ कि आयोग का बाकी कार्यालय पहले ही से मौजूद था ।

(ख) आयोग के प्रकाशन यूनिट के स्टोर को जगह मिलने पर रामकृष्ण पुरम में निचली मंजिल में ले जाया जाएगा।

**Alleged Criminal Assault on Girl by  
Police Officers in Jammu**

6058. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name and age of the girl criminally assaulted on the 18th October, 1968 in Jammu with names and designations of the Police Officers who assaulted her;

(b) the action taken by the State and the Central Governments in the matter; and

(c) the reasons why the officers were not dismissed and prosecuted under Section 375/376 of I.P.C. seeing that such crimes by those, whose duty it is to protect the helpless, are becoming more frequent in several parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) S' Shri T. R. Kalra, S. P. Jammu, and R. Sehgal, Area Organiser, Jammu are alleged to have misbehaved with Miss Helen Grygo, aged 25 years.

(b) Both the officers were placed under suspension. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated by the State and Central Governments against them which are in progress.

(c) Evidence collected during preliminary inquiry did not disclose any offence under section 376 I.P.C. and it was thought advisable to initiate disciplinary proceedings first, the question of prosecution depending on the finding of the inquiry and other circumstances. Since the proceedings are still in progress the question of awarding a penalty does not arise at this stage.

**Police Personnel on Deputation  
to I. B. & C. B. I.**

6059. SHRI SHARDA NAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Police Officers and men came on deputation to the Intelligence Bureau and Central Bureau of Investigation from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last ten years;

(b) the number of Officers and men who were reverted to their parent States during the said period; and

(c) the minimum and maximum period of deputation to the Intelligence Bureau and Central Bureau of Investigation from other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 640.

(b) 312.

(c) Normally the deputation period of Officers and men coming on deputation to the Intelligence Bureau and Central Bureau of Investigation is five years, but this period is extended or curtailed according to administrative needs.

**Police Personnel on Deputation  
to I. B. and C. B. I.**

6060. SHRI SHARDA NAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Police personnel on deputation to Intelligence Bureau and the Central Bureau of Investigation from U. P. and Bihar are still working in the said offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs after completing their deputation period;

(b) in how many cases the extension was granted during the last three years;

(c) how many officers and men were reverted to their States before the expiry of the period of deputation; and

(d) the number of Officers and men awarded with rewards and medals during the period of deputation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 325.

(b) 125.

(c) 41.

(d) 204.

**Installation of Burglar Proof Alarm System  
in National Museums**

6061. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to prevent thefts of the kind which occurred last year in the Delhi National Museum, a proposal to instal a burglar proof alarm system is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, details thereof and the estimated expenditure which will be incurred thereon;

(c) whether similar alarm system instruments will be installed at other National Museum also; and

(d) if so, the names of museums and the estimated total amount of annual expenditure which these measures will entail?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO):**

(a) to (d). The proposals to instal burglar proof alarm systems in the National Museum, New Delhi and the other two Central Museums at Calcutta and Hyderabad are under consideration in the three Museums, The Reviewing Committee, which was set up by the Govt. of India in October, 1968, to suggest measures for strengthening the existing security arrangements in the three Central Museums and the protected archaeological sites and monuments is also studying the details and literatures, etc. about the burglar proof alarm systems collected from various agencies in India and abroad. The Committee will then decide on the system which will suit our needs. The proposal will be examined by Government on receipt of and in the light of the report of the Reviewing Committee.

**Use of English as an Official Language**

6062. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech delivered by the former Chief Justice, Shri K. Subba Rao,

at the Non-Hindi States' Conference that English should continue to be an official language along with Hindi till all the States agreed to give up English through a referendum;

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

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Official Languages Act incorporating that English shall continue till such time as all State agreed to do away with it?

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

(b) Official Languages Act, as amended already provides for the continued use of the English language, in addition to Hindi, for all the official purposes of the Union. This provision shall remain in force until resolutions for the discontinuance of the use of English language for the proposes mentioned in the Act have been passed by the Legislatures of all States which have not adopted Hindi as their official language and until, after considering the resolutions aforesaid, a resolution for such discontinuance has been passed by each House of Parliament.

(c) Does not arise.

**हवाई अड्डों पर आपातकालीन सुविधाएं**

6063. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ हवाई अड्डों पर दुर्घटना हो जाने पर पर्याप्त आपातकालीन सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन हवाई अड्डों के नाम क्या हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) वहाँ पर अपेक्षित सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध किये जाने की संभावना है ?

**पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह):** (क) से (ग). समस्त हवाई अड्डों

पर अग्निशामक उपस्कर तथा प्राथमिक उप-चार (फर्स्ट एड) सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिनमें एम्ब्युलेंस भी शामिल है ; परन्तु 39 हवाई अड्डों पर, जिनकी सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—710/69] अग्नि-शामक उपस्कर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन (आई० सी० ए० ओ०) द्वारा निर्धारित स्तर से निम्न प्रकार का सिद्ध हुआ है। यह अधिक बड़े और अधिक जटिल प्रकार के विमानों के चालू कर देने के कारण हुआ है, जिससे कि मौजूदा अग्निशामक उपस्कर आई० सी० ए० ओ० द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों की दृष्टि से अव्यवहार्य हो गया है। क्योंकि उप-युक्त देशी फ्रेश फायर टैंडर अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, तथा वर्तमान विदेशी मुद्रा विषयक कठिन परिस्थिति को भी दृष्टि में रखते हुए उपयुक्त हवाई अड्डों की इस विषय में आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ण रूप से पूर्ति करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। 25 फ्रेश फायर टैंडरों के लिए आर्डर शीघ्र किये जाने की आशा है तथा कमी को यथासंभव पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान और भी फ्रेश फायर टैंडर लिये जायेंगे।

#### Deaths Through Suicide in India

6064. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any data relating to deaths thought suicide;

(b) the total number of suicides cases in each State during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(c) the number of suicides committed by (i) males and (ii) females during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 in each State with the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information received from the State Governments of Gujarat, Haryana, Maha-

rashtra, Nagaland, Punjab and West Bengal and all Union Territories (except NEFA) is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. [LT-711 69] Replies from the remaining States are awaited.

#### मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की शिक्षा नीति की आलोचना

6065. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाहः क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्दौर के अपने हाल ही के दौरे में उस समय के शिक्षा मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की शिक्षा नीति की आलोचना की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा. बी. के. आर. बी. राव): (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री, डा० त्रिगुण सैन के भाषण के संगत उद्धरण नीचे दिये जाते हैं। यह भाषण 29 दिसम्बर, 1968 को इन्दौर में दिया गया था :

“हम उच्च शिक्षा पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं और प्राथमिक शिक्षा की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं, जिसको हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने बहुत अधिक महत्व दिया है। उदाहरण स्वरूप, मध्य प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा का विकास नहीं हुआ है और प्राथमिक शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए विशेष रूप से आदिम जातियों में उसके प्रसार के लिए और उसकी कोटि में सुधार के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयत्न करने होंगे। इसके स्थान पर हमने छः विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए हैं। उपलब्ध राशि इतनी कम है कि मौजूदा प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय वित्तीय कठिनाई में है। इसके बावजूद एक अध्यादेश द्वारा नया विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया गया है। यह गलत नीति है जो रेत पर बहुमंजिली इमारत बनाने के समान है।”

### Dredging of Paradeep Port in Orissa

6066. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been made with a Japanese firm for the dredging of the Paradeep Port in Orissa;

(b) if so, the name of the firm, and the main features of the agreement with particular reference to its financial implications and the benefit which will accrue to the Indian trade therefrom; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be taken in hand and 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 Paradeep Port Trust have entered into a contract with M/s. Penta Ocean Construction Company Limited, Japan, for dredging a sand trap near the tip of the southern breakwater to arrest the littoral drift, for widening the turning circle from 1,100 ft. to 1,725 ft. to ensure safe navigation and entertaining ships of up to 60,000 D.W.T. and for desilting the channel. The estimated cost of the work covered by the contract is Rs. 145 lakhs including foreign exchange amounting to about Rs. 116 lakhs. The work has already started and is likely to be completed by October, 1969.

### अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में आदेश भेजना

6067. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे मंत्रालयों तथा विमानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा 6 जुलाई, 1968 को जारी किये गये आदेशों की प्रतियाँ अब तक अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को नहीं भेजी हैं ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन मंत्रालयों तथा विमानों द्वारा उपरोक्त आदेश अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को किस तारीख तक निश्चित तौर पर भेज दिये जायेंगे ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों में इन आदेशों की प्रतिलिपियाँ अपने संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को भेज दी हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

### Formation of a 'Dredger Pool' for Ports

6068. SHRI D.C. SHARMA:  
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:  
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

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

(a) whether a proposal to form a dredger pool which could be shared by the ports in an emergency is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal, if finalise; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set-up a Central Dredging Organisation. To start with it has been decided to acquire two dredgers from abroad to meet the urgent capital dredging requirements of ports and to clear the backlog of dredging at the various ports. Necessary steps have been initiated for the acquisition of the dredgers.

### School Dress in Central Schools

6069. SHRI D.C. SHARMA:  
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
SHRI RAMJIT SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that daily use of school dress by children in the Central Schools is compulsory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that children are beaten with sticks and canes if one of the items of the dress is not there for any particular reason;

(c) whether it is further a fact that no exception is made for any casual default for genuine reasons;

(d) whether it is a fact that the children are beaten in the Andrews Ganj School for any casual default even if the parents have given in writing the justification for the casual default;

(e) if so, the justification for doing so; and

(f) the reasons why no written warning or complaint is made to the parents for any such default and why no chance is given for such lapses when there can be some genuine causes for the same?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, sir. By and large, students come in the prescribed uniform. In a few cases there are defaulters, they are advised to come in the proper uniform. Further, pupils, who newly join the Vidya'ays or when uniforms are not ready or available for one reason or the other, the matter is condoned.

(d) No, sir. No cases have so far been reported, in which any student has been beaten in the Andrews Ganj Kendriya Vidyalaya for any casual default.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) A verbal warning is given to the students in the case of casual defaults, and written notices are given to parents in the case of habitual neglect.

#### Demand for a Sikh Homeland

6070. SHRI D.C. SHARMA:

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for a Sikh Homeland has been revived;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The State Government have reported that no such demand has been revived.

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

#### Confirmation of Assistants

7071. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Assistants with more than 15 years of service in that post are still waiting for their turn for confirmation;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether there is any chance of these persons getting confirmation in the near future; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure early confirmation of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI



VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). On 30.9.1968 there were 229 Assistants with more than 15 years in the grade awaiting confirmation.

(c) and (d). The C.S.S. Rules, 1962 provided a quota of 50% of substantive vacancies in the grade of Assistant for a period of six years ending 30th September 1968 for confirmation of 'departmental promotees' and thereafter the quota for them was to be reduced to 25%. In order to accelerate the pace of confirmation, a proposal is under consideration to extend the validity of enhanced quota of 50% for a further period beyond 30.9.1968.

#### Development of Tourism

6072. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has sought the help of the U.N. for the development of tourism in India;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance sought from the U.N.;

(c) whether the UN has agreed to help India in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The Department of Tourism has sought assistance and the U. N. has agreed to the following:

- (i) a general survey of tourism in the country;
- (ii) the services of an expert on winter sports; and
- (iii) an expert on cultural tourism through the UNESCO to study and evaluate the monuments and cultural sites, with special reference to tourism.

#### Outlay on Education during the Fourth Plan period

6073. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:  
SHRI BISWANARAYAN  
SHASTRI:

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

(a) the total outlay for Education during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the allocations for different States; and

(c) the major schemes that are likely to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The draft of the Fourth Plan will be considered by the National Development Council in its next meeting proposed to be held in New Delhi on 19th-20th April, 1969.

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

#### Changes in Aircraft Design

6074. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had stated on the 27th January, 1969 in New Delhi that successive changes in aircraft design made by manufacturers have imposed strain on developing countries;

(b) if so, how and to what extent India has been affected by these successive changes in the design; and

(c) what follow up action, if any, is planned to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Successive and frequent changes in aircraft design result in higher rate of obsolescence with an adverse effect on the

profitability of an airline. It is difficult to quantify such losses.

(c) This aspect has been referred by airlines to the International Civil Aviation Organisation who are seized of it.

#### Development of Ports

6075. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consultative Committee on Shipping Interests in Overseas Trade had a discussion on the schemes for the development of ports and the major difficulties experienced by shipping interests at bigger ports;

(b) whether any action has been taken in regard to the setting up of consultative machinery in the field of shipping and freight rates and conference practices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The Consultative Committee of Shipping Interests in Overseas Trades at its fourteenth meeting held on the 10th February, 1969 discussed various aspects relating to the development of ports and improvement of their operational efficiency.

(b) and (c). The Indian shippers have been organised into three regional Associations at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with an apex body called the All-India Shippers' Council at New Delhi. The India-U.K. Continent Conferences have already been consulting these bodies. However, the two Conferences handling India's exports to the East Coast of U. S. A. had omitted to consult the All-India Shippers' Council when they effected a general increase of 10 per cent in January, 1969. Accordingly, the Consultative Committee of Shipping Interests in Overseas Trades at their last meeting, held that the matter should be taken up by the All-India Shippers' Council with these Conferences.

Soon after this, however, the All-India Shippers' Council received, in reply to their earlier protests, letters from the two Conferences, in which they have expressed regret for the omission to consult the Council which, they have assured, was due to an oversight. They have further stated that they have always recognised Associations of shippers and consignees and have always been agreeable to meeting them with a view to ascertain the views of the trade directly.

#### Detaining of Vehicles of Other States

6076. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain authorities in the States had powers invested in themselves to detain vehicles of other States;

(b) if so, the reasons for detaining the vehicles; and

(c) whether this had been done in consultation with the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

#### Cultural Agreements with Foreign Countries

6077. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural agreements signed with foreign countries during 1967-68;

(b) how many cultural and delegations from India visited abroad and how many foreign delegations visited India during 1967-68; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to further strengthen the cultural and friendly relations with other countries with whom we have no cultural ties.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) None.

(b) 24 and 40 respectively.

(c) This Ministry has a Cultural Activities Programme which covers Cultural Exchanges with such countries on the recommendations of the Indian Missions abroad. The Programme covers exchange of delegation, performing troupes, artists, scholars, students, exhibitions, and presentation of art objects and books.

**अगस्त, 1968 में राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय में चोरी**

6078. श्री प० ला० बास्पाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1968 में राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय से कीमती सिक्कों की चोरी के सम्बन्ध में अब तक किसी सुराग का पता नहीं लगा है ;

(ख) क्या इस चोरी के सुराग का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने इनाम की भी घोषणा की है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि के इनाम की घोषणा की गई है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) :** (क) जी हाँ। अगस्त, 1968 में राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय से चोरी गये 125 जवाहरातों और 32 सोने की सिक्कों में से, 107 जवाहरात और 1200 ग्राम सोना, जिसकी आसंका थी कि चुराये गये सिक्कों को गला दिया गया है, तथा कुछ जवाहरात पहले ही मिल गये हैं।

(ख) चोरी गई वस्तुओं का पता लगाने के बारे में सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों को सरकार द्वारा 25,000 रुपये की घोषणा की गई थी।

(ग) चोरी के अभियुक्त तीन व्यक्तियों, अर्थात् यादगिरि, अब्दुल हमीद उर्फ चनापाया और राजू को अब दण्डित कर दिया गया है। 25,000 रुपये का पुरस्कार जनता के 10 सदस्य और 29 पुलिस अधिकारियों को दिया गया है।

**प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की पुनः नियुक्ति**

6079. श्री प० ला० बास्पाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम श्रेणी के ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी आयु 60 वर्ष से अधिक है जिन्हें कोई तकनीकी अर्हताएं न होते हुए भी फिर से नौकरी पर रख लिया गया है ; और

सरकार का विचार उन्हें कब तक नौकरी में रखने का है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) :** गृह मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1-4-69 को 60 वर्ष से अधिक की आयु के केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की प्रथम श्रेणी के 17 अधिकारी (तकनीकी तथा गैर-तकनीकी दोनों) अभी तक सेवा में हैं जिन्हें पुनः नियुक्ति। ठेके के आधार पर रखा गया है।

(ख) पुनः नियुक्ति की अवधि भिन्न-भिन्न अधिकारियों के साथ भिन्न-भिन्न है। अधिकारियों की पुनः नियुक्ति की अवधियां 18-4-69 से 22-8-71 तक की हैं।

**केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों का सेवा काल बढ़ाना**

6080. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के कितने अधिकारियों का सेवा काल बढ़ाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनका सेवा-काल इसलिए बढ़ाया गया है कि वे उनके यहां पड़े मामलों की जांच पूरी कर सकें ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन मामलों को पूरा करने की कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया है और इस प्रकार, कितने अधिकारियों का सेवा काल बढ़ाया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). पुन-नियुक्ति के मामलों के अतिरिक्त, इस समय केवल एक अधिकारी है जिसके सेवा काल को, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस आधार पर बढ़ाया गया है कि प्रतिभावश्यक मामले की जाँच कर रहा है।

(ग) तथा (घ). न तो कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और न ही ऐसा करना सम्भव है क्योंकि जाँच का पूरा होना बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर रहता है और वे सभी जाँच अधिकारी के नियंत्रण में नहीं हैं। अतीत में आवश्यक मामलों की जाँच से सम्बन्धित अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए सेवा-काल के बढ़ाने का एक और उदाहरण है।

#### राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय का विस्तार

6081. श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय के विस्तार की योजना स्थगित कर दी गई है और सभी प्रदर्शनीय वस्तुएं इमारत के बाहर इधर-उधर बिखरी पड़ी रहती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस योजना को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : जी नहीं। सभी प्रदर्शनीय वस्तुएं उपयुक्त रूप से रखी गई हैं। राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय भवन के दूसरे चरण के निर्माण के लिए तथा संग्रहालय के वर्तमान भवन में वातानुकूलन की व्यवस्था करने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय के विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल किए गए हैं जिन्हें चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा।

#### विशाल हरियाणा की स्थापना

6082. श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव मिला है जिनमें राजस्थान के कुछ भागों को भी प्रस्तावित विशाल हरियाणा में शामिल करने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिए आदर्श भर्ती नियम

6083. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में आदर्श भर्ती नियम बनाये हैं और सभी मंत्रालयों से उनका अनुसरण करने को कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपरोक्त नियमों में विभागीय परीक्षाओं के अतिरिक्त आनु-पातिक आधार पर उच्चतर पदों पर पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

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

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस विभागीय परीक्षा के बाद साक्षात्कार अनिवार्य रखा गया है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्य समकक्ष पदों के लिए भी साक्षात्कार अनिवार्य रखा गया है; और -

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

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

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । भर्ती नियमों की प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-712/69]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) हिन्दी-अधिकारियों तथा उन अधिकारियों का, जिनमें से हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों के लिए चयन किया जायेगा, कोई सामान्य संवर्ग नहीं है । बनाये गये नियमों में नियुक्ति के लिए विचार किये जाने वाले सभी योग्य उम्मीदवारों के लिए समान अवसरों की व्यवस्था है ।

(ङ) 350-900 रु० के वेतनमान में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के चयन के लिए लिखित परीक्षा के पश्चात् साक्षात्कार अनिवार्य रखा गया है । (तथापि साक्षात्कार के लिए केवल उनको बुलाया जायगा जो परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होंगे ।)

(च) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । जब कभी आवश्यक समझा जाता है ।

(छ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Review of Criteria Diversions of Passenger Traffic on Inter-State Routes

6084. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to State:

(a) whether criteria for the diversion of passenger traffic on the inter-State routes have been recently reviewed by the Standing Committee on Road Transport; and

(b) if so, the result of this review?

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

(b) The Standing Committee noted that most of the State Governments already have reciprocal arrangements with their neighbouring States for operation of transport vehicles between contiguous States. These agreements have been found to be satisfactory in regard to the basis for division of traffic laid down therein. It is only Union Territories like Delhi which have raised objection to the principle of road mileage for sharing of inter-State traffic. It was in this context that the Standing Committee agreed that the Ministry of Shipping and Transport should draw up a paper indicating the principles for division of passenger traffic on inter-State routes, taking into account the experience of the working of the existing agreements between States. Necessary action in the matter is being taken.

#### National Awards

6085. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Awards given to so far since their institution; and

(b) how many out of them have been given to present and former Civil Servants and employees, past and present of Government or Semi-Government Organisations and institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Presumably the member has in mind the Padma Awards conferred on Republic Days. The total number of such awards given so far is as follows:—

Bharat Ratna	14
Padma Vibhushan	44
Padma Bhushan	292
Padma Shri	400
Total:	750

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Equipping Police Stations with Wireless**

6086. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under his Ministry's consideration to equip all Police Stations with wireless;

(b) whether these Police Stations are also proposed to be linked with National grid of the Centre and

(c) if so, how much time will be taken for implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The State Governments have been requested that in order to improve the communication facilities for the Police, proposals may be made keeping in view the ultimate target of locating a static wireless set in every Police Station in the country. The extent of implementation of this scheme is to be decided by the State Governments.

**Additional Buses for Tourists in Delhi**

6087. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to provide 50 more buses in Delhi for the benefit of tourists;

(b) what are the requirements of tourists for buses in Delhi;

(c) how it is proposed to meet the requirements of tourists for more buses; and

(d) the other amenities proposed to be provided to attract more tourists?

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

(b) and (c). For sight-seeing in Delhi, the India Tourism Development Corporation

at present runs 7 coaches, of which two are air-conditioned, and the Delhi Transport Undertaking runs 6 coaches of which one is airconditioned.

(d) Efforts are being made to improve the standard of equipment and services in order to attract more tourists for sight-seeing tours in and around Delhi. It is also proposed to construct a Tourist Reception Centre where composite facilities like information, reservation, transport, etc., for tourists will be provided.

**Funds for Delhi**

6088. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:  
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of a total outlay of Rs. 23.4 crores for the Union Territory, only a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been paid to Delhi Administration in the current year;

(b) when the balance of the amount is likely to be paid; and

(c) the reasons for withholding the remaining funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. An amount of Rs. 23.78 crores was approved in the revised estimates for 1968-69 of the Delhi Administration for expenditure on Plan Schemes. As all expenditure of the Delhi Administration forms part of the Central Government's budget, there is no question of any payment being made to the Administration as such.

**Sale of Obscene Literature in Delhi**

6089. SHRI DEVEN SEN:  
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of obscene literature has been daily increasing in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Except that there has been an increase in the amount of obscene literature seized by the police, Government have no information to indicate that the sale of such literature has been daily increasing in Delhi. The police are maintaining strict vigilance.

#### Ban on 'Mashriq' Weekly

6090. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entry of 'Mashriq' an Urdu weekly published from London, has been banned in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). An order under rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules was made in respect of this weekly on 19th October, 1965 for containing prejudicial reports. The Proclamation of Emergency was revoked on the 10 January, 1968.

#### Award on Chandigarh and Bhakra

6091. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement made by the Chief Minister of Punjab on assumption of his office criticising the Prime Minister for her indecision on the giving of award on Chandigarh and Bhakra;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab had addressed any communication in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Prime Minister is likely to give her award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Government have seen a press report according to which the Chief Minister of Punjab is reported to have said that the Centre was deliberately delaying the issue on one pretext or the other. In a subsequent communication received from him he has urged that the Central Government should immediately initiate further steps and decide the issues in three or four months.

(d) The arbitration proposal could make headway only if there is agreement between the Governments concerned but no such agreement exists at present.

#### भ्रानन्द मार्ग

6092. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के भ्रानन्द मार्ग के उद्देश्यों और उसके संगठन-ढाँचे का पता लगा लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसके आयोजकों, समर्थकों तथा सहायकों में विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्चाधिकारी बड़ी संख्या में हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकारी अधिकाधिकारियों के ऐसे संगठन में शामिल होने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(च) क्या सरकार को भ्रानन्द मार्गियों द्वारा युवकों को पथभ्रष्ट करने तथा उन्हें अपने कैम्पों में ले जाने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(छ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) आनन्द मार्ग एक आध्यात्मिक आन्दोलन होने का दावा करती है। फिर भी, कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार आनन्द मार्ग देश के समस्त राजनैतिक विवादों में ग्रस्त है। यह भी, कि आनन्द मार्ग के कार्यों में काफी गोपनीयता बरती जाती है।

(ख) आनन्द मार्ग की गतिविधियों की सावधानी से निगरानी की जाती है।

(ग) पंजाब, मैसूर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, बिहार तथा दिल्ली और त्रिपुरा के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों का आनन्द मार्ग से सम्पर्क है।

(घ) और (ङ). आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आनन्द मार्ग से अपने को अलग रखने की सलाह दी थी। उड़ीसा सरकार ने कहा है कि यद्यपि आनन्द मार्ग की सदस्यता के बारे में सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर कोई सामान्य प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है किन्तु उन्होंने आनन्द मार्ग में शामिल होने के लिये पुलिस अधिकारियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की हिदायतों की हैं। अन्य राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाये गये हैं।

केन्द्रीय सेवाएं (आचरण) नियमावली, 1964 के नियम 5 के उपनियम 1 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये आनन्द मार्ग की सदस्यता पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(च) और (छ). राजस्थान सरकार को आनन्द मार्गियों द्वारा एक विद्यार्थी को प्रलोभन दिये जाने की एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। जांच करने पर यह पाया गया कि शिकायत असत्य थी।

गोलचा प्रापर्टीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व महा प्रबन्धक की गिरफ्तारी

6093. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री रणजीत सिंह :  
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :  
श्री हरवयाल वेवगुण :

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

(क) गोलचा प्रोपर्टीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के भूतपूर्व महाप्रबन्धक तथा उनके पुत्र की गिरफ्तारी के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस द्वारा की गई जांच में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) पुलिस द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध कब तक न्यायालय में मुकदमे दायर किये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) उनको दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 420/406/470-ए०/120-बी० के अन्तर्गत उनके विरुद्ध दर्ज किये गए एक मामले के संबंध में गिरफ्तार किया था।

(ख) और (ग). मामले की जांच जल्द पूरी होने की आशा है।

#### Implementation of Gentlemen's Agreement Between Andhra and Telangana Leaders

6094. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the background and circumstances under which the "Gentlemen's Agreement" was reached between the leaders of Andhra and Telangana at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956;

(b) the precise terms of the "Gentlemen's Agreement"; and



(c) the machinery or organisation entrusted with the task of implementation of this Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Although the States Reorganisation Commission had recommended that the residuary State of Hyderabad might unite with Andhra after the general elections to be held in or about 1961, a substantial majority of the members of the Hyderabad Legislature elected from the Telangana area expressed themselves in favour of immediate creation of a larger Telugu-speaking State. An agreement was reached between the leaders of Andhra and Telangana on 20th February, 1958 for safeguarding the legitimate interests of Telangana during the transitional phase in the event of the formation of a larger Telugu-speaking State. Subsequently, several discussions were held between the leaders of Andhra and Telangana and a scheme of safeguards proposed for the Telangana area was evolved. A statement showing the proposed safeguards was laid on the Table of the House on the 10th August, 1956, in reply to short notice question No. 8. One of the safeguards related to the constitution of a Regional Committee for the Telangana area. Provision for the constitution of this Committee was, made in Article 371(1) of the Constitution as amended by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act and in pursuance of this provision a Regional Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for the Telangana region was constituted. It has been functioning since 1st February, 1958, in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order, 1958. Under para 10 of the Order it is the special responsibility of the Governor to secure proper functioning of the Regional Committee in accordance with the Order. Temporary safeguards envisaged for a period of five years for the Telangana area in the matter of recruitment to subordinate services were provided through the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, and rules made thereunder. In regard to other safeguards envisaged in the statement the State Government was advised to take appropriate steps for their implementation.

#### Land Acquired for Nega Aerodrome in Asansol

6095. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 600 acres of land were required and part of the same was acquired for NEGA Aerodrome in Asansol Sub-Division, Burdwan in 1942;

(b) whether it is a fact that neither the price has been paid nor any compensation offered for the acquired land; and

(c) whether any order has been passed by Government for payment of the price or compensation to the land-owners for the period the land was under Government's control?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, a total area of 2360.949 acres of land was requisitioned in 1941-43 for expansion of Asansol (Ninga) aerodrome. The Central Government acquired an area of 523.72 acres out of this total area during the period 1941-48. Compensation to the owners has yet to be paid in respect of 437.57 acres. Orders for payment of compensation for deprivation of use and re-conveyance to the original owners were passed by the Central Government on 11th October, 1954. The State Government intimated that complete re-conveyance of all interests was not possible owing to promulgation of the Estates Acquisition Act. The terms of re-conveyance of the land through the State Government are under consideration.

#### Skeleton of Giant Blue Whale Found near Karachi

6096. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the 'Hindustan Times', dated the 23rd February, 1969 that a skeleton of a giant blue whale found near Karachi is the biggest found in the sub-continent since 1879;

(b) if so, whether the same has been examined by Government; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India has not examined this particular whale found in Karachi.

Since 1879, there have been several records of blue whale, *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linn.) having been discovered from the Indian coasts of which at least two have been reported to be larger than the present Karachi whale. The dates, localities and the length of these two specimens are given below:

- (1) March, 1939 Mulvel Okha- 79 feet.  
mandal (Gujarat)
- (2) May, 1951 Umargam (100 74 feet.  
miles off Bombay)

Another whale, a 94-foot-specimen and the largest recorded from the Indian coast was found stranded at Cherai (Cochin, Kerala) in November, 1927 but its specific identification is not known or established.

The Zoological Galleries of the Indian Museum, Calcutta have skeletons of blue whale species.

#### Staff of Manipur State Transport

6097. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff of the Manipur State Transport;

(b) of the regular employees, how many have been declared quasi-permanent or confirmed; and

(c) how many are still casual or work-charged and how many of the casual employees have been regularised in their services?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) 667.

(b) 320 employees have been confirmed.

(c) 212 casual employees have been regularised in service and seven casual clerks still exist.

#### Recognition of Workers' Organisation of Manipur State Transport

6098. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur State Transport Authority have given recognition to any of the workers', organisations;

(b) if so, the basis thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for withholding the recognition?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). According to the Government of Manipur, the Manipur State Transport Workers Union was given recognition on 31-7-1961 as it was the only trade union of workers on that date.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Unspent money surrendered by Manipur Government

6099. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount unused and therefore surrendered as unspent by the Government of Manipur out of the budget allocations for 1968-69, department-wise;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur took steps to see that no amount is left unspent; and

(c) if so, the reason for the huge amount having been surrendered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

**AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Out of a gross budget provision of Rs. 18.03 crores for 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 44.88 lakhs *i.e.*, about 2.5% has been surrendered as unspent by the Government of Manipur. The Department-wise details of the surrendered amount are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-713/69.*]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reasons for surrendering the amount are reported to be broadly as under;

(1) Posts remaining vacant due to non-availability of technical hands;

(2) Economy in expenditure on T.A. and D.A.

(3) Non-purchase of materials of contingent nature;

(4) Non-finalisation of land acquisition proceedings (Flood Control); and

(5) Non-taking up of Public works, like minor irrigation, electricity schemes and buildings to the extent anticipated.

**Seminar on 'Meitie Script' and 'Meitie Mayek' Conference at Imphal**

**6100. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a Seminar on 'Meitie Script' and a 'Meitie Mayek' Conference held recently at Imphal for finding out the correct Meitie Script;

(b) if so, the findings of the two; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO):** (a) to (c). This Ministry have no authentic information about the recommendations made by the Seminar reported to have been held at Imphal on 'Meitie Script' and 'Meitie Mayek'.

**Revision of Pay Scales of Assistant Headmasters in Schools of Manipur**

**6101. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the revision of Pay Scales of the Assistant Headmasters or grant of special allowances to the Assistant Headmasters of the High Schools and the Higher Secondary Schools of Manipur;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government of Manipur have proposed any revision of their pay or in lieu of the revision, grant of special allowance for sanction by the Centre; and

(d) if so, the nature of the proposal made and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):** (a) to (d). The scale of pay of the post of Assistant Headmasters of the High/Higher Secondary Schools of Manipur has already been revised to Rs. 200. 12.50-250-EB-12-50-275-15-350-EB-15-500 with effect from 1st April, 1964 on the Assam pattern. No further proposal for the revision of this scale of pay is under the consideration of the Central Government at present.

**Extra Share in Revenues and Additional Grants for Delhi Corporation**

**6102. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have turned down a request from the Delhi Administration for an extra share in the revenues of the capital and additional grants for the Delhi Corporation;

(b) if so, what were the demands made; and

(c) the reasons for turning down the request?

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

(a) The Delhi Administration has not made any such request to the Central Government.

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

**Streamlining Procedure for Clearing Air Passengers from Customs and other Formalities**

6103. SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present a long time is taken in clearing air passengers from customs and other formalities before they can come out of the airport; and

(b) whether in view of Government's decision to introduce heavy passenger aircrafts of the Jumbo type, it has been considered reasonable to streamline the existing procedure so that by the time the new planes are introduced, the system is perfect and can meet the needs of the time?

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

(a) The arrangements for customs clearance and other entry formalities are kept constantly under review, and the procedures simplified where possible in consonance with the needs of security.

(b) Yes, Sir. A high level Inter-Departmental Committee for Facilitation, under the chairmanship of the Civil Aviation Secretary and including senior representatives of Customs, Immigration, Health and Department of Civil Aviation, is looking into the various policy aspects of facilitation so as to ensure quicker clearance of international air traffic, which will increase greatly with the introduction of Jumbo jets.

हवाई अड्डों पर गणमान्य व्यक्तियों (बी० आई० पी०) तथा विधायकों के लिए विधायक कक्ष

6104. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सब हवाई अड्डों पर गणमान्य व्यक्तियों तथा विधायकों के लिये पृथक्-पृथक् कक्ष हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गणमान्य व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी में किस-किस स्तर के व्यक्तियों को शामिल किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए संसद् सदस्यों को गणमान्य व्यक्ति नहीं समझा जाता है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में नियमों का संशोधन करके सरकार का विचार संसद् सदस्यों तथा विधायकों को गणमान्य व्यक्ति की श्रेणी में शामिल करने का है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) : जी, नहीं। पालम पर, आरक्षित विश्राम कक्षों के अतिरिक्त, एक समारोह विश्राम कक्ष भी है, जिसका उपयोग प्रतिबंधित है।

(ख) और (ग). पालम हवाई अड्डे पर आरक्षित विश्राम कक्षों को छोड़कर, जिनके कि बारे में हाल ही में एक सूची (जो विवरण में दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है।) [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—714/69] तैयार की गयी थी, और कोई अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों की सूची इस प्रयोजन के लिये नहीं बनायी गयी है। आरक्षित विश्राम कक्ष सभी हवाई अड्डों पर संसद् सदस्यों को भी उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं।

(घ), (ङ) और (च). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

असेनिक हवाई अड्डों पर रात्रि सेवा की व्यवस्था

6105. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कुल कितने अर्सेनिक हवाई अड्डे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने हवाई अड्डों में रात्रि सेवा की व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) शेष अर्सेनिक हवाई अड्डों पर रात्रि सेवा की व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) नागर विमानन विभाग के नियंत्रण में 85 हवाई अड्डे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित 14 हवाई अड्डों पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा रात्रि सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए व्यवस्था विद्यमान है :—सान्ता क्रूज (बम्बई), अहमदाबाद, नागपुर, भोपाल, अगरतला, दमदम (कलकत्ता), पालम (दिल्ली), जयपुर, लखनऊ, मद्रास, मदुराई, हैदराबाद (बेगमपत), तिरुचिरापल्ली तथा त्रिवेंद्रम ।

(घ) किसी हवाई अड्डे पर रात्रि अवतरण सुविधाओं की, जिनमें कि काफी व्यय सम्मिलित होता है, व्यवस्था परिचालकों द्वारा माँग किये जाने पर की जाती है बशर्ते कि इसके लिए फण्ड उपलब्ध हों तथा हवाई अड्डा रात्रि परिचालनों के लिये उपयुक्त हो ।

#### Arbitration on Chandigarh and Allied Matters

6106. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Punjab has suggested arbitration in regard to the controversial issue of Chandigarh and other allied matters;

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

(c) the principles and the guidelines which Government propose to evolve as a basis for arbitration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Arbitration had been suggested by the Chief Minister of Punjab to resolve these issues but the proposal could make no headway in the absence of agreement between the Governments concerned.

#### Cheating in State Lotteries

6107. SHRI K. LAKAPPA:  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has heard some complaints that certain States have cheated the public by not giving the prizes of smaller denominations to the prize winners in their lottery schemes; and

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Of the 7 State Governments who have drawn lots in the State lotteries, the Governments of Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have reported that there have been no such complaints. The replies of the Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

#### Legislation for Appointment of Governors

6108. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme or legislation is under consideration of Government for the appointment of Governors in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Punishment for Kidnapping Children

6109. SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:

SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHIM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an amendment to the Criminal Law to impose punishment for kidnapping as the most effective deterrent against this crime; and

(b) if not, the nature of the alternative proposal, if any, to check this inhuman atrocity done towards the children by the criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Section 363/363-A I. P. C. already provide for punishment for offences of kidnapping. A proposal to prescribe a minimum punishment for such offences is being examined.

#### Human Sacrifice in Madhya Pradesh

6110. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 637 on the 21st February, 1969 regarding human sacrifice in Madhya Pradesh and state;

(a) whether the facts have been ascertained from the State Government; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be laid on the Table?

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

(b) According to information received from the State Government a Seven-year old village Tikrapara in the area of police

station Devbhog, district Raipur, had gone on 17th November, 1968 to the weekly market in the nearby village Khu'gaon. He did not return home. A report to this effect was lodged in the police station. On 23rd November, 1968 his bones and clothes were recovered from a place about one mile from Khutgaon. Two silver bangles, costing about Rs. 25/-, were found to be missing from his body. A case under sections 302/394 of the Indian Penal Code has been registered and is under investigation. No person has been arrested so far. It is felt that the boy was killed with the object of robbing him of the silver bangles. There is nothing to suggest that he had been sacrificed for some deity.

#### अन्तर्राज्य विवादों को निपटाने के लिए आयोग

6111. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

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

(क) वर्ष 1947 से अब तक अन्तर्राज्य विवादों को निपटाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये आयोगों के क्या नाम हैं तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत उनकी सिफारिशों का क्या न्यौरा है ;

(ख) क्या इन आयोगों की नियुक्ति से राज्यों के मध्य परस्पर मतभेद तथा स्पर्धा की भावनाओं और देश के अन्दर विघटन की प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा मिला है ; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में ऐसे आयोगों की नियुक्ति करते समय इन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जायगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### विवरण

#### आन्ध्र तथा मद्रास के बीच सीमाओं का समायोजन

दिसम्बर, 1956 में मद्रास व आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री इस बात पर सहमत हो गये थे कि श्री एच० वी० पाटस्कर दोनों राज्यों की सीमाओं के समायोजन से सम्बन्धित विवाद में मध्यस्थता करें। श्री पाटस्कर की सिफारिशें स्वीकृत कर ली गईं और उसी आधार पर मद्रास तथा आन्ध्र (सीमाओं का प्रत्यावर्तन) अधिनियम, 1959 बनाया गया था।

#### बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच सीमाओं का समायोजन

शाहाबाद (बिहार) व बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) के जिलों के बीच और सारन (बिहार) व बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) जिलों के बीच एक निर्धारित सीमा के प्रश्न पर बिहार व उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों के बीच विवाद में श्री सी० एम० त्रिवेदी को एक पंच के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। श्री त्रिवेदी द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें मान ली गईं। उसी आधार पर संसद ने बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सीमाओं का प्रत्यावर्तन अधिनियम, 1968 बनाया।

#### महाराष्ट्र-मैसूर तथा मैसूर-केरल सीमा विवाद

इन विवादों की जांच के लिए भारत के भूतपूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री मेहर चन्द महाजन को एक सदस्यीय आयोग के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। इस आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं।

#### Turnover at Kandla Port

6112. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the fall in imports of foodgrains, the turnover in the port of Kandla has dwindled heavily;

(b) if so, what has been the fall in turnover during the last months; and

(c) the steps taken to put the port capacity to full use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) As compared with the recent years, there has been a fall in the traffic passing through the Port of Kandla. This has been due to the fall in foodgrain imports into the country and also due to fall in import of POL through Kandla.

(b) The traffic handled by the Port during the six months ending February 1969 was 8,99,849 tonnes (inclusive of 1,99,450 tonnes of foodgrains) as against 12,53,539 tonnes (inclusive of 5,21,423 tonnes of foodgrains) during the corresponding period in the previous year.

(c) The port authorities have been contacting various trade interests and acquainting them with the facilities available at the port and in the township so as to induce them to take advantage of these facilities. Literature connected with the port facilities is circulated widely among commercial interests. The programme of ships visiting the port is also circulated in advance by the Port to prospective users. It is hoped that with the completion of the broad gauge link to Kandla next year and the commissioning of the National Highway connecting Kandla with Ahmedabad, the traffic at the Port will improve.

#### राष्ट्रगीत का गायन

6113. श्री शिव चरण लाल :  
श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :  
श्री राम सिंह धरबरवाल :  
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सार्वजनिक स्थानों, चल-चित्र गृहों आदि में राष्ट्र-गीत के गायन के समय होने वाली अनुशासनहीनता की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ताकि राष्ट्र-गीत के सम्मान को बनाये रखा जा सके ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई कानून बनाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-गृह मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). सार्वजनिक स्थानों तथा सिनेमा-घरों में जब राष्ट्रीय गीत गाया जाता है तो साधारणतया लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं और सचित शिष्टाचार का पालन करते हैं। फिर भी विभिन्न स्थानों पर चलचित्र दर्शकों द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में चूक की शिकायतें समय-समय पर प्राप्त हुई हैं। कुछ समय पहले सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री ने सिनेमा दिखाने वालों से, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि जब राष्ट्रीय गीत गाया जाता है तो दर्शकों द्वारा उचित शिष्टाचार का पालन किया जाय, एक अपील की थी।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय गीत का अपमान करने के प्रत्यक्ष कार्य करने वालों को दण्ड देने के लिए यथाशीघ्र एक विधान बनाने का विचार है।

#### Action against Central Government Employees

6114. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
SHRI D.N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees who have not yet been allowed to join duty and of those who are being prosecuted or penalised in any other way on account of the strike of the 19th September, 1968; and

(b) their break-up with regard to the Railways, Post and Telegraphs and other Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### Disciplinary Action Against Students of B.H.U.

6115. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against any student of the Banaras Hindu University after the appointment of the Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, how many students were subjected to such disciplinary action?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (V.K.R.V, RAO): (a) and (b). One research student has been suspended pending enquiry into charges for taking part in the recent disturbances in the University.

#### Shiv Sena Agitation

6117. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force had been de'p'oyed for protecting the Central Government's properties and installations in Bombay at the time of agitation by the Shiv Sena resulting in arson and vandalism; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force to protect the Central Government's installations and properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. However, a B.S.F. contingent was kept in reserve for some time.

(b) Does not arise.



**Free Nursery Education in N.D.M.C. Schools**

6118. SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nursery Classes are free in all the Government Schools in Delhi, in the Delhi Central School and in Schools run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether the N.D.M.C. Schools are charging fees for Nursery Classes;

(c) whether most of the children attending Nursery Classes in the N.D.M.C. School are from the poor families;

(d) whether Government have received representations from parents asking for free Nursery Classes in the N.D.M.C. Schools; and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken to provide free Nursery education in the N.D.M.C. area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

(a) While the Delhi Administration is running only one Nursery School and is not charging any fee, all other Nursery Schools are charging fees.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is Re. 1/- p.m. from students whose present income (including all allowances) is upto Rs. 200/- p.m. Rs. 3/- p.m. from those, whose income range is Rs. 200-300/ p.m. and Rs. 5/- p.m. from higher income groups.

(c) Most of the students come from low income groups.

(d) No such representation has been received in this Ministry so far.

(e) No such steps are contemplated at present. However, N.D.M.C. has decided to charge from 1st May, 1969 only Re. 1/- or Rs. 3/- p.m. as tuition fee from children whose parents' income (including all allowances) is upto Rs. 200/- p.m. or above respectively.

**National Highways in Bihar**

6119. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link the National Highway between the points of entry and ending in Bihar through a lateral road running by the side of the Indo-Nepal border through the northern parts of the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa and Patna by amalgamating the roads running in between;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). In 1965 a proposal was made for the construction of a road starting from Bhaisalotan near Uttar Pradesh border and running parallel and close to Nepal border, on two alternative alignments, through the northern most districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea of Bihar. For the two alternative alignments, the total length of the proposal worked out to 235 and 206 miles and the cost was estimated to be Rs. 23.50 crores and Rs. 20.60 crores respectively. The proposal also included construction of link and feeder roads of about 400 miles at a cost of about Rs. 24.54 crores. This proposal was examined but was not considered necessary because by then, the construction of the Main Lateral Road Project had already been taken up; and it was also not considered justified to construct another parallel lateral road in Bihar at such a short distance with a high cost in addition to the Main Lateral Road, which was being developed in Bihar to touch the towns of Gopalganji, Piprakothi, Muzaffarpur, Begusarai, Purnea, Araria, Bahadurganj, Thakurganj and Galgolia in addition to links to Bettiah, Darbhanga and Forbesganj.

भारतीय जल क्षेत्र में पकड़ी गई विदेशी नावें

6120. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय जल-क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1968 और 1969 में अब तक कुल कितनी विदेशी नावें पकड़ी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दो चीनी नावें अन्दमान में नारकोडम के समीप 2 फरवरी, 1969 को प्रातः 9 बजे भारतीय जल-क्षेत्र में घुस आई थीं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस घटना से सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) इन नावों को न रोके जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो छः चीनी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे वह समुद्री "शैल" आदि इकट्ठा करते पाये गये ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो अपने जल-क्षेत्र की तत्सम्बद्ध राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल को छोड़कर राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1-1-68 से 28-2-69 तक पकड़ी गई विदेशी नावों की संख्या 39 है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) से (ङ) : 2 फरवरी, 1969 को लगभग 9 बजे प्रातः दो अज्ञात नावें अन्दमान में नारकोडम के समीप देखी गई थीं। मल्लाह "शैल" इकट्ठा करते हुए पाए गये। मल्लाहों में से 6 ताइवान के राष्ट्रिक, जो समुद्र तट पर आए, गिरफ्तार कर लिए गये। भारतीय नौ सेना के जहाज, जिन्हें तत्काल नारकोडम को

भेजा गया था, उन अज्ञात नावों को नहीं पकड़ सके। इसलिए उन नावों के रोके जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(च) विदेशी घुसपैठियों से जल-क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा भारतीय नौ सेना के सामान्य कार्यों में से एक कार्य है। समुद्र-तट पर भारतीय नौ सेना के जहाजों तथा पुलिस और सीमा-शुल्क गश्ती दलों द्वारा लगाई जाती है।

#### Darbhanga Sanskrit University (Bihar)

6121. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sub-Committee of the University Grants Commission had after an on-the-spot and thorough enquiry, recommended the conversion of the present Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University (Bihar) into a full-fledged modern university with the entire present set up of the Sanskrit University remaining in tact as an autonomous part of the proposed University.

(b) whether the opinion of the State Government has been sought for the same and, if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether any formal enquiries have been made from the Executor on Darbhanga Raj for the reported offer of Rs. two crores worth of building and library for the proposed University; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The Committee of the University Grants Commission has recommended the establishment of a Mithila Darbhanga University, of which K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya and the new multi-Faculty University might form autonomous wings.

(b) The University Grants Commission has called for the comments of the State Government. These could not be received earlier because the Governor felt that the decision on so important a matter will have

to be taken by a popular Government. Steps are, however, now being taken to expedite its comments.

(c) and (d). It is understood from the State Government that there has been correspondence between the Education Minister, Bihar, and the Executor of the Darbhanga Raj, in which the Executor has offered the donation of a building and library for the establishment of new Mithila University at Darbhanga subject to the approval of the Calcutta High Court as required by the Trust. Further negotiations with the Executor can only be made after the State Government has taken a decision on the Report of the Committee of the University Grants Commission.

**Demonstration by the University and College Karam Chari Union**

6122. SHRI B.K. MODAK:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI VISHWANATH MENON:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported decision of the University and College Karamchari Union to hold chain demonstration outside all colleges;

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

(c) the action taken by Government to avoid such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) In a press statement issued on February 20, 1968, the Joint Secretary of the University and College Karamchari Union, Delhi is reported to have said that the Union has been forced to revive its chain agitations against the Principals who are adamant in not following the University rules in their colleges.

(b) and (c). The colleges are autonomous bodies subject to the jurisdiction of

the University of Delhi and receive grants from the University Grants Commission.

The University has already constituted a Joint Consultative Committee to recommend to redress the grievances of the University (non-academic) employees. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 14th March 1969. It will meet again to complete its work.

**भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग**

6123. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा सेवा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग में एक और कम वेतन पाने वाले सर्वेक्षकों, सर्वेक्षण सहायकों और ड्राफ्ट्समैन डिबीजन-एक (अराजपत्रित अधिकारी) के कर्तव्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व क्या हैं और दूसरी ओर अधिक वेतन पाने वाले राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के कर्तव्य और उत्तरदायित्व क्या हैं और कर्तव्य के मामले में इन अराजपत्रित और राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के बीच क्या अन्तर है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त चार वर्गों के अधिकारी एक ही प्रकार का कार्य करते हैं और उनमें से किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई भी काम करने के लिये कहा जा सकता है जबकि उनके वेतनों में काफी अन्तर है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) विवरण जिसमें तृतीय श्रेणी के सर्वेक्षकों, सर्वेक्षण सहायकों तथा ड्राफ्ट्समैन डिबीजन-I, अधिकारी सर्वेक्षकों (राजपत्रित-श्रेणी-II) और श्रेणी-I के अधिकारियों के कर्तव्य तथा जिम्मेदारियों दी गई हैं, सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-715/69]

(ख) जी नहीं। राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारियों का स्तर एक जैसा नहीं है और उनके कर्तव्यों में भ्रदला बदला नहीं हो सकती।

**Time Limit for Pronouncing Judgements  
by High Court Judges**

6124. SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI:  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:  
SHRI K. RAMANI:  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any time limit for the High Court Judges for pronouncing Judgements in Writ Petitions and other cases, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Qualitative Improvement in School  
Education**

6125. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI J. H. PATEL:  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:  
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether it is fact that his Ministry has drawn up a plan for the qualitative improvement in School education and the same is likely to be implemented during the next academic year;

(b) if so, what are the various lacunae that are sought to be plugged through the said scheme; and

(c) what are the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (c). School Education is primarily a State subject. The Central Government, however, proposes to assist the improvement of the teaching of science

through a programme of international assistance. Under this programme, in service training of science teachers and provision of science equipment to key institutions and selected schools are envisaged. The Government have also launched a Scheme of Nehru Bal Pustakalaya to provide supplementary reading material for school children in all major Indian languages; each language edition of the same title will have uniformity in content and format.

**Civil Police Force**

6126. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5498 on the 23rd August, 1968 regarding Civil Police Force and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the full information would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information so far received from various State Governments is furnished in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-716/69.]

**Strength of Judicial Posts in States**

6127. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2724 on the 29th November, 1968 regarding strength of judicial posts in States and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information has been collected and is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-717/69.]

### All India and Central Services

6128. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1280 on the 26th July, 1968 regarding All India and Central Services and state:

(a) whether the complete information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it would be made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Information received till then had already been furnished in the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3500 in the Lok Sabha on 6th December 1968. Further information received so far is given in the statements (Annexures I and II) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-718/69] Information in respect of some of the services has not yet been received.

### Passenger Levy at International Airports in India

6129. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether a decision had been taken that a passengers levy of Rs. 15 would be charged from all passengers embarking from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi from the 1st April, 1969;

(b) if so, justification of this levy;

(c) whether air passengers in other International airports are also subjected to such levy; and

(d) the names of the International airports where such a levy is not imposed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Effective from 1st April, 1969,

Passengers Services Fee of Rs. 15/- is payable by passengers proceeding from these four air-ports for a destination abroad.

(b) Government has to incur enormous expenditure in connection with the construction, maintenance and operation of international airports. The new levy is one of the recognised sources for providing necessary revenues to Government.

(c) A list of 69 countries which impose such a levy is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-719/69.]

(d) As far as information is readily available, specified levy in the shape of Passenger Service Fee is not imposed at the following international airports:

Sydney, Perth, Djakarta, Tokyo, Nairobi, Kuwait, Beirut, Bahrein, Suva, London, New York

### शिवसेना द्वारा किये गये उपद्रव

6130. श्री देवेन सेन :  
श्री वी० सिन्हा राव :  
श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री० स० यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंसूर तथा तमिलनाडु सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से शिव सेना के सदस्यों द्वारा किये गये उपद्रवों से बम्बई में रहने वाले मंसूर तथा तमिलनाडु के लोगों की हुई हानि का मुआवजा देने के लिये कहा है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). मंसूर के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री को यह सुभाव देते हुए लिखा है कि बम्बई में हाल के दंगों के पीड़ितों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया जाय। तमिलनाडु सरकार ने ऐसा कोई सुभाव नहीं दिया है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बताया है कि फरवरी, 1969 में हुए दंगों से प्रभावित व्यापार को पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए 16,73,685 रुपये तक के ऋण की सहायता दिये जाने की सम्भावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त कुल 66,680 रुपये के रोकड़ अनुदानों का 668 व्यक्तियों को भुगतान किया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष से 25,000 रुपये की स्वीकृति उन व्यक्तियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए दी है जो हाल के दंगों से पीड़ित हुए हैं।

#### Setting Up of Department of Personnel

6131. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the setting up of a Department of Personnel to look after career development and ensuring best use of talents; and

(b) if so, by when and in which Ministry or independently such a department would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b), The recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the setting up of a Department of Personnel is under consideration.

#### Repatriation of Golkunda Diamond

6132. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the precious Indian Diamond of Golkunda mined in the 17th Century is in possession of an American businessman;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get it back;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) (a) In the absence of specific name of the diamond, it is not possible to furnish the information.

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

#### Reservation of Tickets for Tourist Agencies

6133. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of tickets of the Indian Airlines which are reserved for Tourist Agencies;

(b) the percentage of them surrendered at the last moment and made available only at the airport; and

(c) the reason why arrangements have not been considered for reporting unsold tickets earlier so that those on the waiting lists with Air-India offices could have earlier information of their chances?

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

(a) to (c). Indian Airlines does not reserve any separate quota of tickets for tourists agencies.

#### Berne Convention on Copyright

6134: SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of Mr. Charles H. Lieb, published in the 'Hindustan Times' on the 21st February, 1969 regarding India's withdrawal from the Berne Convention on copyright;

(b) whether this withdrawal will reduce our supply of educational and scientific information from other countries and bar access to conventional and computer based libraries;

(c) how far our own copyright will be protected abroad and even in our own country, where it can be confused with foreign copyrights which are not protected; and

(d) the reasons why Government have not considered the alternative of reprinting, at a lower cost, of standard books, as the Americans are already doing, by arrangement with the authors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH  
SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to say at this stage.

(c) If India withdraws from the international Conventions, Indian works will also not be entitled to protection abroad. Protection within India will be governed by domestic laws.

(d) Reprinting of foreign works in India can be resorted to only in cases where the foreign copyright owners agree.

#### Vindictive Policy Against Policemen

6135. SHRI D. R. PARMAR:  
SHRI DEVEN SEN:  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:  
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have adopted vindictive policy against the Policemen involved in the Police agitation of April, 1967 and are indiscriminately dismissing the suspended policemen on fictitious grounds after failing to secure their conviction through the courts of law;

(b) the names of the suspended Policemen and the nature of the charges along with the reason for their dismissal; and

(c) the reasons why the cases against the Policemen have not been withdrawn when cases against a large number of the Central Government employees arrested on the same grounds have been withdrawn throughout the country?

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

(b) A statement showing the names of 58 policemen who were suspended and later on dismissed from service as well as charges and the reasons for their dismissal is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-720/69.]

(c) Considering the nature of offences and the absolute necessity to preserve discipline in a force charged with the maintenance of law and order, it was decided that it would be against the public interest to withdraw the cases and that the law must be allowed to take its course.

#### Trial of Central Government Employees in Courts

6136. SHRI P.N. SOLANKI:  
SHRI DEVEN SEN;  
SHRI D.R. PARMAR:  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:  
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2,500 Central Government employees arrested in Delhi in connection with the September, 1968 strike are standing trial in the courts at New Delhi and Tis Hazari;

(b) if so, the reason for making discrimination in the case of Police-men (about 2,500) who are standing trials in a special court located in Police Civil Lines where there are no facilities available such as are in Tis Hazari Courts;

(c) whether complaints regarding beating of policemen standing trial there and insult of defence counsels by Police Officials in these courts, have been made to the District Magistrate, Delhi and the Bar Association;

(d) whether the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court has impressed upon the Administration that these cases may be tried at New Delhi and Tis Hazari Courts; and

(e) if so, the details of the complaint and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Central Government employees arrested in connection with the strike of September, 1968 are standing trial in the courts at New Delhi and Tis Hazari.

(b) About 1,000 policemen are standing trial in special courts as per directions of the Supreme Court of India. These special courts have been set up in the old building of Police Station, Civil Lines, where accommodation for these new courts was available and all the facilities in the Tis Hazari Courts are also made available in these courts.

(c) A complaint made by an advocate was received by the Delhi Administration through the Delhi Bar Association.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The complaint was that a Police officer behaved in an unbecoming manner and used insulting and objectionable language against an advocate. On enquiry, the allegations were found to be incorrect.

#### Exemption of death sentences during Gandhi Centenary

6137. SHRI KIKAR SINGH:

SHRI D.R. PARMAR:

SHRI DEVEN SEN:

SHRI P.N. SOLANKI:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions whereby the persons sentenced to death are not to be executed and their death sentences have been commuted to imprisonment for life and remissions have been granted to other convicts throughout the country so as to celebrate the Gandhi Centenary; and

(b) considering the above concessions granted to murderers and convicts sentenced for heinous crimes, the reason why Government are not withdrawing the cases against the Delhi Policemen who were arrested for ventilating their grievances which to some extent were subsequently accepted and removed by Government after the police agitation in April, 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) In connection with the 'Gandhi Centenary year', it has been decided that in respect of death sentences awarded by Courts, the President would exercise his prerogative of mercy in the case of all prisoners against whom the death sentences have been awarded on or before the 12th November, 1968 and commute the death sentence in each case to one of imprisonment for life. Some remissions in sentences have also been granted, which will have effect on 2nd October, 1969.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, the question of withdrawing cases pending in a Court of law does not arise.

#### Manufacture of Bombs and Explosives in Rural Areas of West Bengal

6138. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombs and other explosives are being manufactured by extremists in West Bengal on a large scale in Rural areas; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to find out and punish the miscreants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that they have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Dynamite found Stuffed near Bhilai

6139. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government are aware that some holes stuffed with dynamite were detected in a bridge on Lakshman Nala near Korba which connects the leading coal area of Banku Sura Kacha with Bhilai and Korba in the second or third week of December, 1968;

(b) if so, whether the explosives in any of the holes were exploded and whether any damage was caused to the bridge as a result thereof;

(c) whether the matter was investigated and

(d) if so, the result thereof and whether it was the work of any enemy agent or any political party pledged to work against the security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that an explosion took place on a bridge on Lakshman Nala near Korba on 24th November, 1968 and not in December, 1968. This explosion caused a long crack in wall of the bridge and some one-foot pieces of cement concrete fell off.

(c) and (d). The matter is under investigation.

#### Development of Roads and Border Towns along Indo-Nepal Border

6140. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:  
SHRI D.C. SHARMA:  
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether a large number of border towns on the Indo-Nepal border have very badly developed system of road and rail communications;

(b) whether several important towns like Barhni have no internal roads and no electricity; and

(c) whether Government propose to develop these border towns and the communication system on the border of Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Protest against Stationing of C.R.P. in Siraska Palace

6141. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:  
SHRI R.K. BIRLA:  
SHRI D.N. PATODIA:  
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA:  
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government have lodged a strong protest for stationing some units of the Central Reserve Police in Siraska Palace in the vicinity of the world-renowned game sanctuary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Rajasthan wrote to the Home Minister sometime ago requesting that the C.R.P. unit located in Siraska Game Sanctuary should be moved elsewhere since the firing practice given to the members of this unit within the Sanctuary posed a hazard to wild life. The State Government have been assured that no firing will be done by any member of this unit within the Sanctuary and that the unit will be moved elsewhere as soon as possible.

#### Remission in Death Sentences

6142. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala and some State Governments have granted remission upto 5 years to life convicts on account of celebration of the Gandhi Centenary Year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Delhi Administration regarding life convicts in Delhi ;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if no decision has been taken by the Delhi Administration, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). Except the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan no other State Government have granted remission upto 5 years to life convicts on account of celebration of the Gandhi Centenary Year. Copies of orders issued by the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-721/69*]

(c) to (e). All the Union Territories including Delhi Administration have been advised to grant one month's remission for every one year of imprisonment to such prisoners on the occasion of Gandhiji's birth Centenary on 2nd October, 1969.

#### **Provision of Shipping Space at Cochin Port**

**6143. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large stock of shrimps intended for exports has been frozen at Cochin Port for want of shipping space;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide space needed for the same in Indian ships; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND**

**TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAI-AH):** (a) to (c). It is true that there was an accumulation of about 1500 tonnes of seafoods at Cochin Port for want of shipping space. A large part of this cargo was meant for export to the USA and the balance for Mediterranean Ports. The difficulties had arisen because the American President Lines which used to carry this cargo to the Mediterranean Ports had discontinued the service since January, 1969 and other shipping companies which used to carry this cargo to USA could not carry it due to the stevedores' strike in the Atlantic Ports commencing from 31.12.1968. However, the entire accumulation was cleared by the end of February, 1969 by utilising some Indian ships and some foreign ships.

#### **Payment of Salaries to D. M. C. Teachers**

**6144. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:**  
**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the school teachers of the Delhi Municipal Corporation have not been paid their salaries for the month of February, 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir; payment of salaries to teachers for February, 1969 was delayed.

(b) The main reason was the non-submission of particulars by the teachers regarding income other than income from salaries insurance policies taken out during the year etc., which are necessary for calculation of income tax payable during the year.

(c) On furnishing the details, the bulk of the teachers have been paid their salaries. No special steps are contemplated to be taken in this regard, as it is in the

employees' own interest to supply the required particulars in time to the drawing and disbursing officer.

**Governor's Speech Drafted by State Government**

6145. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Attorney General's opinion was sought by the Prime Minister's Secretariat on the question whether the Governor was obliged to read the entire speech drafted for him by the State Government;

(b) whether the Attorney-General has requested that his name should not be published in this connection; and

(c) the advice tendered by the Attorney General?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSE AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Although the Prime Minister's Secretariat had no occasion to seek any advice from the Attorney General in the matter, but Government consulted him at the request of the Governor of West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Attorney General advised that the Address by the Governor under article 167(1) of the Constitution cannot be utilised by the Council of Ministers to cast any reflection on or make any adverse criticism of any act of the Governor done by him as a constitutional head of the State.

**तिब्बती पाण्डुलिपियों तथा तिब्बती ज्ञान दर्शन में अनुसंधान कार्य**

6146. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में प्राचीन तिब्बती

पाण्डुलिपियों तथा तिब्बती ज्ञान दर्शन में अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा इस कार्य के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक देशों में तिब्बती पाण्डुलिपियों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिए तिब्बती विद्वानों को आमन्त्रित किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० श्रार० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—722/69]

(ग) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्रीलंका सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग के जन-सम्पर्क अधिकारी श्री सी० एम० इस्माइल को पर्यटन सुविधायें

6147. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्भयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलंका सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग के जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी श्री सी० एम० इस्माइल द्वारा अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान दिए गए इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि भारत सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा उन्हें कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई और उन्हें काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा और उनके प्रति समुचित सम्मान नहीं दिलाया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि श्री इस्माइल 48 तीर्थ यात्रियों के दल के नेता थे ; और

(ग) क्या श्री इस्माइल ने यह भी कहा है कि उनके देश के हजारों व्यक्ति भारत में बौद्ध केन्द्रों की यात्रा करने के इच्छुक हैं ; यदि उन्हें उचित सुविधायें दी जायें ?

पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ग). सरकार को श्री सी० एम० स्माइल द्वारा दिए गए किन्हीं वक्तव्यों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) श्री इस्माइल ने तीर्थ यात्रियों के एक दल का नेतृत्व अवश्य किया परन्तु उन तीर्थ यात्रियों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है ।

#### कोयला वाहक जहाज

6148. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के लिए कोयला वाहक जहाजों का निर्माण करने के निमित्त रूमानियों के साथ एक करार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उस करार के अनुसार 1971-74 में भारत को दस जहाज मिल जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या ये दस जहाज रूपों में भुगतान के आधार पर खरीदे जायेंगे और इनके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी ; और

(घ) इन दस जहाजों का निर्माण कराने के लिए केवल रूमानिया को चुनने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री रघु रामेया) : (क) से (घ). चूंकि रूमानिया के शिपयार्ड भारत द्वारा अपेक्षित विशिष्टियों के जहाज बना सकते हैं और चूंकि उस देश में उचित ऋण सुविधायें रुपये भुगतान के आधार पर उपलब्ध हैं, अतः 1971 और 1974 के

बीच प्रत्येक लगभग 14000 डी०डब्ल्यू०टी० के 10 तटीय कोयला वाहकों को खरीदने के लिए उस देश से सिद्धान्त रूप में एक समझौता किया गया है । तथापि सरकार द्वारा खरीद की मंजूरी देने से पूर्व मूल्य विशिष्टियों और अन्य संबद्ध शर्तों के ब्यौरे के बारे में भारतीय नौवणिकों और रूमानिया के शिपयार्ड के बीच अभी वार्ता होनी है और उन्हें अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

#### राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का न्यास

6149. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का कोई न्यास देश में काम कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन न्यासधारियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संगठन द्वारा किस प्रकार धन जुटाया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या सदाशिवराव गोलवलकर गुरुजी भी उक्त न्यास के न्यासधारियों में से एक हैं ?

गृहकार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार को राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के किसी न्यास के बारे में सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं ।

#### बाल भवन, नई दिल्ली

6150. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाल भवन, नई दिल्ली किस प्रयोजन से स्थापित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह उस प्रयोजन में सफल रहा है ;

(ग) इस पर कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) इसे सुचारु रूप से तथा कुशलतापूर्वक चलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० शार० बी० राव) : (क) बाल भवन और राष्ट्रीय बाल संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली की स्थापना इन उद्देश्यों से संस्था के "संघ ज्ञापन पत्र" के अनुसार की गई थी :—

(i) मनोरंजन तथा शारीरिक कार्यकलापों के जरिये बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देना तथा सभी वर्गों तथा ज.तियों के बच्चों के बीच सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों को बढ़ावा देना, और

(ii) दिल्ली में एक राष्ट्रीय बाल संग्रहालय की स्थापना करना तथा उसका अनुरक्षण करना और दृश्य उपकरणों के जरिये बच्चों में शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान के उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम चलाना और बच्चों की रचनात्मक प्रतिभा की अभिव्यंजना के लिए अवसर प्रदान करना ।

(ख) प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, भवन ने काफी हद तक सफलता प्राप्त की है ।

(ग) इस प्रायोजना को चलाने के लिए मंत्रालय का वार्षिक आवर्ती अनुदान प्रत्येक वर्ष भिन्न होता है । पिछले पाँच वर्षों में सम्बन्धित धाँकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

1964-65	...	...	5,59,032 रुपये
1965-66	...	...	6,04,000 रुपये
1966-67	...	...	6,00,000 रुपये
1967-68	...	....	6,00,000 रुपये
1968-69	...	...	6,05,000 रुपये

(घ) क्योंकि बाल भवन एक बहुत ही विशिष्ट प्रकार की आवश्यकताओं और कार्य-पद्धति वाली संस्था है, इसलिये एक बोर्ड और एक कार्यकारी समिति द्वारा संचालित यह एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय है । इसको सुचारु और भली भाँति चलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनेक मंत्रालयों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी बोर्ड और कार्यकारी समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं । संस्था की विशेष प्रशासकीय आवश्यकताओं को जब कभी भी जैसी स्थिति होती है उसके अनुसार उन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाता है । नियमित प्रशासन को सुधारने, संस्था को गति देने के लिए पिछले वर्ष सहायक निदेशक (प्रशासन) का एक विशेष पद इस दृष्टि से स्वीकृत किया गया था जिससे वह प्रशासकीय कार्यों को संभाल और प्रशासन की प्रक्रियाओं को ठीक कर दे, ताकि निदेशक इस संस्था के कार्य-कलापों की कोटि को सुधारने पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित कर सकें । इस संगठन के संचालन और भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिए सरकार ने एक समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है ।

#### Archaeological Relics Unearthed at Lothal (Gujarat)

6151. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that archaeological relics unearthed at Lothal in Gujarat remain unprotected due to lack of funds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of rupees two lakhs sanctioned for this purpose, no money has actually been given; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The excavated antiquities have been kept by the excavator himself in a carefully packed and labelled condition at Baroda, while the excavated structures are suitably preserved at the site itself.

(b) and (c). As the construction of the museum building has not yet been started, no expenditure has been incurred on the work.

#### National Scholarships Scheme

6152. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2205 on the 7th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether in Delhi and New Delhi both the National Scholarships Scheme and the Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme are operative;

(b) if so, whether the application forms prescribed for each of them are given to the students in Polytechnics in Delhi and if not the reasons therefor;

(c) how many applications were received from sons, daughters or wards of the Government employees for each of these schemes in Delhi for 1967-68 and 1968-69 and in how many of these cases the Scholarships particularly those under the Post-Matric Scheme for students of low income groups were granted; and

(d) whether dearness allowance payable to such employees was excluded from the income in deciding the applications and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) No, Sir. Only National Scholarships Scheme is operative.

(b) Does not arise. The procedure for the award of scholarships under the National Scholarships Scheme has been described in reply to parts (b) and (d) of Unstarred Question No 2205, answered in the Lok Sabha on 7.3.1969.

(c) Under the National Scholarships Scheme, in 1967-68, 13 applications were received from the wards of Government servants and all the 13 were awarded the scholarships. In 1968-69, applications from 27 were received and scholarships were awarded to 10 only.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### Communal Riot in Hubli

6153. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a communal riot at Hubli in Mysore State on the 8th March, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured therein; and

(c) whether Government plan to make a judicial enquiry into the causes of the riot and, if so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) According to information received from the State Government two persons died and three persons received injuries due to police firing. 36 persons received injuries due to stone-throwing in the riot. One Sub-Inspector of Police and nine constables also received injuries.

(c) An inquiry is being held by Sub-Divisional Officer, Dharwar. The State Government do not propose to hold an inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

दिल्ली में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास योजना

6155. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों के लिये कोई आवास योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और उसको पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है तो इस संबंध में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के

कर्मचारियों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने का क्या विचार है ?

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

(ख) भूमि सहित, कालोनी की अनुमानित लागत 107.5 लाख रुपया है। यह अनुमान है कि कालोनी को पूरा करने में लगभग तीन वर्ष लग जायेंगे।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**दिल्ली में मोटर रिक्शाओं तथा तांगे वालों द्वारा अधिक किराया लिया जाना**

6156. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में मोटर-रिक्शा चालकों द्वारा दिल्ली में बाहर से आने वाले व्यक्तियों से बहुत अधिक किराया लिया जाता है, क्योंकि इनकी रिक्शाओं में किराया-मीटर नहीं लगे हुए ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न स्थानों के लिये मोटर रिक्शा तथा तांगे का किराया दिखाने वाली सूचियाँ रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लगाने का है, ताकि देहाती क्षेत्रों से आने वाले लोगों को ठगा न जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**संसद-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघु रामैया) :** (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार दो सीट वाले सब स्कूटर रिक्शाओं पर मीटर लगे हुए हैं और दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी नियम 1949 के नियम 4.18(2) के अन्तर्गत जैसा अपेक्षित है गाड़ियों पर किराया-चार्ट भी प्रदर्शित किये जाते हैं। तथापि, चार सीट वाले मोटर-साइकिल रिक्शाओं पर किराया-मीटर नहीं लगाये गये हैं क्योंकि इनको नये परमिट न देकर तथा इनके प्रतिस्थापन की अनमति न देकर इन्हें हटाया

जा रहा है। 1968 में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा अधिक किराया लेने के अपराध के लिए किये गये दो सीट वाले स्कूटर रिक्शाओं और चार सीट वाले मोटर साइकिल रिक्शाओं के चालानों की संख्या क्रमशः 956 और 21 है। अधिक किराया लेने के लिए किये गये चार-सीट वाले मोटर साइकिल रिक्शाओं के चालानों की संख्या बहुत कम है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम से लाइसेंस प्राप्त तांगे भी किराये की सूचियाँ प्रदर्शित करते हैं। किराया-सूचियों को दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर प्रदर्शित करने के लिए निगम द्वारा कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

#### **Nagchoudhuri Committee on NCERT**

6157. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagchoudhuri Committee has passed strictures against some of the heads of the Departments of National Council of Educational Research and Training and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Committee has recommended the abolition of a few departments?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):** (a) No strictures have been passed by the Nag Chaudhuri Review Committee against any Head of Department of the National Institute of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(b) The Committee has recommended reorganisation of the Departments of the National Institute and, in that connection, it has suggested the abolition of some Departments.

#### **Waiting Line of Car Passengers at Airports**

6158. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

**CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to reduce the waiting line of car passengers at the airports after they alight;

(b) whether it is a fact that the time taken to come to Delhi from Bombay is 1½ hours but one has to spend nearly one hour more to reach the cities from the airport; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline this system?

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

(a) Alighting passengers have to wait till their baggage is cleared, whereafter they can either take the air-line coach to the city or go by private cars or taxis. With the installation of conveyor belts at the international airports, the time taken in baggage movement, identification and delivery will be reduced. The air-lines are constantly endeavouring to improve upon the baggage delivery system.

(b) and (c). The time taken between alighting from the plane at Palam and reaching one's destination in New Delhi will vary with the congestion at the airport at the relevant time, depending on the number of flights coming in, and the number of passengers being handled at the same time and the traffic flow en-route to the city. Steps to reduce congestion on the Delhi-Palam road by enforcing two-lane traffic is engaging the attention of Government.

**Teachers' Training Colleges in Southern States**

6159. **SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing demand for some Teachers Training Colleges in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala; and

(b) the number of such colleges proposed to be started in the Fourth Plan in Kerala?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO):** (a) and (b). The information is

being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

**A.R.C. Recommendations on Executive Judiciary Differences**

6160. **SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive-Judiciary differences are still in existence in some States; and

(b) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has made any specific recommendations in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Reference has presumably been made to the appointment, promotion and transfer of District Judges in the State of Assam; their service conditions as a result of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive; and promulgation of the Assam Judicial Service Rules, 1967. The matter is now before the Supreme Court in appeal.

(b) No, Sir.

**Appointment of Welfare Officer for R.K. Puram, New Delhi**

6161. **SHRI P. G. SEN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Welfare Officer has not been appointed for Sector XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, so far;

(b) whether it is due to the fact that in the absence of an incentive no officer is interested in shouldering that additional responsibility;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of such an officer, at least one dispute remains unresolved for the last four months; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to mitigate the sufferings of the residents?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (d). The appointment of a suitable Area Welfare Officer for Sector XII is under consideration.

(b) It is difficult to find officers to undertake this work on a purely voluntary basis.

(c) The matter has been investigated and steps are being taken for settlement of the dispute.

#### Work in Hindi in Ministries/Departments

6162. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that official work is not being carried out in Hindi despite the fact that a considerable number of Government employees in the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are either qualified to work in Hindi or have qualified the Hindi Examinations conducted by Government or have otherwise acquired working knowledge of Hindi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether, with a view to promoting the use of Hindi in Government's official work side by side with English, Government propose to give some financial incentives by granting advance increments, or otherwise, to those who can do the work in both languages side by side and; if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Both Hindi and English are the Official Languages of the Union of India. There are no restrictions on the Central Government employees to use Hindi for official purposes. Quarterly reports for the period ending 31st December, 1968 disclosed that almost all Hindi letters were replied to in English, both Hindi and English were used for 73% of papers covered under Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, as amended, and approximately in 600 sections, Hindi is also being used for purposes of noting and drafting.

(b) The existing employees have since long been habituated to using English for official purposes. Thus even for the Hindi-knowing employees the change over to Hindi medium will of necessity have to be a gradual process. As the quantum of Hindi work increases, even the non-Hindi-knowing employees who have learnt Hindi under the Hindi Teaching Scheme will gain enough confidence to begin using it for purposes of noting and drafting.

(c) Financial incentives are given to non-Hindi-knowing employees for learning Hindi. It is not intended to give such incentives to those who use Hindi in their work as according to the Official Languages Act, as amended, non-Hindi-knowing employees cannot be placed at a disadvantage on the ground that they do not have proficiency in both the languages.

#### Air Service from Delhi to Jodhpur

6163. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines have stopped their services from Delhi to Jodhpur due to losses suffered by them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Jam Airways are profitably running their services between Delhi and Jodhpur;

(c) the reasons for the losses suffered by the Indian Airlines on Delhi-Jodhpur service; and

(d) the reasons for overall heavy losses suffered by the Indian Airlines in 1967-68?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information in this regard. However, based on the traffic figures for the period July-December, 1968, the load factor achieved in the operation of the services of Jamair Co. was 37.2%.

(c) The main reason for the losses was inadequate traffic.

(d) The main reasons for the overall loss of Indian Airlines during 1967-68 was the continuing effect of devaluation of the rupee in 1966 and increase in the pay scales of the various categories of staff during 1966, which could not be completely wiped out by the increase in fares sanctioned from August, 1967. In the year 1968-69, however, the airlines have made a substantial profit.

**राज्य सरकारों द्वारा और अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग**

6164. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :  
श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :  
श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिवार :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार तथा केरल राज्य सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के लिये और अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी मांगें अन्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भी की गई है ; और

(ग) उनकी पूर्ति के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौनसे संवैधानिक तथा अन्य कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) केरल सरकार ने कहा है कि उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों के लिए अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग की है। पश्चिम बंगाल से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान की सरकारों द्वारा ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं की गई है। अन्य राज्यों से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ग) केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों के प्रश्नों का राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की स्थायी समिति द्वारा गूढ अध्यायन किया जा रहा है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग भी मामले की जांच कर रहा है।

**दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल के प्रशासनिक अधिकार**

6165. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद द्वारा लगाए गये इस आरोप की ओर दिलाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार धीरे-धीरे दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल के प्रशासनिक अधिकार छीनती जा रही है, जो 12 मार्च, 1969 को "स्टेट्समैन" में प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्य-वाही के पीछे कुछ राजनीतिक उद्देश्य है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की ऐसी कार्य-वाही से लोकतंत्र के विकास में कहां तक सहायता मिलेगी और सरकार की इस मामले में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार का ध्यान कथित समाचार विवरण की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees in Air India and L.A.C.**

6166. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10323 on the 10th May, 1968 regarding employees of Air India and state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates have been ignored by the Indian Airlines Corporation recently when more than 20 posts of Assistant Commercial Managers were filled in;

(b) if so, how the Air-India and Indian Airlines Corporations are adopting the

procedure followed in the Central Government service for reservation of posts for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates including the system of carrying forward the unfilled quota ; and

(c) the specific steps that Government proposed to take to adjust the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against the selection of more than 20 candidates for the posts of Assistant Commercial Managers?

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

(a) to (c). It has been decided in consultation with the Corporations to adopt the procedure followed in Central Government service for reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, including the system of carrying forward the unfilled quota.

In the Indian Airlines the posts of Assistant Commercial Manager are filled by promotion, 50% on the basis of seniority *cum*-fitness and 50% by selection on merit. While filling these posts, the eligible Scheduled Caste candidates were duly considered by the Corporation.

**Selection of S. C. and S. T. Candidates for the Posts of Economic, Statistical Investigators**

6167. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 22 posts of Economic/Statistical Investigators for different Ministries, Departments advertised by the Union Public Service Commission in 1967 were reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates;

If so, the number of candidates belonging to these communities who were called for interview;

(c) the number out of them, who were selected and have since been appointed; and

(d) if none of them has been appointed the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI**

**K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) The Union Public Service Commission had advertised in March 1967 for bulk recruitment to permanent and temporary posts of Economic/Statistical Investigators or equivalent posts, likely to arise in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Of the 60 anticipated vacancies, 22 vacancies were likely to be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(b) 37 Scheduled Caste and 3 Scheduled Tribe candidates were called for interview. However, 5 Scheduled Caste and 1 Scheduled Tribe candidates had not turned up for interview.

(c) and (d). The Commission recommends candidates from the panel drawn up by them as and when firm demands for such posts, with reservation position are received from the Ministries Departments. The panel is still being operated upon. So far 5 Scheduled Caste candidates have been recommended. According to information available 4 Scheduled Caste candidates have already been appointed.

**Payment of Kerala State Lottery Prize Money to a Chinese Citizen in Bombay**

6168. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have written to the Central Government about the payment of the prize money of the Kerala State Lottery to a Chinese citizen domiciled in Bombay;

(b) when the representation was received and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any policy guidelines in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). On the 14th February, 1969, the Government of Kerala made an enquiry whether Mr. Tom Son Lee, a Chinese national of Bombay, who had won the first prize in the seventh draw of the State Lottery conducted on 19th January, 1969, could be paid the

prize money. In reply the Government of Kerala were informed on 24th February, 1969, that there was no objection to the prize money being paid to him, but that he would not be permitted to transfer any money outside India from that amount.

(c) The policy is that prize money paid in India in Indian rupees should not be permitted to be transferred out of the country.

### राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1969 की क्रियान्विति

6169. श्री बालमीकि चौधरी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 तथा सम्बन्धित संकल्प के पास होने के कितने समय बाद इनके उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित करने के आवश्यक आदेश मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों को जारी किये गये थे और ये आदेश किस तारीख को जारी किये गये थे;

(ख) ये आदेश जारी किये जाने में इतना विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या किसी मंत्रालय/कार्यालय ने इन आदेशों के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य आदेश जारी किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है और उनको किन कारणों से तथा परिस्थितियों में जारी किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) राजभाषा(संशोधन) अधिनियम तारीख 8 जनवरी, 1968 से लागू हुआ। विस्तृत प्रशासनिक अनुदेश गृह मंत्रालय के तारीख 6 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 2/29/68-ओ० एल० के अधीन जारी किये गये, जिनकी प्रति सदन के सभा पटल पर पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है।

(ख) यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय था और अनेक पहलुओं की विभिन्न स्तरों पर सावधानीपूर्वक जांच करने की आवश्यकता थी।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, रक्षा, वित्त (व्यय विभाग), रेल मंत्रालयों और भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महा लेखा-परीक्षक के कार्यालय ने गृह मंत्रालय के उपर्युक्त अनुदेशों के पैरा 9 के अनुसरण में अनुदेश जारी किये हैं। मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेश सामान्यतः गृह मंत्रालय के परिपत्र के अनुसार हैं। भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक के कार्यालय द्वारा जारी किये गये पूरक अनुदेश मुख्यतः संविधि, कोड और नियमों की व्याख्या के विषयों से सम्बन्धित हैं और लेखा-विभाग में प्रयुक्त होने वाले कोड तथा नियमों के प्राधिकृत हिन्दी अनुवाद और संविधि, पारिभाषिक शब्दों तथा अभिव्यक्तियों की हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी शब्दावलियों के न होने के कारण केवल एक संक्रमणकालीन व्यवस्था के रूप में है। इन अनुवादों को जल्दी ही पूरा करने के लिए काम हो रहा है।

### Sheikh Abdullah's Speech on Proprietary Rights to Refugees in Jammu

6170. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:  
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Sheikh Abdullah on the 14th March, 1969 threatening of upheaval in Kashmir on the question of conferring of proprietary rights on evacuee lands to refugees in Jammu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) according to information received from the Jammu and Kashmir Government, Sheikh Abdullah had stated, during his speech on 14th March, 1969, that if the Government took the step of giving proprietary rights to the refugees in respect of evacuee property, the result would be dangerous and a commotion would start in Kashmir.

(b) The Government consider that the statement made by the Sheikh was misconceived and ill-advised.

**Golcha Properties (P) Ltd.**

6171. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:  
SHRI D.C. SHARMA:  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain vested interests have started a campaign that the Official Liquidator for the Golcha Properties Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur was ineffective;

(b) whether some of the persons who are related to the former General Manager of the said firm and his son, who are on bail, are creating hindrance in the police investigation; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken against these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Delhi Police are investigating a case u/s 406, 420, 477-A 120-B, IPC registered against some persons including the former General Manager of Golcha Properties Pvt. Ltd. and his son. The investigation is likely to be completed shortly. No hindrance is reported to have occurred during the investigation.

**Training to Burmese Nationals in Technology and Engineering**

6172. SHRI D.C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been agreed to provide facilities to train Burmese nationals; in technology and engineering;

(b) the nature of facilities to be provided and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (c). The Government of India has decided to extend assistance to Burma in training Burmese nationals in our technical institutes. The Burmese Government had required about the training facilities available in planning and designing of automatic exchanges and telephone manufacture, permanent way engineering, ship-building and meteorology for civil aviation, but no specific request has been received so far from that country for training Burmese nationals.

The Government of India had also offered to Burma under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme, two scholarships each in 1968-69 and 1969-70 for higher education to Burmese nationals in India, but the Burmese Government did not sponsor any candidate for those scholarships.

**Departmental Limited Competitive Examination for Section Officers**

6173. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department limited Competitive Examination for Section Officers has not been held since 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether there is any proposal to conduct such an examination in the near future; and

(d) if so, the probable date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Section Officers' grade Departmental Limited Competitive Examination could not be held since 1966, because the question of revising the conditions of eligibility was under consideration.

(c) and (d). The next examination will be held on the 16th December, 1969.

दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में जूझा

6174. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में जूझा खेले जाने के तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में गत वर्ष कितने लोग पकड़े गये थे और उनमें कितने छात्र थे ; और

(ग) स्कूलों में किये जा रहे इस प्रकार के समाज विरोधी कृत्यों को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सन् 1968 और 1969 (31-3-69 तक) के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस को किसी ऐसे मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई थी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

कान्हा (मध्य प्रदेश) में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण

6175. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन तथा भ्रसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए कान्हा नेशनल पार्क, मध्य प्रदेश के निकट एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इसके बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा भ्रसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Requests by Governors for Transfer Retirement

6176. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Governors, who have sought transfer/retirement from their present posts during the last three months; and

(b) the reasons for such requests and the action taken by the Government of India in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No formal request for transfer or retirement has been made by any Governor. However, the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, made a request some months ago asking for a change on personal grounds. He subsequently reiterated his request. He is at present on leave and his request for a change is under consideration.

Concessions to Tourists

6177. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: SHRI HIMATSINGKA: SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether the Air-India has decided to offer concessions to tourists on certain routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial implications of decision?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Fares on international routes are regulated by International Air Transport Association Resolutions. Air India are a member of the IATA and cannot unilaterally offer any concessions to tourists on their services. It has, however, proposed introduction of various promotional fares at recent IATA Conferences with the idea of

achieving suitable reductions in the established fares to attract increased tourist traffic to India. Certain agreement was reached amongst the member-airlines in regard to these proposals; but final adoption will depend upon the approval by the Governments concerned.

#### Underground Pak. Nationals in Etawah

6178. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of underground Pak. nationals in the District of Etawah (U.P.); and

(b) the action taken by Government to expel these underground Pak. nationals?

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

(b) Vigorous efforts are being made to trace him. Action to deport him will be taken when he is traced.

#### Construction of Playgrounds

6179. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Play-grounds have been got ready under the National Play Fields Centre; and

(b) if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). A National Play Fields Centre is being developed on a plot of land, measuring about 110 acres, south of Rajghat at New Delhi. About 20 acres of this land is being used temporarily for the Gandhi Centenary Exhibition. The rest of the land is expected to be levelled shortly. Tentative drawings for play-fields for several sports and an Indoor Stadium, proposed to be provided therein, are under submission to the Delhi Development

Authority. The construction work will start as soon as necessary formalities are completed and final working drawings are ready.

#### Correspondence Courses in Indian Universities

6180. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state the names of Universities in India which have started correspondence courses and in what subjects?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-723/69.]

#### Palace Site of Hero Shivappa Nayaka at Nagara, Mysore

6181. SHRI S.A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5520 on the 23rd August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Palace site of Hero Shivappa Nayaka at Nagara in Shimoga District of Mysore State, a protected monument jurisdiction, has been conclusively established and the construction of a Church is stopped;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of Government Orders a Cross has been erected on the site; and

(c) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) The extent of the Palace site of Shivappa Nayaka at Nagara in Shimoga District of Mysore State has not yet been conclusively established. However, the construction of the Church has been stopped by the State Government.

(b) and (c). The Cross had been installed before the Government orders were issued to stop further construction of the Church. Action to remove the cross cannot be taken at this stage and will depend on the evidence found from excavation of the site.

#### Airport at Hospet

6182. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1216 on 26th July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the preparation of estimate for an airport near Hospet for HS 748 has been completed;

(b) whether an air field is going to be constructed for the benefit of tourists at Hospet; and

(c) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Estimates are still under preparation for the construction of an aerodrome at Hospet suitable for HS 748 aircraft in the interest of tourist promotion. The earlier estimates prepared have to be recast to provide for revised requirements of land for the purpose. The actual taking up of the project will depend on the availability of funds and the priority allotted to Hospet.

#### Archaeological Department for Mysore State

6183. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3394 on the 9th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the matter of creating exclusively a Circle of Central Archaeological Department for Mysore State has been decided; and

(b) if so, when the Circle will be inaugurated and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the matter is still under consideration. Survey Circles have been created to cater to certain Areas for administrative convenience and not State-wise.

#### Uniform Rate of Dearness Allowance paid To Government Employees in Union Territories

6184. SHRI S.K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of Dearness Allowance paid to Government Employees in the various Union Territories in uniform;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the last increase was allowed in each of such Territories and the amount of such increase?

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

The Government Servants posted in the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands get Dearness Allowance at the rates sanctioned by the Central Government. The Government Servants posted in the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are in receipt of the Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the neighbouring State Government of Assam, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat respectively.

(c) Except in the case of Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Chandigarh, the Dearness Allowance is being paid in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The Dearness Allowance to Government Servants posted in Goa, Daman



and Diu is being paid at the Central rates because at the time of liberation of Goa many of its employees were getting pay scales, etc., higher than those of Central Government employees, and their pays and allowance were protected by bringing them in line with Central pay scales and allowances. The Government Servants posted in Pondicherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh are being sanctioned Dearness Allowance at the rates sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Punjab in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Second Pay Commission.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-724/69*]

12. 23 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Reported statement of Shri Muthyal Rao re replacement of Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Government**

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Reported statement made by Shri J.B. Muthyal Rao, Union Deputy Minister, that the Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh might be replaced and autonomy given to Telangana and to the reported comments thereon by the Home Secretary to the Government of India.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) rose—**

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। गृह मंत्री जी अभी जो वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं उसके बारे में मुझे एक एतराज है जिसके ऊपर आप फंसला दीजिए। इसमें तीन पहलू आते हैं। एक जो होम सेक्रेटरी का मामला है औचित्य भंग का, दूसरा अनुशासन

के उल्लंघन का और तीसरा है एक मंत्री के वक्तव्य का। सरकारी मंत्रियों को वक्तव्य देने की कितनी स्वतन्त्रता है और मंत्रियों के वक्तव्य में एकसूत्रीकरण करना है या नहीं, यह व्यापक सवाल है। यह एलोकेशन आफ बिजनेस रूल्स प्रेसीडेंट के द्वारा पेश किये गये हैं, उनका मैंने बारीकी से अध्ययन किया है, एक दो पहलू जरूर ऐसे हैं कि जिसके बारे में गृह मंत्रालय को अस्त्यार है जैसे आइटम 45 और 49 आई० सी० एस० वर्ग रह के बारे में ... (व्यवधान) ...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should ask this as a question when your chance comes,

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरे कहने का यह मतलब है कि अच्छा होता अगर आप मानते और यह भी मानते कि प्रधान मंत्री इसका जवाब दें। अगर आप समझते हैं कि जो मुद्दा उठ रहा है कोअर्गनाइजेशन का, वह महत्वपूर्ण और प्रधानमंत्री के कार्य क्षेत्र में आता है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जवाब दें। क्योंकि जनरल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, मैंने देखा बारीकी से, मैं भ्रङ्गा डालने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, जनरल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, यह विषय चव्हाण साहब के हाथ में नहीं है। मैंने बहुत जानने की कोशिश की। मैं चाहता था कि मैं भ्रङ्गा न डालूँ और अच्छा होता कि प्रधान मंत्री इसका जवाब देतीं।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is true, but, I think the Home Minister is good enough to answer about a Deputy Minister.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उन्हीके मन्त्रालय के सेक्रेटरी हैं, इसलिए जरा एम्बेरेसिंग है उनके लिए।

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Home Secretary...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Before you read out the statement, I would like to point out that the call-attention notice referred to the Deputy Minister's statement also, but you have not said anything about that in your statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो और कारण है कि प्रधान मन्त्री की ओर से जवाब घाना चाहिए ।

**SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Union Home Secretary was asked by Government to go to Hyderabad along with senior officers from the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission to study the problems connected with the implementation of the safeguards for the Telengana region. He and his colleagues were in Hyderabad from April 3 to April 5, 1969. He met the Press on April 5, 1969, before leaving for Delhi. Towards the end of the press interview, a correspondent drew his attention to the reported statement of Shri J. B. Mutayal Rao, the Union Deputy Minister for Law and Social Welfare, that the present Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh may be replaced by an officer of the Central Government. The Union Home Secretary was asked whether such a public statement was appropriate in the context of Centre-State relations. The Home Secretary replied that it was not for him to make any comment on the reported observations of the Union Deputy Minister. He added that he himself would not express any views publicly in regard to subjects that lay exclusively within the competence of the State Government. No question was asked by press reporters regarding autonomy for Telengana.

श्री मधु लिमये : विलकुल असत्य है । ठीक है, हम सवाल पूछेंगे । आप लीपा-पोती कर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : खाली आप ही सत्य हैं, बाकी सब असत्य हैं ।

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** I have drawn the attention of the Minister to the Deputy Minister's statement, but he has not replied to that. If he replies to that, I can put my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The point is this. about ten days ago, Mr. Naidu had given a call-attention notice and I told him, "Considering the circumstances there, whatever Mr. Muthyal Rao may have said, is it necessary to call the attention of the whole House? Why don't you forget that?" I tried to persuade him. I persuaded him I also

succeeded. But in came Mr. Limaye. That I thought, when I admit this, I cannot ignore that. Therefore, I had to put them together, i.e., the complaint against the Deputy Minister's statement and the complaint against the Secretary's statement. Mr. Chavan has, of course, answered about the statement of the Home Secretary very categorically and fairly clearly, but about the Deputy Minister's statement nothing has been said. Mr. Naidu ask how he can ask his supplementary since no reply has been given by the Minister about the Deputy Minister's statement. I do not know what I can do in the matter.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade):** The Deputy Minister himself is sitting there.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** On 31st March, at Hyderabad, the Union Deputy Minister, speaking to newsmen at the Press Club, said:

"The Chief Secretary must be replaced by a senior official from Telengana region or by an officer of the Central Government."

"Suggesting various measures for creating confidence in the people of Telengana, Mr. Muthyal Rao said that a Telengana man should be appointed as Deputy Chief Minister immediately and that the portfolio of Home with GAD, Police, Law and Order, Courts, Services, Political and other allied subjects must be placed in his charge..."

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Are you opposed to it?

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Whether I am opposed to it or not, I will say that later. Let me finish this.

"The Union Deputy Minister wanted the Chief Minister and the leaders of the Andhra region to give a solemn pledge: that the next Chief Minister would be a Telengana man."

I will not object to Mr. Muthyal Rao expressing his views if he is not a Deputy Minister and he is a simple Member of Parliament like me. I have also made a

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

statement a few days back that the Telengana region must get autonomy and a sub-State in the State must be formed.

When a senior ICS Officer has been appointed in Andhra Pradesh as Chief Secretary, he got the job on merits and his hard work. He does not get Chief Secretaryship like the Minister. (*Interruptions*) My suggestion is that when a Deputy Minister of the Union Government gives a statement before the Press, he has not said 'This is my personal view'. At least if he has said that, I can understand. When he speaks like this and suggests various methods, what the people will think? They may think that he is expressing the Central Government's opinion. If he says that the Chief Secretary must be removed what respect will he get and how can he control the staff under him in the Secretariat or in the Districts? Can any Collector hear him when a Minister says like this? My question is whether a Deputy Minister of the Union Government can give a statement like this? I want to know whether there is any code of conduct for the Ministers (*Interruptions*) in issuing such statements. I want to know from the Minister.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: (Parbhani). I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear the point of order. What is your points of order.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: My point of order arises out of that. When a Member of this House gives a notice for calling attention to a certain statement made by a Minister of the Government of India here, the question that arises is: does the utterance or statement pertain to Union administration or pertain to the functioning of the Government here or has it anything to do even by farthest implication to the functioning of the Government here. If a Minister save in the Central Hall that the Delhi climate is hot or that he wants to shift to a particular bungalow, this is a statement made in his personal capacity. Unless it involves a sort of moral turpitude and unless it can be pointed out that it has anything to do with the functioning of the Government here, I think this House is not competent to discuss the conduct of such Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order at all. Please sit down. It is not the temperature here, but the temperature of Telangana is burning. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN: In this matter, really speaking, you have assessed the situation better. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Muthyal Rao., He has not said 'the Chief Secretary must be replaced'. He has said 'may be replaced'. (*Interruptions*) I am not justifying anything but I must report to you correctly what he has said. Sir, 'may' and 'must' does make a change in this case. Presumably the Deputy Minister expressed his personal views. Whether he should have said it or not, that is a different matter. As Members of Parliament, we can understand the area that he represents and under what pressure he may have said that thing.

MR. SPEAKER: What about the code of conduct?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is a code conduct,

SHRI RANGA: (Srikakulam) At least for the future he should give an assurance that they will give advice to themselves that they should avoid such statements.

श्री मधुलिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि गृह मन्त्री जी ने अभी-अभी श्री मुत्यालराव के बारे में सरासर झसत्य बयान किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मुत्यालराव ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है, उन्होंने "मस्ट बी रिमूव्ड" नहीं कहा है, "मे बी रिमूव्ड" कहा है। यह बिलकुल भूठ है, मेरे पास मुत्याल राव का बयान है। हम दोनों साथ ही आ रहे थे हैदराबाद से और उन्होंने मुझे स्वयं अपने हाथ से यह बयान दिया है। इनके बयान के पैराग्राफ 2 (बी) में लिखा है कि—

The Chief Secretary must be replaced by some senior official of the Telengana region.

क्या इस हालत में ये गृह मन्त्री रह सकते हैं? मैं इस वक्त मुत्याल राव की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, जब मैंने इस सदन के सामने एक

मिनट के अन्दर साबित किया है कि मन्त्री महोदय सरासर भूठ बयान करते हैं—आप इसे देख लीजिए, मैं आपकी इजाजत से टेबल पर रख रहा हूँ, यह मन्त्री महोदय का बयान है। मैं तो इनकी मदद करना चाहता था, लेकिन ये खुद ही ट्रूप में आ गये।

अब मैं अपने प्रश्न पर आता हूँ। सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि ये जो आई० सी० एस० अधिकारी हैं, मन्त्रालयों के सेक्रेटरी बनकर इधर 20 सालों से अन्धाधुन्ध तरीके से काम कर रहे हैं, बिलकुल उद्दण्ड बन गये हैं। क्या इनके ऊपर प्रधान मन्त्री कोई रोक लगायेंगी या नहीं? जहाँ तक एल० पी० सिंह का सवाल है, इन्होंने पिछले गृह मन्त्री नन्दा जी को बरबाद किया और अब ये चन्हाण साहब को खत्म कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज इनकी मदद करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) :  
This Government cannot do without ICS Officers.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जरूर आई० सी० एस० अफसर हैं, मगर बैठ जाइये।

श्री सी० सी० बेसाई : मैं जरूर हूँ...

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन इस वक्त इस सदन के सदस्य हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास नन्दा साहब का पत्र है, मैं हवा में बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, स्वयं नन्दा साहब ने पत्र के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी को...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go into that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इरेलेवेंट बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। एल० पी० सिंह के बारे में एक गृह मन्त्री ने लिखा है कि वे सारी बातों से कभी गृह मन्त्री को अवगत नहीं कराते हैं और एकदम ऐसे सुभाव सामने ले आते हैं, जिनके बारे में मन्त्री को कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है।

Suddenly a proposal to issue an ordinance to withdraw certain existing rights of our Government employees including policemen was flung at us.

इनके पहले के जो गृह मन्त्री थे, एल० पी० सिंह के बारे में यह उनका आरोप है।

इस समय गृह मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि एल० पी० सिंह ने ऐसा कहा ही नहीं था। एल० पी० सिंह ने क्या कहा था—यह मनगढ़ंत बात, इमेजनीरी बात इन्होंने बताई है लेकिन इसका कोई सबूत नहीं दिया है। इनका बयान कई अखबारों में आया होगा, मैं प्रेस कटिंग्स आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। मेरे पास 6-4-1969 का हैदराबाद का समाचार 'सण्डे-स्टैंडर्ड' का है, इसमें साफ लिखा है कि—

Newsmen drew Mr. Singh's attention to a recent observation by Mr. Muthyal Rao, Union Deputy Minister to the effect that the Chief Secretary must be replaced by an officer from Telengana or outside the State. If I were the Union Minister, said Mr. Singh, I should certainly never say a thing like that.

यह बयान अखबारों में आया है और एल० पी० सिंह ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है—ऐसा कोई कन्ट्राडिक्शन किसी अखबार में नहीं आया है। जब मैंने यह कहा कि आप लीपा-पोती कर रहे हैं, तो इनको बहुत बुरा लगा। इनको लीपा-पोती करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं आज चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ - ये सचिव, ये आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० लोग बहुत उद्दण्ड होते चले जा रहे हैं। शासन ये चला रहे हैं, मन्त्री लोग हवा में रहते हैं। मैं इस तथ्य को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और इनकी मदद करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन ये विचित्र आदमी हैं खामरूवाह ट्रूप में आ गये। जब ट्रूप में आ ही गये तो इसकी जो सजा है, उस को भुगतियेगा।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुत्तियाल राव ने श्रीचित्त्य का भंग किया

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है या नहीं? मन्त्रियों को कितनी वाणी-स्वतन्त्रता दी जानी चाहिए, इसका फैसला प्रधान मन्त्री करें। लेकिन निश्चित रूप से जनता में गलतफहमी होती है। मुथियाल राव के वक्तव्य के सब हिस्सों से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ लेकिन एक बात से सहमत हूँ कि तेलंगाना का मामला हल करने का रास्ता पृथक तेलंगाना नहीं है बल्कि प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता देना है। इससे मैं सहमत हूँ। लेकिन इसमें मन्त्रियों को कितनी स्वतन्त्रता रहे उसका फैसला प्रधान मन्त्री करें। आज मैं पूरी ताकत के साथ यह सवाल उठा रहा हूँ कि ये जो सिविल सर्वेंट हैं, खासकर आई० सी० एस०, उन्होंने 20-22 साल तक राज्य करके इस देश को बर्बाद कर दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एल० पी० सिंह के ऊपर प्रधान मन्त्री कोई अनुशासन की कार्यवाही करेंगी या नहीं। या तो उनको वे निकाल दें और अगर निकालने की हिम्मत नहीं है... (व्यवधान)... जिस तरह से चन्द्रशेखर को औरल रेप्रीमेंड किया है उसी तरह से एल० पी० सिंह को भी लिखित रिप्रीमेंड करेंगे ताकि आने वाले गृह मन्त्रियों को वे बर्बाद न कर सकें। मैं तो एल० पी० सिंह को हटाने की मांग कर रहा हूँ।

AN HON. MEMBER : Remove him....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would like to make...(Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछा था। मैंने साफ कहा था कि प्रधान मन्त्री जवाब दें। यह जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मामला है। आप कभी तो अपना मौन खोलिएगा या \*\*\*ही बनी रहेंगी। (व्यवधान)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Shut up.

श्री मधु लिमये : शटअप। चापलूसी मत करिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? I am on my legs. Even if the Home Minister replies, he replies for the Government, not for an individual. And the Prime Minister is sitting here. If the Home Minister does not reply properly, then the Prime Minister will say: No, that is not the Government's position. The Home Minister can reply.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandalal). Before the Home Minister answers, I want to submit that there must be a level which we should maintain in the debate. Shri Madhu Limaye addressed the Prime Minister in most disparaging terms. I request you that it must be expunged... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down? I did not understand the implication of that. Let me see. I won't allow that if there is anything like that. It will be removed...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sense of humour.

SHRI MANOHARAN: Before the Home Minister starts replying, I would like to submit that Shri Muthyal Rao is very much present here. Let him explain himself so that we know what happened.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. The Home Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Shri Madhu Limaye referred to me personally. Sir, I do not want to make this debate bitter. You know the way he tried to refer to the Ministers. He has said that every Minister is a *Vichitra aadmi*. I can also say that he is a *maha-vichitra aadmi*. Before I came to the House, I did ask Shri Muthyal Rao as to what exactly he said. He told me—this was just a few minutes before I walked into the House—that what he said was 'may be replaced'. What difference it makes, whether it is 'may be' or 'must be', is a different matter. The copy that he gave me also says the same thing. Now, if he has another copy, I cannot help it. The statement I have made is based on a responsible information that

I got from him personally. That is as far as that part is concerned.

As far as the Secretary is concerned, Shri Limaye said that certain newspapers reported it. Much before that, I tried to check up. Unfortunately, this report was not published in any of the Delhi newspapers. It was published in an outside paper.....

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Hyderabad... (Interruptions).

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** It did not come to his notice till this correspondence came and we started obtaining information. This is what he said and I have no reason to disbelieve what he has said.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Before we go to the next item, I would like to say this.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** प्रधान मंत्री का जवाब नहीं आया ।... (व्यवधान)...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am on my legs. After all, anybody can use any language. Language is there to be used. You can use language in different ways also, decently and otherwise. If you want to be strong, you can make it strong, but not offensive. But to say as he has done is not decent at all. I am ordering its expunction. It must be expunged. There is absolutely no doubt about that.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:** He must be warned also.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** ये लोग हुल्लड़ करेंगे तो क्या हम दब जायेंगे ? यह शब्द एक दफा आया है, छपा है, एक्सपंज करने से क्या फायदा\*\* ? वह तो खत्म होता नहीं ।

**SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur):** May I make a submission. It is up to you to decide on the question of propriety or impropriety. I would also say that language used can be very polite and yet the hardest meaning can be conveyed. But I want your guidance as to what happens to the word which you had earlier allowed. When does

it cease to be offensive and when does it become offensive? I am not defending Shri Madhu Limaye. But this word was used earlier and you had allowed it. At what stage, do you decide it becomes offensive?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not remember about the previous occasion. If nobody takes objection and it goes on smoothly, it is all right: I would not have noticed it.

**SHRI NATH PAI:** But it must be convincing. I am not defending Shri Madhu Limaye.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इनके हुल्लड़ करने से हम दबेंगे नहीं ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** ये बेईमात लोग हैं ।... मैं मधु लिमये के लिए कह रहा हूँ ।

**SHRI N.K. SOMANI (Nagaur):** What is the hon. member saying, Sir? Do you allow it? Do you think it is proper? (Interruptions).

**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** I rise to a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am on my legs. It is not a question of its being parliamentary or unparliamentary.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय उज्जैन :** बेईमान शब्द ठीक है ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He should resume his seat. He will take some more time to understand.

As I was saying, it is not a question of its being unparliamentary. Even presuming that it was said on some day earlier, does he think repetition of it is good?

**SHRI NATH PAI:** By convention.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not arguing the question now. I have done it now.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** पार्लियामेन्टरी है तो एलाऊ करना चाहिए । ये हुल्लड़ करेंगे तो क्या हम दब जायेंगे ?

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not remember what happened earlier.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : हम इनको मुंहतोड़ जवाब देंगे। इनका यही इलाज है, इसके झलावा और कोई इलाज नहीं है।

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: I rise to a point of order.

SHRI A.S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): I also want to rise to a point of order.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि रणवीर सिंह जी जब कहते हैं तो सुनने की भी हिम्मत रखें। इस तरह बार-बार उठकर तो वही चिल्लायेगा जिसको ब्लड प्रेशर होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saigal will resume his seat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम लोग इस तरह से गाली नहीं सुनेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको सेन्स आफ ह्यूमर भी नहीं है कहते हैं गाली है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री० स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अपोजीशन की तरफ इशारा करते हुए श्री रणवीर सिंह ने कहा कि ये बेईमान लोग हैं। मैं समझता हूँ यह कहना उचित नहीं है। उनको ये शब्द वापस लेने चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Why not proceed with the proceedings of the House now? We have had enough.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह अन्याय क्यों? अगर आप कहते हैं कि यह असंसदीय है, गाली है तो मैं वापस लेता हूँ लेकिन इन लोगों में सेन्स आफ ह्यूमर भी नहीं है। मेरी बातें इनको चुभती हैं इसलिए ये हल्ला करते हैं।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you all kindly sit down?

श्री अ० सिंह सहगल : मधु लिमये जी ने प्रधान मंत्री के लिए जो \*\* का शब्द प्रयोग किया है, मैं समझता हूँ उनके जैसे एक वारिष्ठ सदस्य के लिए ऐसा शब्द प्रयोग करना शोभा नहीं देता है।... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Saigal, please sit down. Talking across-is this the way in Parliament?

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: If I have done anything wrong, I may be excused for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Let us proceed to the next item of business. George Fernandes.

12.51 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST "FINANCIAL EXPRESS" BOMBAY

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधेयाधिकार का प्रश्न जो मैं उठा रहा हूँ, हालांकि फाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस का ही इसमें नाम लिखा गया है, लेकिन जो बातें मुझे कहनी हैं वह फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन, ट्राम्बे युनिट के तमाम अफसरों के बारे में हैं। 12 मार्च को इस सदन में पब्लिक ग्रन्डर टेकिंग के अध्यक्ष, श्री डिल्लन ने पब्लिक ग्रन्डर टेकिंग्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पेश किया था जो कि आडिट रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ट्राम्बे फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के काम-काज के बारे में आक्षेप थे उसके बारे में थी। इस रिपोर्ट को सदन में पेश करने के बाद फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के अधिकारियों ने श्री जिस अमरीकी कम्पनी के बारे में शिकायतें थीं उस कम्पनी के द्वारा अलग-अलग दल से इस रिपोर्ट के विरोध में बातें कहने में और लिखने में आ गयी। जो अमरीकी कम्पनी कैमिको नाम की है, जिसका नाम उसमें लिया था, उस कम्पनी ने अखबारों में एक-एक पन्ने के विज्ञापन दिये जिसमें कमेटी का भले ही नाम न लिया हो लेकिन अगर आप देखें कि दूध अबाउट ट्राम्बे के नाम से इस किस्म के इश्तहार दे कर कमेटी के सुझावों का एक प्रकार से खंडन करने का काम किया। एक तरफ अमरीकी

कम्पनी का यह प्रचार चला तो दूसरी तरफ कम्पनी के अधिकारियों की ओर से अखबारों में बयान देकर और अन्त में फाइनेन्शियल एक्सप्रेस के सम्वाददाता को हाथ में लेकर लेख लिखवा कर पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग की बेइज्जती करने का काम किया, इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों का खंडन करने का काम किया गया। जो रिपोर्ट इस कमेटी ने दी थी उसमें पिछले कई वर्षों की ट्राम्बे फटिलाइजर यूनिट के काम के बारे में कई शिकायतों को बता कर उनको दुःस्त करने के क्या क्या रास्ते हैं इसके बारे में कुछ कहा था। कमेटी का यह भी कहना था कि कैमिको कम्पनी के साथ इस यूनिट के अफसरों ने जो समझौता किया था जिससे लाखों रुपये का नुकसान इस देश का हुआ है। इसके बारे में अधिक जांच होगी चाहिये। यह भी बात कही गयी थी कि जिस ढंग से यह कान्ट्रैक्ट हुआ था उसके बारे में कई शिकायतों को उठाने का काम हुआ था और यह कारखाना बनने के समय से कामकाज शुरू करने के समय तक की जो गलतियां हुई थीं जिनकी वजह से इस कारखाने का प्रोडक्शन जहां बढ़ना चाहिये था वहां जो घटता जा रहा है उसके बारे में कुछ खुलासा मांगा था। लेकिन इस अखबार के द्वारा इन बातों का खंडन करते हुए ऐसी चीजों को कहा गया है जैसे इस कमेटी ने इन सारी सिफारिशों को करते हुए बुनियादी मसलों का विचार ही नहीं किया।

यह कहा गया कि जो क्रिटिसिज्म कमेटी का है यह इल इनफार्मड क्रिटिसिज्म है, कमेटी ने जो जांच की वह गलत ढंग से जांच की। और अन्त में इस लेख में दो वाक्य लिखे गये हैं जिनको मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

"But many in the plant felt disgusted at the ill-timed report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, which, to quote one "brought back the dirty linen for a second wash in the public." It is to be hoped that the Committee on Public Undertakings' report would turn out to be nothing more than kindling the dead fire."

इस ढंग से इस सम्वाददाता की ओर से पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का आक्षेप करने का काम हुआ। और यह काम करने में फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के अफसरों का भी हाथ रहा है, जैसा कि इस लेख से स्पष्ट है। इसलिये जो मैंने अपनी विशेषाधिकार की सूचना में केवल फाइनेन्शियल एक्सप्रेस का ही नाम लिया है उसके अतिरिक्त कारखाने के अधिकारी भी इसमें शामिल होते हैं, जैसा कि तथ्यों से स्पष्ट होगा जो मैंने अभी आपके सामने बयान किये। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सिर्फ अखबार की ही बात न उठाते हुए कारखाने के अफसर, जिनका इस कारनामे से सम्बन्ध रहा है, दोनों के बारे में यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने पेश किया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Minister will require some time.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals. Dr. Triguna: I will have to verify from the officers concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have time for two days. We will take it up on Monday.

12.55 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of National Research Development Corporation of India and Report of National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): On behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao,

I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments



[Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh]

of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (2) A copy of the Report of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-687/69.]

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 544 in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969, under section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-688, 69.]

REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON WORKING OF THE SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1967-68 (Hindi and English version).
- (ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-689/69.]

(2) Following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given

by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha shown against each :-

- (i) Statement No. I  
Seventh Session, 1969 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. II and III  
Sixth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX and X  
Fifth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI  
Fourth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XI  
Third Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII  
Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVI  
First Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (viii) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII  
Fourteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-690/69.]

#### MARKET LOANS BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F4 (1)-W&M 69 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1969 regarding Market Loans floated by the Central Government in 1969-70 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-691/69.]

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): About item No. 7, Sir, I have sought your permission to raise a point. Many such assurances given by the ministers have not been fulfilled.

On 14th March, 1969, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla gave a solemn assurance in this House regarding the Government's lenient policy to be implemented in the case of employees who lost their jobs or suspended, etc. He said:

"Even temporary employees. It will be applicable to them. Although

w. do not have reliable figures—we are working it out—we expect that except a few dozen employees, almost all of them who were suspended or discharged in pursuance of the action taken after the illegal strike on 19th September will be taken back in service after this policy is implemented."

We hailed this statement and we sent telegrams to all concerned. We got dozens of telegrams welcoming it Myself and Mr. Joshi who had decided to go on a hunger strike on the 24th March abandoned it and we waited patiently. But when we got a copy of the so-called confidential letter dated 15th March, 1969 we realised that the temporary employees are not covered by this letter. We immediately brought it to his notice and he was kind enough to state on 28th March, as follows:

"What are those aggravating factors? We have already said that those aggravating factors would mean violence, active instigation etc. Here, our expectation is that barring a few dozen employees, all of them, whether temporary or semi-permanent or permanent would be included and would be reinstated."

We thought after this, instructions will be issued to include temporary employees also. It has not been done. Under Mr. Chavan's instructions, Mr. Shukla made the statement in good faith to help the employees. But unfortunately this was taken seriously by the employees, by this House and by the country, but not by the officials of the Home Ministry. They did not do anything. After this tragic incident in Cossipore where the meeting was held only to demand the reinstatement of temporary employees, this assurance should be implemented forthwith. Otherwise, there will be dharna here and outside. I would request the Home Minister through you to say that this particular letter includes temporary employees.

MR. SPEAKER: If an assurance is not implemented, there is the Assurances Committee to look into it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज (दक्षिण भारत) : यह सिर्फ ऐम्प्लॉयर्स की बात नहीं है, यह तो

सरकार की नीति की झगल की बात है। मंत्री महोदय सदन में बयान दें और अफसर उसको तोड़ दें तो हम क्या करें।

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. There must be a limit to the discussion about this. I have been allowing questions, Calling Attention Notices and so many things about Central Government employees. It is not as though I can issue orders (Interruption).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : आप इनसे कहें कि ये इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : जो आश्वासन दिये हैं, उनके बारे में ये क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla and Shri Chavan are here. Let them make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Does he mean to say that because Shri Chavan or Shri Vidya Charan Shukla is here he can ask them anything and they will reply? I will not allow that.

#### Notifications under Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications and references issued under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956:-

(1) No. S. O. 1419 (English version) and S. O. 1420 (Hindi version) published in the Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1969, constituting "the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal" and Reference No. DW.II-32 (19)/68 dated the 10th April, 1969 to the Chairman of the said Tribunal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-692/69.]

(2) No. S. O. 1421 (English version) and S. O. 1422 (Hindi version) published in the Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1969 constituting "the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal" and Reference No.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

DW.II.32 (19)/68 dated the 10th April, 1969 to the Chairman of the said Tribunal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-693/69.]

MR. SPEAKER: Before I go to the next item I would like to say something about some adjournment motions that have been given to me. Professor Ranga came to me yesterday morning a little agitated about the Government-sponsored bandh and all that. He wanted my permission to say a few words here. I said that it will raise a controversy. Therefore, I told him that I myself will raise it and ask for a statement from the Minister. He agreed to it (*Interruptions*). I do not want any controversy to be raised here and excitement to be created. Then it will be difficult for me. If you want to have a discussion there is absolutely no objection, but before that I would like the Home Minister to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, at 6.30 today I will make that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Meanwhile, this morning I got notice of some more motion. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee want to have a discussion.

An Hon. Member: On what ?

MR. SPEAKER: About the Bengal matter. I have kept the motion pending. I have not taken any decision. Before I make up my mind let me hear the Home Minister.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir, you have to decide on the basis of some procedural matters. It must be on the basis of the adjournment motions or something given notice of by X. We take it that you are considering the admissibility of the adjournment motion pending the statement (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा और मैंने अपने पत्र में यह लिखा कि रेल, हवाई जहाज और दूसरे...

MR. SPEAKER: Who do you want to explain all that? Again, you are complicating the whole thing. You need not explain

the main motion. That is exactly my difficulty. The motions are there by Shri Ranga, Shri Nath Pai, Shrimati Suchetha Kripalani and others. I do not want to go into the merits of the case now and I am not giving a ruling here and now. After hearing the Home Minister we shall consider whether it should come and, if so, when.

The Prime Minister will make a statement at 3.45 p. m. on the Telengana issue. The Prime Minister discussed the issue for two days with leaders. Evidently, she is making a statement. It will be at 3.45 p.m. today.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (PARBHANI): Shri, I want a clarification on the papers laid.

MR. SPEAKER: No clarification now.

13.0 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAM-AJAH): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from Monday, the 14th April, 1969, will consist of:-

- (1) Further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Social Welfare.
- (2) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Minister of:

Foreign Trade and Supply  
Education and Youth Services  
Information and Broadcasting  
Defence

- (3) Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1969, to be taken up on Tuesday, the 15th April, 1969, after disposal of Questions.

Some hon. Members rose—.

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. All these points can be raised in that meeting. After all, no decision will be taken on them now even if they are raised here. So, let us not spend time on that. Now, Shri V. C. Shukla.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

13.08 hrs.

## CORRECTION OF SQ NO. 335

DMC DUES OUTSTANDING AGAINST  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): During the course of supplementary questions regarding the Delhi Municipal Corporation's dues outstanding against the Central Government, I said that the Corporation owed Rs. 7 crores to the Government. What I meant to say was that the total liability of the D.M.C. was of the order of Rs. 7 crores. This was in respect of payments due to the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, loan instalments payable to Government, contractors and suppliers bills, arrears of dearness allowance, etc.

As regards my statement that before decisions could be taken on Reddy Report, the Morarka Commission had been appointed and the Morarka Commission was told to reconsider the matters and submit its report, I may like to clarify that Dr. Reddy submitted an interim report on 31-12-1966. Later in a meeting held on 7-3-1967 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Reddy, the Commission decided to review most of its recommendations after some additional studies had been made by them. Later when Shri Morarka was appointed Chairman in place of Dr. Reddy the Commission gave their revised interim report.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants. The Food Minister will reply to the debate after the lunch interval. We will adjourn now and meet again at 2.15 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past fourteen of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair.*

## \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-Contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—  
*Contd.*

\*THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member and to the House for the words of cheer and encouragement that they had given to my Ministry. I shall share this. The major share, legitimately should go to the Indian farmer, the agricultural scientists, the administration and the extension workers who have all contributed in their own field towards this agricultural revolution in the country.

Agricultural scientists deserve special mention in this respect. The effort that they have been putting in and the original and fundamental research that they are carrying on for evolving high yielding varieties of seeds, which increase production several-fold, is one which has been primarily responsible for this agricultural breakthrough. They deserve all encouragement, all appreciation.

In any effort which wants to put our national economy on a sound footing, the greatest reward that one can give to the agricultural scientist is the appreciation which the nation has for it. Apart from that, I have been trying—the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also trying—to create conditions congenial for research work for research scientists. I may assure the House that it will be my endeavour to create conditions in which the agricultural scientists

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

will feel that they are receiving their due attention of Government.

In any strategy of agricultural production, land is an important factor. Many hon. members have talked about land reforms. I do attach great importance to land reforms. But the House should not forget that land and land reforms are primarily a State subject. What we have to do from here is to remind the States pointing out to them the shortcomings in their land legislations and land reforms and request them to expedite implementation of the legislations that they have already enacted or to undertake fresh legislation where it is necessary.

Ours is primarily an agricultural country. Nearly 80 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture or professions connected with agriculture. Therefore, unless land reforms are placed on a rational and scientific basis, production in many fields may be adversely affected. So, ever since I took over the charge of this Ministry, it has been my effort to persuade the State Governments... (Interruptions) In some of the States we have non-Congress Governments who have been blaming the Congress for not having undertaken radical land reforms. In the initial stages, the basic land reform was undertaken by the Congress—the House knows that. One should not forget that the elimination of landlordism—*Zamindars*, *inamdars* and *jagirdars*—, considering their number that we had in this country, was an achievement of which any country can be proud. But the land reforms have to be pursued to their logical end. The intermediaries have to be eliminated. In many States that has been done and wherever that remains—as I have said, in some of the States there are Governments which claim to be more radical than the Congress—it is a test for them and we have to see how far they are going to be so far as land reforms are concerned. So far as I am concerned, they will receive the fullest co-operation from the Centre, as far as land reforms are concerned. (Interruption) You will talk about sharecroppers and *bataidars*. The Government in Bihar brought a legislation, about *bataidars*, but they did not have the courage, due to internal differences and conflict, to implement that... (Interruptions) I do not know why the members are feeling so

perturbed. I am talking of parties which claim to be more radical than the Congress. This is the time to test their radicalism.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak):  
Please don't take notice of those things.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am not taking notice of those things. I was saying this... We have people in some States who claim to be more radical. Naturally, here, I will expect them to take a more radical line.

I welcome that and I will give all support from the Centre. The other day Mr. Nayanar talked of land reform legislation in Kerala. What have they done? Here is a Bill pending before the Select Committee of Kerala Assembly. In the ordinary course, after the legislation has been passed there, it would come here for President's assent. They sent it here while the legislation is pending before the Select Committee. I think we will be able to clear that even at this stage. It would have been better for them to get the legislation passed. I do not know if they have internal differences composed as they are of several Parties which necessarily do not see eye to eye in all matters of land reform. I have to say that much about that.

Then the question in agricultural production strategy is the necessity of water. Many people have attached importance to high-yielding varieties of seeds or chemical fertilisers. But, Sir, I attach the greatest importance to water, irrigation. Without irrigation and even with high-yielding varieties of seeds and fertilisers we cannot produce the results. Therefore, it has been my effort to expand the irrigated area as far as we can within the resources we have.

During the past two years, when the country was faced with unprecedented drought conditions in several States, an awareness has come among the farmers and among the administrators that greatest importance has to be given to all types of irrigation, whether it is minor or medium or major irrigation. I will not take the time of the House in quoting figures. They are in the reports that we have circulated. The achievement during the past 2 years has been rather spectacular so far as the number of tubewells, ordinary wells and lift irrigation that has been provided in

various parts of the country. Mention has been made by several members that though a large number of tubewells have been bored and though large number of wells have been dug, many of them are not working. There has been certain time lag so far as the supply of power is concerned. We are pursuing that in the Fourth Plan and a sizeable amount has been allocated for rural electrification.

Wherever such cases come to our notice, we take it up with the State Governments to electrify the tube-wells where they have been sunk and where the dug wells are shallow and require reborings, reborings has to be done there.

In every State impressive schemes have been undertaken for tubewells and minor irrigation. Hon. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu was complaining about Bengal. Well, it is a fact that in some of the northern States the same sense of urgency was not attached to agricultural development, but for the past 2 years progress is being made in that direction. Even in Bengal, I will say, agricultural revolution has started. The high-yielding variety of summer paddy has been introduced. I saw the wheat crop grown in West Bengal. It is as good as the wheat crop in Ludhiana of Jullunder. Though the area is small, still it is an agricultural revolution there. I only say and hope that if we pursue with a view to increase the area under the several high-yielding paddy strains it will produce the desired results.

We have also difficult areas where ordinary boring rigs will not do and there, we are getting the highpower boring rigs. We have quite a large number of boring rigs in different States and whenever demand comes from the State Government we are taking two actions: First, we are creating the capacity in the country for the manufacture of these sophisticated rigs and also the percussion rigs and in the mean time we are releasing foreign exchange for the import of such rigs. During the course of the next 4 or 5 years I have no doubt that we will become self-sufficient so far as the manufacture of boring rigs are concerned. And for all these things credit has to be provided.

Whether it is minor irrigation or tube well of lift irrigation, the farmer has to be provided with the necessary credit so that he can undertake the job.

Now, there has been a new development in this country recently. Barring a few exceptions in Mysore and Patiala, the commercial banks were reluctant and unwilling to enter into the agricultural field for advancing credit; but during the past one year there has been phenomenal progress in this direction. And, they have been able to secure sizeable credit from the commercial banks for assisting the farmers for digging tube wells and undertaking land development. The agencies are the Land Development Banks, the Co-operative Societies, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the Commercial Banks. All these various agencies have been entering in the field of agriculture to assist the farmers for necessary inputs in the shape of short-term credit, medium term credit and long-term credit. And, today, I find there is no difficulty so far as the fund required for this sector is concerned.

Then again, we will have to take care of the small farmer and the medium-sized farmer who have not got the capacity to take the necessary credit from the various institutions for sinking tube-wells or ordinary well. There the State will have to come in. The State tube-well is the only answer for them. Where panchayats are developed, panchayats also may undertake these community tube-wells for the service of the small farmers. And some work is being done in this direction by the panchayats in Maharashtra. Wherever panchayats are developed they can undertake this work also that will be more expeditious than the government agency. In some places the cooperative also have to undertake this work. But that can be possible only in areas where the functioning of the panchayats is satisfactory or the cooperatives are so developed that they are in a position to undertake this work. But this is the only answer to the small farmer in areas where there is no flow irrigation. Where there is canal system all farmers will be covered, by the irrigation system. But where tube-wells and lift-irrigation has to be provided a small or medium farmer can be taken care of only by the State tube-wells.

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What we have done in this direction is this. Whatever money is provided in the budget of the State Government should be spent specifically for the State Tube-wells for the small farmers and the big farmers can be taken care of by the institutional credit which is available in adequate measure.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My hon. friend Shri Sarju Pandey was mentioning about the eastern districts of U.P. what about that?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: What I am saying covers all these. I have given the information for West Bengal. But it covers that also...

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: I am not talking of West Bengal...

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am talking of Bengal; but this covers all the eastern areas also. It covers the Eastern U.P., Bihar, Bengal, all these areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Assam?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Assam as well. I hope my friend has not forgotten Geography. Last will embrace Assam as well. In Assam con'our-bunding, lift irrigation and tube-wells will be used. Necessary credit for them is also available. I am not going into individual States because that information is available. I am telling you what arrangement has been made to cover all the States. But I am aware that small farmers will require some special help. Though the small farmer is supposed to take advantage of the credit available from the co-operatives institutions. In actual practice it has been found that the co-operative facilities have not been percolating to the small farmers. I have been very anxious about this and in the Fourth Five Year Plan we are going to undertake a modest scheme, I should say, to cover 20 districts to start with, where the small farmers will be taken care of in regard to all their requirements for agricultural development, whether it is land or water management or development of land or provision of irrigation, or provision of fertilisers seeds and necessary credit will be provided to them.

Then the question comes about tractors. These have become necessary because bullocks are becoming costlier. Apart from big farmers, even small farmers will have to be provided with facilities of tractors or power tillers. Unless that is done, in this competition about production, the small farmers will lag behind. What I have been thinking and the House is aware of that is to establish agro-industries corporation. The whole idea is that the agro-industries corporation will start a large number of centres and sub-centres where they will maintain a number of tractors and power tillers which can be rented out to the farmers whether it is for ploughing or sowing and other operations. Some centres have been started. Apart from agro-industries corporation. I have been talking to the co-operatives that they should diversify their activities also. Some of the cooperatives may maintain tractors so that they can serve small farmers. In some areas, even big farmers when they have surplus capacity of tractors, are renting out for ploughing. If small farmers or even some young men come forward to start these things, I have made arrangement to see that commercial banks will advance loans to them for purchasing tractors and power tillers to maintain such centres in the various areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: Interest will be high.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: May be 9 or 10 per cent. But they will have to see that they work on a reasonable profit basis. I do not believe in subsidy. If our agriculture has to be put on a sound footing and if we have to compete with others, we have to see that agriculture becomes self-supporting. If they pay normal interest on the loan for these tractors, what should be charged for ploughing one acre of land should be worked out....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Why cheap interest for industries and big crocodiles?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Where is cheap rate of interest for industries?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: 2 per cent or 3 per cent.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I would like to know still as to who gets at 2 per cent.

There is no gain saying the fact that there is a great shortage of tractors in the country. The demand is so great that the production is not commensurate with the demand.

I think that all the tractor factories put together will be producing 15,000 or 18,000 in this country. But, that will not meet the demand of the farmers. So, the first thing that I did when I became the Minister-in-charge of this Ministry was this. I decided that the tractor industries should be de-licensed. And I took it up with the Industries Ministry. The House is aware that we have de-licensed them and there has been progress in this regard and several parties have entered into collaboration agreements with the manufacturers of tractors of other countries. And the tractor manufacturing factories are going to be established in various parts of the country. Some progress has been made in this direction. Some cases, collaboration agreement has been signed to procure machinery for the purpose. I think that by the end of this year or by next year, some of them will start manufacturing tractors. I attach the great importance to the tractors of low horse power ranging between, 10, 15 and 20 or 25. So, the collaboration agreements that have been entered into are mostly for low horse power tractors. Also power tillers are going to be manufactured collaboration agreement being entered into for the purpose. In addition, we are importing tractors. But I will not say that this year it is going to ease the situation. We had also to import from Czechoslovakia but then the trouble started there. Then we placed our orders with Russia. They said that they would be in a position to supply a large number of them. Now I find, that they perhaps may not be able to keep up the time schedule. All these difficulties are there. But, still, I am trying to get from various parts of the world as many tractors as they can secure for us.

Another thing that I have done is—the House is aware of it—that if any farmer can get as a gift a tractor from any of his relations in any foreign country, we have allowed that. I think that the country will be able to get a few more tractors under the gift scheme from foreign countries. These are various steps that we took to ease this situation. The most im-

portant step that we took was de-licensing of the tractor industry.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU (Chingleput): Is there any custom duty when we bring them?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: No, there is no custom duty on tractors. The same thing applies to the gift tractors.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Can we get them from Japan?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: You can get them from anywhere in the world where you have relations.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can you define the relation?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I say relation has been defined.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: What is the definition of relation?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I shall tell you. The relation may be your wife or sister or sister's husband or brother or brother's wife or father or mother.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: But not friends.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: No, please. Not even your prospective wife. This applies to power tillers also.

Then, Sir, after the field has been ploughed, the fertiliser comes in. So far as the fertiliser position is concerned, both indigenous and imported, this year it is very comfortable. As a matter of fact, I have a problem, as my friends from Tamil Nadu are quite aware of that, of storing the fertilisers that I have. Once the farmer knows that the fertiliser is readily available, he does not purchase it in advance. He will purchase it a day or two earlier when he has to apply it. This year the fertiliser position is so comfortable that. I was rather surprised to hear some Members complaining that there has been black-marketing in fertilisers,



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That might have happened last year, I will not say that what they have said is not true or correct or there are no chances for that. This year, I don't see any reason for black-marketing so far as various types of fertilisers are concerned. I have plenty of them. I took care to get them imported in advance and despatched them to various States so that they could stock them at convenient points which will enable them to supply fertilisers to various blocks or to individual farmers either both for *rabi* and *kharif* seasons.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ): आत्म-निर्भर प्राय कब तक हो जायेंगे ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: This year we have sufficient stocks of both imported and indigenous fertilisers. We are also taking steps for foreign collaborations to increase the indigenous manufacturing capacity. I think that in three, four years time the country will be in a position to produce as much fertilisers as will be required. We should not forget that, as our irrigated area increases and as the farmers become more and more fertiliser-minded, the quantity of fertilisers required will go on increasing. It will increase in geometrical proportion. Once we increase the capacity and knowhow, I think, then the country will be in a position to expand the production capacity to meet the entire requirement.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी): गोबर को बचाने का क्या उपाय हो रहा है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Shri Jharkhande Rai does not come from an urban area. He comes from a rural area. We should not forget the psychology of the farmer. I also attach great importance, if cow-dung could be saved, that will be a very fruitful source for nitrogen. Today, the poor farmer uses cow-dung as his fuel and he is not spending anything for it. When we provide any other thing, whether it is firewood or coal or charcoal, he will have to pay for it. The moment we say that the cow-dung should be used for manuring purposes, immediately the farmer will think that he has to spend 4, 5 or 6 rupees for his firewood. Then, it is not only through the agencies of the Government that we can do

this; we will require the assistance and co-operation of public workers to popularise compost manuring in rural areas. Some progress has been made in this direction, but I would not say that any spectacular results have been achieved. I have been emphasising this. I have got figures—the number of compost fields, where we have manufactured, how many millions of maunds we have produced, etc. I will myself admit that I have not felt that the progress has been satisfactory. We should not forget this fact that if a farmer has to spend 3 or 4 rupees for his fuel—when we say that the cow-dung, which he is now using as his fuel without spending anything for it, should be used for manuring—this will be quite a sizeable amount in his annual budget. To be practical, unless we provide something readily available and the villages for the fuel, all the talk of utilising this cow-dung for manuring purposes will remain only a theoretical proposition. Of course, if we manufacture *gobar* gas, that is another thing. But, there also, it will require the assistance of friends like Jharkhande Raiji to popularise it.

We are seized of all these problems in all their various aspects. After the field has been ploughed and fertiliser applied, what is required is the seed. For that also we have made necessary arrangements. So far as ordinary seeds are concerned, the farmers have been producing their own seeds. But in respect of some of the high-yielding varieties, you require foundation seeds and you have to take special care to produce good varieties. Some of our agricultural universities are doing very good work. Some of the state farms, both Central and State, are producing seeds. We have established the Seeds Corporation for acquiring seeds produced by progressive farmers and by themselves, and make them available to farmers.

Some complaint was made that the Seeds Corporation has appointed some agents. They have appointed agents in every State on terms and conditions to which the agents have agreed. That is on commission basis. My information is that it has, by and large, worked satisfactorily. Some members have made some complaints. I will be glad if I am supplied with particulars to make investigations in this matter.

When we start new things, it is likely there are some defects. When these are brought to notice, we will take remedial measures. So if details are brought to my notice, I will try to take remedial measures and set it right. As I said, these are new things we are having in the country and it is just likely that for lack of experience also, shortcomings and defects crop up. They have to be set right. But on the whole, the Seeds Corporation has done good work.

In many States, the farmers also have undertaken the production of even foundation seeds and exotic seeds. We can feel proud of that. This is done even by uneducated, small farmers. I have seen some farmers with two or three acre holdings producing hybrid jowar and hybrid bajra seeds. They do not know English, but they have mastered all the words, though in their own corrupted form, in connection with what is required for producing these seeds. For several foodgrains we have adequate quantities of seeds. I suggested that these seeds should be made available even to small farmers. Whoever requires it will be given.

Some complaints have been made now and then about the IARI not supplying seeds in time or things like that. This is not their work. As a matter of fact, they carry on research and experiments. Sometimes it so happens that when they are experimenting with seeds, as it happened this year in connection with the triple dwarf,—which had not yet been released—the news went round and some unscrupulous people, they may be farmers or traders, started saying 'I will give you triple dwarf'. The presumption will be that somebody has pinched the seeds from the Institute, and is selling it. ~~That is not a fact.~~ As a matter of fact, when that situation developed in this way, I had to ask the Institute to issue a press release warning Indian farmers about the triple dwarf alleged to be in the market and saying that it has not yet been finally tried and released.

So it happens in many cases that they are experimenting with some new seeds when some people come to know about that and then they write to me, 'You supply' and I tell them that it will be dangerous to go in for it at present. Whenever any instances come to my notice, I do hold an inquiry

into these matters and try to take whatever action may be necessary.

About credit, we have taken care to provide the credit even to the small farmers. So far as short term credit against standing crops is concerned, that is available to all farmers. So also long-term credits. Where the cooperatives have not developed properly, they were not in a position to take advantage of all the credit that was available and also to make it available to the farmers. As the House is aware, we have passed legislation for establishing credit institutions other than co-operatives in some of the States. With the entry of the commercial banks into the field, I think the small farmers will also be taken care of.

That leads me to the question of agricultural labour which is a big problem. It was expected at one stage that radical land reforms and the enforcement of ceiling on individual holdings may release some land which may become available to the landless people. That hope has been belied more or less... (Interruptions). The only answer to that problem is to provide some means by which agricultural labour could add to their income. Unless some revolutionary changes are made to the effect that only those who work on the land will be provided with land, I do not find any solution for the agricultural labour by settling them on the land. Therefore, some method by which he can add to his income has to be found. I had been talking to the commercial banks and other banks so that credit may be made available to them for buying a cow or buff or maintaining a poultry or starting some cottage industry on the security of the asset that will be created with the loan advanced. Because many of them have no other asset. The whole trouble today is that he cannot get any loan from the co-operative because he is not credit-worthy. We made this arrangement that if at least two members stand a surety then a loan of Rs. 200 can advance to such a person. But this also may lead to some mal practices and it is not also easy for them to find two members who would be willing to stand surety for them.

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या 200 रुपये

[श्री राम जी राम]

का ऋण दिया जायगा सुअर पालने के लिए क्योंकि गांवों में ऐसे ही दिया जा रहा है और चमार कायम रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : यहां हल्ला करने से क्या होता है ? यह स्टेट के करने की चीज है । . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

We have to try with the State Governments; the Centre cannot do anything directly. Even if I were to make credit available for the purchase of a cow or buffalo, or a pig, etc. I cannot set up the machinery here to advance the loan and watch its recovery. We have ultimately to entrust it to the State Government and the success or failure of any scheme will depend upon the interest the State Government take in these schemes. At the most, I can try to find the necessary credit for all these things.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : रेलवे की चाट की जमीन तो आप खेत मजदूरों को दे सकते हैं । . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह तो इतनी समझ ही नहीं आती है कि यह मसला भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा तै होने का है । वहां तो मुंह खुलेगा नहीं, यहां हल्ला करने से क्या है ? . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: If Mr. Shastri will have a little patience, and if the hon. Members will exercise a little—

AN HON. MEMBER: Restraint.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Not restraint, but a little understanding, it will be good.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सारी अंडरस्टैंडिंग आप लोगों पर छोड़ दी गई है ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I do not think that Mr. Shastri had not known it. I thought he was aware of that. All the railway lands on the siding have to be settled with the landless people. But who is to settle that?

He says *hotha hai nahi*. Ultimately, it will have to be given to the District Magistrate to settle with landless persons, (*Interruption*) That is what I have said. He will say that, this is not being implemented it will, in any case, have to be given to the local civil authorities there, who will do the detailed settlement with the landless people. But if Mr. Shastri has got land, and his brother says that though my elder brother has got land I am landless and if he has influence with the District Magistrate and gets it settled, what can the Central Government do about it? Are not such instances happening?

I am posing this question to him. What precaution can we take from here? We can only say that all these lands should be settled with the landless people. We cannot set up a machinery; the railways cannot set up a machinery. Ultimately it will have to be done by the civil authorities in the States. And that is the practice at present.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार पता तो ले सकती है कि लैंडलेस के साथ सेटिलमेंट हो रहा है या जमीन वालों के साथ सेटिलमेंट हो रहा है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: That is what I myself am saying. After all, it will have to be left to the State Governments. We can say that this has to be done by the State Governments and the State Governments will have to do that.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसमें यह संशोधन चाहता था कि इस सेटिलमेंट को कम-से-कम 5 साल के लिए कर दिया जाय, वह ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा इसलिए कि हर साल उन गरीबों को वह जमीन नहीं मिल पाती है । दिक्कत यह होती है कि बड़े-बड़े लोग डाक बोल कर उस जमीन को खरीद लेते हैं । इसलिए डायरेक्शन होना चाहिए कि तीन साल या दो साल के लिए सेटिलमेंट होना चाहिए और निश्चित रूप से भूमिहीन मजदूरों को जमीन दी जानी चाहिए ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am stating the facts. I am not speaking only for public

consumption. I am speaking in a practical way and mentioning whatever can be implemented. I cannot set up a machinery from here to see as to how many thousands of people have been allotted and how many of them are actually landless and in how many cases malpractices have been done. It is impossible to do it from here.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: (Anand) What about the crop insurance scheme? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. These interruptions and commentaries are unnecessary.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I can understand the impatience of the hon. Members for agricultural labour. But I think if a fraction of their energy which they are spending here is spent at their respective State capitals, perhaps they might expect to achieve some results, but perhaps they are not hopeful of that.

Now, Sir, in high-yielding varieties, we have made a breakthrough so far as wheat and rice are concerned. But in our country, there are large areas which remain unirrigated. Nearly 73 to 75 per cent of our arable land is unirrigated. We have to take care of the unirrigated land also. I have asked the agricultural scientists to undertake research on drought resistance crops, so that high-yielding varieties could be developed of those crops also. An experiment was started recently and some progress has been made. I have full confidence in our agricultural scientists and I am sure they will be able to evolve certain varieties which will give better results even in areas where rainfall is very scanty. I told them that the research has to be done only by Indian scientists, because no other country produces so many varieties of foodgrains as India. In Europe or America, if you count 4 or 5 foodgrains, you will exhaust all the foodgrains they produce. But here you go on counting and counting per dozens after dozens of foodgrains and you will not exhaust the cereals, millet, pulses and so on and so forth. Our scientists will have to make original research on all foodgrains which are exclusively Indian.

Take pulses. Apart from Pakistan, we have the monopoly of producing pulses.

We will have to undertake research on pulses. India will be the only country to have the monopoly of supplying the world requirements of pulses. We are exporting a small quantity of pulses to cater to the need of the Indian overseas. I am trying to take certain steps in the direction of popularising consumption of pulses in other countries, like popularising our *pakor*s in Russia and other countries, so that we can export large quantities of pulses.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not popularise *dos* and *vada*?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Similarly, oil seeds also will have to be taken care of, because except ghee which is taken from animal fat, a large number of people depend on these vegetable oils. We will have to encourage the cultivation of oilseeds. It so happens that in one year there is a bumper crop of groundnut and next year it is adversely affected. I have been thinking whether we can make some arrangements for building bufferstocks of these oilseeds. Unofficially forward-markets, advance trading, etc. are affecting the groundnut and other oilseeds in alternate years. Sometimes the situation becomes so desperate that I even try to import some sunflower or soyabean oils from other countries when prices of *vanaspati* start increasing. When the *Vanaspati* manufacturers know that Government do not have any stock, they go on speculating. Therefore, to guard against these things, we are thinking of creating bufferstocks of oilseeds.

These are methods by which we went to increase production. After that, we have to see that the pricing is such that it will give some incentive to the farmers. For the past two years, I have been trying to do that and to retain the confidence of the Indian farmers. Sometimes, people say that we fix the procurement price. I would explain that. Procurement comes when we have to procure compulsorily. In the schemes of wheat purchase, for example, I will say it is the purchase price and not procurement price.

No farmer is forced to sell it to Government at that price. If he can get a better price there is no restriction. Therefore, it is

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the purchase price. Previously, the Government of India or the State Government used to announce two prices. One was the procurement price at which, where there was a levy or compulsory procurement, the farmers were obliged to supply at that price. The other was the support price. If the prices fell below a certain level the Government will have to purchase at that price. What I have been doing in the past two years is, I have been fixing only one price and that is the purchase price. Any farmer may offer any quantity of foodgrains and Government is prepared to purchase it at that price. It is not the procurement price. Strictly speaking it is the purchase price because procurement comes when Government have to procure. I say Government will purchase all the foodgrains that the farmer may offer. When he finds that he is not likely to get a higher price then he gives his foodgrains to the Government. When he gets a higher price he will not come to Government.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Is he free to sell at a higher price?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Yes.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): In certain States he cannot. Where there is monopoly procurement he is not free to sell at a higher price.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am talking of the wheat area. Wherever there is monopoly procurement as in Maharashtra they cannot do it. They can do it only with the portion that is left with them.

SHRI RANGA: You leave as little as possible.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I was talking of the wheat area. That also happens in the rice areas where there is no monopoly procurement or levy. After the levy the farmer is free to sell the remaining quantity at any price. I have been trying to give incentive prices to the Indian farmers in order to retain their confidence that if they produce more they will not suffer. Up till now the fate of Indian farmer has been that whenever he produced more the price fell. That is one way by which we can maintain the enthusiasm that has come in the rural areas among the Indian farmers.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आप खरीदने का लक्ष्य नीचे क्यों कर रहे हैं। 36 लाख से नीचे क्यों आ रहे हैं ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I have no target. I will procure any quantity that is offered.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आपके गुप्ता जी कहते हैं कि हम 10 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं लेंगे।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am saying that efforts should be made to reach a target. But that is not the limit. I will purchase any quantity that will be offered at the price that we fix. It may be 2.5 million, 3 million, 3.5 million or even 4 million tonnes. I will take all that will be offered by the Indian farmers.

SHRI R.K. AMIN (Dhandbuka): We will appreciate this if you remove the food zones and the food levy.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Did we hear you saying "last year's prices"?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I said, whatever price is fixed by us.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : प्राइस का भी एलान कर दीजिये, मुहूर्त अट गया है।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: It will take one week more. After production we have three agencies for purchase. They are the Food Corporation, Co-operative Marketing Society and State Government. We have no private trader in the field except that they can have internal trade within a zone. Whenever foodgrains have to be taken from one State to the other, it is all done by Government i.e. Food Corporation or State Government. Some friends have complained about some malpractices in the Food Corporation in Rajasthan. When we have operations of such a gigantic scale, I will not claim that there will be no lapses in the country. But when the lapses come to our notice, we will have to take remedial measures and punish the officers who are at fault. Some friends said that several thousand tonnes of foodgrains were eaten

away by pigeons. It may be the speciality of Rajasthan. But some malpractices came to my notice in Bharatpur and Alwar last season. I immediately took action and found that they were officials of the Rajasthan Government on deputation with the Food Corporation. We reverted them back to the Rajasthan Government and asked the Rajasthan Government to proceed against them. I think they have proceeded against them. But any other instances are there and they are brought to our notice, we will certainly take necessary action. When we have to deal with millions and millions of tonnes of food grains, millions of farmers and thousands of staff, I will not say that there is no lapse so the part of any one.

DR, RANEN SEN (Barasat): The complain in West Bengal is that the Food Corporation procures cheaply from the farms and sells to the West Bengal Government at a higher price.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am coming to that. It has been said that they purchase at once price and sell at another price. But I wish hon. Members cared to know what are the expenses. What we fix as the procurement price is the price of the naked grain. It has to be kept in a gunny bag. For a quintal a bag costs more than two rupees. Then they have to pay market charges. They have to pay sales tax. They have to transport it from the *mandi* to the railway station. They have to transport it from a railway station in Punjab to Calcutta. They have to pay interest to the Reserve Bank for the money they have taken. They have to pay storage charges for the godowns.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगाँव) : चूहे लाखों टन अनाज खा जाते हैं।

[श्री عبد العزیز ڈار (گورگاؤں): جو سیت لاکھوں

من اناج کھا جاتے ہیں۔]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : (Udipi) The trade has a difference of only 10 per cent. You have a difference of 33 per cent. May I know the reason for this big gap ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members to have some patience,

because the hon. Minister is giving all the aspects, all the points raised in the debate.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will give you all the details of the expenditure.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : But your items of expenditure are unduly high.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will give the figures ; you can examine where they are unduly high.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आपकी सरकारी रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से 30 रु० क्वींटल का खर्चा है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : नहीं, हमारा तीस रुपये का खर्चा नहीं है।

I will give the details of every item. He can find out for himself which items are high. Then, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar referred to rats. I hope he has eliminated all the rats from his own house.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मुझे आपकी बहुत ब्रदब है लेकिन मैं आपके सवाल का जवाब दे सकता हूँ।

[श्री عبد العزیز ڈار : مجھے آپ کی بہت ادب ہے  
لیکن میں آپ کے سوالوں کا جواب دے سکتا ہوں۔]

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Our total loss in the godowns is 1.3 per cent ; it may be due to rats, insects or other reasons.

SHRI ABDUAL GANI DAR : It runs to crores of rupees.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It may run in crores. I am talking in terms of per centage. The House can judge whether it is on the high side in a huge transaction like this.

Then I come to zonal restrictions which are referred to every year when we discuss food.

As the House knows, my approach in this respect has always been pragmatic. Whenever in respect of any foodgrain I find

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

that the situation has improved and I am in a position to take care of any malpractices that may be done to push up the prices, I have been relaxing the controls and restrictions. Today except for rice and wheat and *bajra* and *jowar* in Maharashtra and Gujarat, all the other foodgrains, pulses, millets are free; there is no restriction on them.

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फीरोजाबाद) :  
चीनी भी जा सकती है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : चीनी भी फी है, यह तो आपको मालूम होना चाहिए ।

I take up with the State Governments even the question of removal of rationing and the House is aware that I have succeeded in removing rationing in many cities.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : What about wheat? Are you removing or not ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : If it comes under the general principle that I have enunciated, I will take the necessary action.

Then, somebody asked me: How do you say that we will become self-sufficient by 1971; what gives you this confidence? The Indian farmer gives me this confidence.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We are self-sufficient even now.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is on the basis of the awakening, enthusiasm and awareness of the Indian farmers that I make bold to say that by 1971 we will be self-sufficient. My only hope is the Indian farmer.

AN HON. MEMBER : Remove taxes,

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have no doubt about that. It will be my earnest effort to stop all concessional imports of foodgrains from other countries as early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER : Next year ?

15-23 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Then, we will have to take care of cattle development

through schemes like cross-breeding, increasing the *per capita* yield of milk and so on. That will solve the problem of protein deficiency.

My hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, raised the question of fisheries. We had to supply Calcutta with adequate quantity of fish but, as my hon. friends are aware, the people there would prefer to have sweet water fish and not saline water fish. That should always be remembered; I have spent some time in Calcutta and I know it. It is not the marine fishery that will solve Calcutta's problem; it will have to be the tank, river and pond fish that will solve the problem. That has been one difficulty.

We have formed a corporation for the supply of fish to Calcutta. The progress up till now has not been satisfactory but, I think, after one or two years the Corporation will be in a position to supply larger quantities of fish to Calcutta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not bring in the big fish in the Corporation !

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : They have taken over tanks and ponds in various States—UP, Bihar, Bengal—and they are rearing their own fish.

You know the Fish cartel in Calcutta and the monopolists employ all the means if anybody wants to break their monopoly. It is not very easy for the Corporation to cope with the *goondas* that those monopolists employ in Calcutta. I am aware of that. All the time we are trying to break that cartel so that the Calcutta fish problem could be solved.

DR. RANEN SEN : Be more serious.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will give you cereals as much as you require; do not worry.

SHRI SWELL : (autonomous Districts) He says, be more serious.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have to say about sugarcane development and sugar factories. Many friends have referred to that. Last year we started a policy of partial

decontrol. That was done with some objective. I will say that the policy succeeded in that the price that the farmers got last year encouraged them to undertake cane cultivation on such a large scale that this year, neither the gur, nor the khandsari nor the sugar factories are in a position to cope with all the sugarcane that has been produced. There was a dispute in U.P. about sugrance prices. So far as Andhra and Madras were concerned, the sugar factories and the cane growers came to a certain agreement among themselves so far as the prices were concerned. Maharashtra did not present any problem because they are mostly co-operatives and the others also feel in line with them.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)** : What about Mysore ? You have not said anything about Mysore. There is no amicable settlement between the sugar factories and the cane growers in Mysore.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM** : I am coming to Mysore as well. In Mysore also they had some agreement in some of the factories. The House will remember, I had said here—and I hope—that the factories would pay Rs. 10 per quintal for sugarcane ; I had also said that, if as a result of paying Rs. 10 the industry incurred a heavy loss, I would find some solution to compensate. It was a gentlemen's agreement. For some time the sugar factories behaved, but I am afraid they are not behaving like that now. They are taking advantage of this situation. Normally, only one-third of the sugarcane produced is crushed by the factories and the two-thirds are used by khandsari and gur factories. Because the gur and khandsari manufactures are not up to the mark and a larger quantity of sugarcane is coming to sugar factories, the sugar factories are taking advantage of that. They are going back on the gentleman's agreement. I want to say here that my assurance to the sugar industry that in case of loss to the industry I would try to compensate them was a package deal, on the condition that they will pay Rs. 10 to the sugrcane growers; as they have failed to pay that, my assurance stands withdrawn. (interruption) I will not disclose what action I will take.

Many hon. friends have mentioned about licences for co-operatives and corporate sector factories. The point was—and I have

explained this on previous occasions also—that a certain capacity was sanctioned and we found that the applications that had been made were for much more than the sanctioned capacity. We took a re-examination of the thing and we propose to increase the ceiling capacity for sugar Industry. During the course of this month, I am sure, all the pending cases, whether of co-operatives or of the corporate section, will be decided.

Some members have said that the co-operatives should get preference. I want to reiterate that, so far as sugar industry is concerned, co-operatives will receive preference.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Will you kindly yield for a moment ? So far as Mysore is concerned, we have made a specific allegation that they are giving to big industrialists. What is the answer to that ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM** : The answer was given by the Minister of State I am giving the general thing... (Interruption)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : In the Annual Report of the Ministry the name of Mr. Gurupadaswamy, Minister of State has not been mentioned. They have scant respect for Mysore.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM** : I am giving the general thing that co-operatives will receive preference over the corporate section. If, from one area, there are applications from a co-operative and the corporate sector I will give preference to the co-operative. But where I find that in certain areas co-operatives are not coming up, I will not neglect any area saying that I will give only to the co-operatives and not to the corporate sector.

I have to see that there is even development in various parts of the country. Where co-operatives are not coming and they are not in a position to find the necessary finance to the co-operatives, I will have to see that. With regard to cane development and sugar development...

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU** : Co-operatives get 80% of the finance from the Government institutions. Is it proper that you divert your finance there?



SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That is very proper. (*Interruptions*) But I have said that where the co-operatives will find the finance, they will receive preference. So far as finance is concerned, the corporate people also take Government finance and institutional finance. (*Interruptions*)

One thing about the Co-operatives and Panchayati Raj and Community Development. All the three are in the State sector. When the friends speak about co-operatives, they speak from local experience. Some hon. Member said that it is all rotten—all these things. Maybe, the development of co-operative movement in the country has not been even in all those areas. In some States, they are very well developed, in others they are not developed. In some of the States they are doing very good work. Wherever we find that there are lapses, we bring it to the notice of the State Government. They are entirely in the State sector. We have to provide the necessary finance for the co-operatives, but the detailed working has to be looked into by the State Government.

Similarly with the Panchayati Raj, whenever elections are held, they are held in a democratic way. The party rivalry is carried to the Panchayati elections also. Some Panchayats are doing good work while in other places the Panchayats have divided the villagers. I am thinking of having a deeper study made as to what remedial measures are possible by the State Governments. That is what I will do.

I have tried to cover all the major points. Some of the local things that hon. Members have raised. I have not been able to cover. I will write to them.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about crop insurance ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : About crop insurance, we have taken it up with the State Governments and unless some of the State Governments agree, it becomes very difficult to undertake crop insurance. I am pursuing it:

Several hon. Members rose.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : (Elura) Can they not advise that Life Insurance Cor-

poration which has got large funds to take up cattle and crop insurance ?

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : What about the agricultural tax imposed by the Finance Minister ?

Several hon. Members rose.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order, I will put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

"Shri Lobo Prabhu rose.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want any cut motion to be put separately, you please tell me.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I want to speak on the cut motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No. No. In the Budget demands that has not been the practice.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You are making a mockery of democracy.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Sir, he is objecting to your ruling. It is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put all the cut motions together.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Some people make a mockery of themselves. Why are you worried? Their existence is a mockery. Why are you worried now?

I will now put Demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 29 to 33, 113 and 114 relating to the Ministry of Food, Community Development and Co-operation."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Congratulating the Minister may be done in the Lobby.

[The motions of demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 29—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'.

DEMAND NO. 30—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,85,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 31—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,91,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 33—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,98,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 113—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILIZERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,40,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

DEMAND NO. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation'."

15.36 hours

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Social Welfare for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

SHRI RANGA: Sir, you said that the Prime Minister would make a statement. Again, the Home Minister has to make a statement. When non-official work will be taken up and how long it will go, we do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: At 3-45 p.m. the Prime Minister will make a statement. At 4 O'clock we will take up non-official work. But we will interrupt non-official work at 6 O'clock, and the Home Minister will make a statement. We will now take up the Demands relating to the Social Welfare Department.

DEMAND NO. 97—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 98—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

The hon. members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: (Trivandram) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to eradicate untouchability and other forms of social discriminations shown against Harijans and other backward classes. (1)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to allot adequate funds for the running of all the institutions started under the Auspices of the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project, Adhiyannoor in Kerala State. (4)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to distribute funds allotted to the Social Welfare Board through State Governments (5)".

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure of the Central Social Welfare Board to serve the poor and down-trodden sections of the society. (26)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: (Patna) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to provide stipend to all Harijan Students.(33)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to make women education free at all levels (34)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to bring women workers at par with men workers in all respects (35)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to abolish inter-caste and inter-religious marriages system.(36)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced Re. 1/-."

"Failure to abolish the system of life long widows among women. (37)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to bring the tribal people at par with other classes of people. (38)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced Re. 1/-."

"Failure to eradicate untouchability from the country. (39)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to adopt and enforce a policy of provision of facilities to backward classes on the basis of economic condition. (40)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to take action against police officials of Madhubani in connection with the murder of a Harijan on 4-12-1967 in Majhefar village of Khajoli division of Darbhanga District, Bihar. (41)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to carry on social welfare work in Kerala through the State Government. (42)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to check incidents of burning of the houses of Harijans and murder of Harijans in Sahora village in Hayaghat division of Darbhanga district of Bihar on 31-3-1969. (43)".

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to take proper legal action against the persons who burnt the houses of Harijans and murdered persons a Hayaghat division of Darbhanga district of Bihar on 31-3-1969. (44)".

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to take legal action against persons who support caste system (45)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to take legal action against Shankaracharya of Puri for his supporting untouchability in World Hindu Conference held in Patna. (46)".

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: (Udipi) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Disapproval of the increase of expenditure on Central Social Welfare Board to Rs. 2.5 crores and of the Prohibition Council to Rs. 2 lakhs. (55)".

"That the demand under the head of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Increase of Grants in aid to Rs. 3.42 crores without reference to their cost benefit ratio and to the credentials of self styled social workers. (56)"

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1"

"Failure to curb the conversion activities of foreign missionaries amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on exploitation of hunger, backwardness, and fear. (75)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Need to create a sense of confidence in all Harijans and Guirijans regarding their bright future. (76)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Failure to create amongst the Scheduled Castes an atmosphere in which they should feel that whatever is done for their welfare is their birth right and not the concessions. (77)".

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Failure to implement in rural areas the safeguards given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Constitution and various State legislations, (78)".

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to provide for Scheduled Tribes of Goa and Daman ways and means to avail themselves of free education facilities. (79)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to provide free hostel facilities to Harijan and Guirijan students in the rural areas. (80)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

"Need to forbid the entry of foreign missionaries into India and specially in tribal areas. (81)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

"Need to watch carefully the activities of foreign missionaries like Father Ferrer which are engaged in conversion of tribals and Harijans and which have at their disposal substantial local and foreign resources. (82)"

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

Need to study the primitive way of living of Jarwas, Unguis, Shompens and other tribals of Andaman Islands and find ways and means to civilize them. (83)"

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to form a Central Social Welfare Board giving proper representation to all the States and Union territories. (84)"

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to grant substantial funds to Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in that Union territory. (85)"

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to start training centres in all States where proper training can be given to social workers so that they can work amongst the tribals without hurting their susceptibilities and love for traditional living. (86)"

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH  
(Gorakhpur): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate the evil of untouchability and other social evils in the country (122).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government implementing the Sharda Act (123).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government for not enacting legislation relating to widows' remarriage (124).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government in preventing religious conversion of weaker sections of the society through economic pressure and other measures by foreign missionaries (125).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to upgrade the Department of Social Welfare to a full fledged Ministry headed by a Minister of the Cabinet rank. (126)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take over all the welfare centres in the country by the Central Government. (127)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of Government in providing adequate training and employment facilities for blinds and other physically handicapped persons, (128)]

"That the demand under the head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government for not providing employment to the well qualified handicapped persons in the country. (129)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to create mental climate against untouchability with the help of social reforms movements. (130)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government in providing stipend and other monetary help to the young and other helpless widows in the country. (131)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide old age pension to the persons whose all the sons are either employed in the Central or in the State Governments. (132)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide stipend to the students of all the backward classes. (133)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide stipend to the economically backward students of all the castes in the country. (134)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make the women education free at all levels. (135)]

"That the demand under the head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the force labour among the Harijans and backward classes in the country. (136)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take action against the press for presenting the twisted speech of Shankaracharya of Puri about untouchability in World Hindu Conference held at Patna, as per the clarification by the Shankaracharya appearing in the Vir Arjun. (137)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of the Government in improving the lot of backward Classes and Harijans of Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts and particularly of Gorakhpur District. (138).]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide healthy residential accommodation to Harijans and backward classes in the districts of Eastern U.P., particularly in Gorakhpur district. (139)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make provision for spread of education among the backward Classes and Harijans in Eastern U.P. districts and particularly in Gorakhpur district. (140).]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make provision for full employment to the Harijans and backward classes in Eastern U.P. districts

and particularly in Gorakhpur district. (141).]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prohibit the child marriage system prevailing in the Eastern U.P. districts. (142)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open all types of schools in the Eastern U.S. districts particularly in Gorakhpur district. (143)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate beggary from the country. (146)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to find a solution for the basic problems of the Scheduled Castes. (147)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the basic problems of Scheduled Tribes. (148)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the land of Adivasis. (149)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give Bageet land to agricultural labourers. (150)]

"That the demand under the Head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (151)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give publicity to the literature regarding Child Welfare. (152)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Dhebar Commission to improve the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (153)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the suggestions made by Acharya Kaka Kalelkar Commission regarding distribution of land to improve the financial conditions of the backward classes. (154).]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take legal action against Shankracharya of Puri and others who preach untouchability and casteism. (155)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the problem of drinking water for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (156)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to spend more money on the education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (157)]

"That the demand under the Head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide employment to those persons who passed their B.A. examinations through the schools for the blind. (158)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make adult education popular and practical in the country. (159)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the social harassment of Harijans. (160)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Revenue expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of housing scheme in the rural areas for the Harijans. (161)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check outrage on the Harijans and Tribal people in various parts of the country and to take strict action against those inflicting outrage. (162)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take stringent action against those who prevent the Harijans, Tribal and backward people from casting their votes. (163)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the conditions of orphanages houses. (164)]



"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give aid to the States for the extension of the Social Welfare work. (165)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the use of intoxicants amongst the children. (166)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban the smoking by children. (167)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the conditions of Patan School of blinds. (168)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective and concrete steps to curb the feelings of considering the Harijans, tribals and backward classes as inferior. (169)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate and implement various Welfare schemes for the Welfare of women. (170)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce good films for the benefit of children. (171)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the exploitation of Harijans by the landlords. (172)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the activity of ejecting Harijans from the land they are inhabiting, (173)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Central Social Welfare Board in serving the down trodden people of the community. (174)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide wells and roads in the colonies of Harijans and tribals. (175).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide land to landless Harijans, tribals and backward communities. (176)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the Welfare works in the rural areas. (177)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to spend more by Government to spread education among girls of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of

Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the quantum of grants given for books to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (179)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working and living conditions of sweepers. (180)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the practice of carrying refuse by sweepers on their heads. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to make proper housing arrangements for Harijans, Adivasis and other backward classes. (182)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct hygienic accommodation for sweepers in rural and urban areas. (183)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the quantum of stipend given to school going children of Harijans and other backward classes. (184)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end corruption in grant of scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (185)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the amount of stipend to students between class VII to matri-

culution in Bihar, belonging to Harijans and other backward classes, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25/-. (186)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Not to abolish Hindu and Muslim words from Hindu Scholarships Committee and Muslim Scholarships Committees set up at district level in Bihar States. (187)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make timely payment of scholarships. (188)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid delay in the payment of stipends to handicapped students. (189)]

MR. SPEAKER: The cut-motions are also before the House.

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: (Parvathipuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the social history of our country is the stratification of certain sections of society and the seclusion of some other from its mainstream. These sections could not partake adequately in the social and economic changes. With the advent of freedom, the welfare of these backward class, scheduled caste, tribal, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are the objectives of the national Government. The Prime Minister concern of the Government has been to bring these less fortunate sections of society at par... with the rest of the population.

I have to further emphasise what is stated in directive principles of State policy that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, the Harijan and Girigan shall be protected from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

[Shri V. Narasimha Rao]

Regarding untouchability, in respect of scheduled castes, the Government had not done considerable work to total eradication of this evil and narrate stories that it is fast disappearing and diminishing in rural areas. But the Government is fully aware of the incidents which occurred in various parts of the country. The scheduled castes and tribes would improve only when there was a change of heart among the so-called higher castes. Welfare schemes were not properly implemented because State Governments mostly ignored Central Directives and district officials ignored State Government Directives.

The programme of Social Welfare was not given the necessary priority in respect of the welfare of children and women, defence services, welfare of the handicapped and welfare of the non-student youth. For lower income families Government did not bear in mind the problems of nutritional deficiencies in school going and pre-school aged children. A special nutrition provision should be made. The number of cases of suicides by women is unfortunately high in the country. It has been found that many of these cases are due to maladjustment and discord in marriage relationship. Therefore, encouragement is to be given to all measures which will help minimise these problems by setting up family counselling centres by voluntary organisations.

Last year there was a Conference of Social Welfare Ministers held in Delhi to discuss various problems of Social Welfare in the country. It was most astounding to find that the ministers who gathered in Delhi were taking about basic ideas as to what should constitute social welfare programmes. This is after 20 years of the country's independence and the social welfare programmes have been adopted. This is one more example of complete muddle-headedness on the part of those who govern our country. It was like the socialistic pattern of society. Uptill now the Congress Party has been in a position to find out the correct definition of socialism.

The report of the scheduled caste committee which was laid on the table of the House yesterday makes a very interesting reading. I am sure the Minister's attention has already been drawn to this report which

has categorically said that after two decades of independence and in the year of Gandhi's centenary, untouchability is still practised all over the nation in various forms. The report says that the social welfare department is completely non-cooperative in its attitude which has now unfortunately developed into a state of active hostility. When such is the attitude of the Government of India, how on earth it would ever be possible for us to eradicate untouchability in our country? It is good to have laws, but having laws simply on paper without their either being enforced or when knowing after practice that they were not adequate should they not be amended? The Committee has suggested that the strictest punishment be imposed on those who wilfully violate laws concerning untouchability. Government has to take serious note of this fact and do something in the matter. It is a long report running into one thousand pages. I would, therefore, take no time of the House in highlighting many of the disturbing factors which have been brought to light by this committee, I think this report should be discussed separately and not taken up along with the demands for grants in respect of the Social Welfare Ministry which we are discussing. I was seeing through various newspapers, articles, and editorial comments made by social reformers and the widely held views, in the country seems to be that unfortunately there is no clear declaration of policy objectives in regard to social welfare.

We will have also to consider whether the period for reservation of seats for Girijans and Harijans in Parliament and legislatures should be further extended. Actually, the limitation prescribed in Art; 384 of the Constitution was extended by ten years in 1959 and it is due to expire in 1970. Before this question is taken up the Government must examine in detail as to the advantages or otherwise of such reservations and then alone take initiative in taking a decision in this regard in one way or the other.

I need not give in detail various acts of high handedness, harassment, etc. perpetrated on the Harijans by high-caste Hindu and others. We have been reading numerous incidents during the last one year of rape and killing and similar other types of

atrocities committed on the Harijans and Girijans. Whenever such incidents are reported, Government must award the strictest punishment to the culprits.

Coming to the welfare of the Girijans, nothing has been done to improve the educational and economic conditions of these classes. Although these classes are mostly engaged in agriculture and most of them are landless, most of the surplus land has not been distributed among Girijans. In many places, the Girijans are being deprived of their land by land-holders and other organisations and colonies, are being accommodated there.

Referring to my constituency, due to deprivation of the lands by the landholders and local merchants and the State Government, the minds of the poor girijans caught the Naxalite communist slogans and started chronic trouble in that area. The State Government has not taken steps for the welfare of the Girijans though three tribal development blocks are existing. The poor working class and middle class Girijans are suffering a lot, between above stated two forces.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati V. Sudha Reddy.

The Prime Minister would be making her statement a little later, at 6 in the evening.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the Home Minister speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY (Madhugiri): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Department of Social Welfare.

At one time, I was wondering why, the two very jealous, rather zealously guarded mistresses, Law and Social Welfare, should be under the control of one Master, namely, Shri Govinda Menon. But after seeing the amenable, amicable but victorious way in which he dealt with the privilege motion brought in by Shri Madhu Limaye the other day, I felt, "Well—here is a man who can

deal with two mistresses effectively—and he need not be prosecuted under the existing law.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Sir, it is a household problem. It will create a problem for the Minister.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: I wish that he bestows as much love and affection on Social Welfare as he does on Law. He must be beware of cuts in his departmental budget. At the slightest provocation, these grandiose surgeons who preside over the Planning Commission, are always ready to cut away the poor little appendix of our developing economy—Social Welfare. I hope he will prevent the operation of this appendix.

15.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER—in the chair.]

In 1966-67, the provisions of the Social Welfare budget were reduced from about Rs. 3.73 crores to Rs. 3.41 crores; in 1967-68 it was reduced from Rs. 3.58 crores to Rs. 3.45 crores and in 1968-69 it was reduced from Rs. 4.60 crores to Rs. 4.16 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a lot of rumbling noise here. May I first request the hon. lady Member to raise her voice a little louder or to come to the front seat?

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: It shows the men are not interested in Social Welfare. I hope this sort of reduction will not be given effect to this year despite all the Motions that our friends across the table have sent.

During the course of this debate, I am sure that many will naturally choose to speak on the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes and that general social welfare will not be touched upon in great detail. I would not like to usurp the time of the hon. Members, and I can assure them that it is not on account of lack of interest in the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes that I am not going into the details so far as these Demands are concerned excepting that I would like to commend the admirable progress that has taken place in that sector of social welfare, Apart from the crores of

[Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy]

rupees that have been spent in this sector, the ameliorative measures, which have been brought into this field, are really such which deserve to be continued tenfold. But, I would make a special plea for more and more measures to promote the education of scheduled castes and tribes. Well, it is no mean achievement that only 647 scheduled caste students received higher education in 1948-49 and today there are almost a lakh of students who have had collegiate education. This is really a commendable step. But very much needs to be done, and very much needs to be done to see that crores of rupees which are allocated to this sector are used properly and usefully and that they really benefit the weaker section of the community for which the money is intended. In this, it is not the Government alone which is to exercise more vigilance. I know it has become the fashion of the day for the Central Government to say, "Well, these are the grants which are channelised through the State Governments, and therefore the omission and commissions are theirs, how can we help it!" But this is not a plea which can be listened to time and again. The State Governments will have to see, the Harijan leaders will have to see, the social workers will also have to see that these resources benefit those for whom they are intended.

May I now pass on to general welfare. You can expect a woman Member to lay stress on the welfare of women and children, who form 62% of the population of this country. The Commission of Backward Classes commented that women may be included in the backward classes. Since the cry of the day in every State Government is to increase the percentage of those who are called backward, I think the women would not mind being called backward at least to see that allocations of this Ministry for women's welfare go up.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: They are better halves. How can they be backward?

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: However, it appears to be as Shankaracharya put it not the popular Shankaracharya, on whom so much attention was focussed the other day in this House, but by the Adi Sankaracharya who said that yogis could not contribute to social welfare—which is to be expected. He said:

“सेवाधर्मं परमगहनो योगिनामपि अग्रम्यः”

which may be one of the reasons why not much sympathy could be expected from the present-day Shankaracharyas—for those who are oppressed and depressed. But he said women were eminently suited to deliver the goods...(laughter)—I would not say which goods.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Undisputed.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Our ex-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, put it very beautifully, when he said 'as long as babies do not drop from the heavens, a woman's role is, you know what'.

So when this House votes an increased demand for women's welfare, it votes not only for ameliorative measures for women and children, but it also votes for training of leadership amongst women, which only the Central Social Welfare Board has been able to contribute to in recent times.

I know there are very many hon. members who have tried—I do not think they have succeed—to malign the words 'social worker'. Somebody said 'self-appointed', 'self-aggrandized' etc. in the cut motions; but this apart, I feel that if the Central Social Welfare Board has contributed to nothing else, it has at least trained thousands of women, some of them hardly educated in the modern sense of the word, but women who can really run small institutions, who can plan budgets better than this House can, and also conduct proceeding more amicably.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Then the Speaker!

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: As for the lot of women, it is said that the Sankaracharya submitted himself like a child when he addressed the Divine Mother, saying:

“आप्तु मग्नः स्मरणं त्वदीयं

करोमि दुर्गे कहराणांवे शिवे ।

नैतच्छ्रुत्वं ममभावमयाः

क्षुधातृषार्था जननीं स्मरन्ति ॥”

which meant, 'Well, Mother, I only think of you when I am in distress, When a little

child is hungry or thirsty, it thinks of its mother. It is the same thing with me. So forgive me'—he says.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Ministers?

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: It is this quality which provides an outfit for womankind which equips her as a better social worker than her counterpart.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Conceded.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: The Central Social Welfare Board has recently been registered under the Companies Act. I think under sec. 25 of it. It was partly due to the fact that all the time it was felt that this body had no legal status, that it was being given money on just a fluid drive, that whatever was given to it made it an *ad hoc* limb of the Government and being a limb of the Government is not a very presentable feature'.

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. lady Member may resume her speech on the next occasion. We shall take up Private Member's Business now.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I did not want to disturb the hon. Member while she was speaking. The Prime Minister was to make a statement on Telangana at 3.45 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be made at about 6 P.M.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI B. R. PARMAR: I move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1969"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1969"

*The motion was adopted*

16.02 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE : POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNORS— *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi on the 28th March, 1969 on the Powers and functions of Governors. She has taken seven minutes, and one hour and fifty-three minutes are left. She may take another fifteen or twenty minutes and the other hon. Members may take five minutes each. The hon. Minister will take about fifteen minutes.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur): The main controversy regarding the position of the Governors revolves round three factors. The first was the position of the Governor as a constitutional head; secondly, the exercise of his discretionary powers and thirdly, the question of impeachment or recall.

First and foremost, we find that there is a controversy regarding the functions of the Governor as a constitutional head. Mr. Giri believes then the Governor should act as an Ambassador between the Centre and the State and within the frame work of the Constitution he can also discharge certain necessary and useful functions.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

Whereas we find that some ex-Governors like Dr. Katju, Mr. Gadgil and Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya complained that they really had nothing to do with the Government which was carried out in their name

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

and that they did not have adequate powers. We find on the other hand that the study team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested that these powers should be further enhanced under article 194.

Under article 156 he is appointed for a term of five years and he is to work directly under the President. Under article 163 he is to be aided and advised by the Council of Ministers in the discharge of his duties except on matters where he has to exercise his discretion. But we find that the Constitution does not lay down nor does it clarify in what matters the Governor is supposed to exercise his discretion.

Thirdly, we find that there is a provision that if in case a question arises whether a particular act or omission is within the purview of the discretionary powers of the Governor, the decision of the Governor and his judgment, would be final. And under article 164, the Governor appoints the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Chief Ministers, and they shall stay in office at the pleasure of the Governor. Again, we find that the word "pleasure" has not been defined by the Constitution. Under article 174, the Governor will summon the State legislature from time to time to meet at such times and place as he chooses.

In addition to all this, we also find that article 167 lays down some powers. Under this article, the Governor is given special powers, though they are not very often used. If they had been used, there might have been less of conflict and trouble or controversy. We find that this article empowers the Governor with certain powers; according to this, it is incumbent and obligatory upon the Chief Minister to communicate to the Governor all Cabinet decisions before the order is issued, and also after the orders have been issued relating to administration. The Governor can also call for any papers which may have relevance to the decision taken by the Ministers but which may not have been discussed in the Cabinet.

Articles 352 and 360 give some special powers to the Governor in the matter of finance. But the most important power is that conferred by article 356 by which the Governor, without talking the advice of the

Chief Minister, if he finds that there is failure of the constitutional machinery, can report to the President and the President acting upon the advice of the Prime Minister can supersede the legislature and clamp President's rule on the State.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the House through you to this particular article where we find that this can be a very dangerous weapon in the hands of the Governor and in the hands of the President, because, if these powers are not wielded properly if the President acts arbitrarily and if the Governor is also disposed that way, the provisions could be misused or misutilised, and the very nature of the Constitution which is of a federal character can be ultimately changed to a unitary character. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the House to this particular aspect of the matter and suggest that the number of State which can at one stage be brought under the Presidents' Rule be clearly limited and defined.

It was in the exercise of these discretionary power that ultimately the controversies arose first in Kerala in 1953, as our present Law Minister knows, when the Rajpramukh acting on the advice of the defeated Chief Minister dismissed the Ministry. The question arose, should or can the Governor dismiss a Ministry acting on the advice of a defeated Chief Minister? We find that Lord Simon, an authority on the Constitution said:

"Parliamentary democracy can succeed only in a country where the ruling party prefers to vacate office for the opposition rather than think in terms of the breakdown of the Constitution."

And Mr. C.B. Gupta in Uttar Pradesh carried out and emulated the highest traditions of parliamentary democracy when he was Chief Minister in Uttar Pradesh, whereas in England, the country from where we derive our Constitutional inspiration for our democratic functions, it was not followed; it was not followed in England itself, when Lord Rosebury, who was defeated by eight votes, continued in office. We thus find that the highest traditions of democratic functioning was not followed on one occasion even in England.

Then, in France, where they have a multi-party system once the Chief Minister is defeated, he has no right to advise the Governor and the Governor need not dismiss the Ministry on his advice.

The second question regarding the discretionary powers of the Governor comes with the incident in Rajasthan where the relevant question arose: could the Governor prorogue the Assembly in the midst of the budget session on "conscientious grounds" if he felt after a subjective assessment that the party in power had lost the majority? Though he did not dissolve the legislature, all the same, it was prorogued to enable the members to participate in the presidential election. As Dr. Sampurnanand himself—a very learned scholar and a great, eminent man—had said: "The SVD leaders, instead of protecting the law, had actually, for their own purposes, deliberately broken the law themselves."

The third instance arose in Haryana. There, though the party still enjoyed a majority, because there was a lamentable lack of decency, as the Governor himself reported to the President,—it was "a lamentable lack of decency"—President's rule was clamped there. The question arises whether a Governor can dissolve the legislature even if the ruling party happens to have a majority in the House: In Madhya Pradesh, the question which arose was, whether the Governor can or should act on the "advice" of the acting Chief Minister? This question is of great importance and it was discussed on the floor of this House. Last but not the least, we come to West Bengal where the question arose, if the Chief Minister did not want to call the House at a particular time and if the Speaker did not want to face a motion of no confidence in the House, could the Governor dismiss such a ministry or could it hold office if it failed to serve at his "pleasure?" Could the Governor dismiss such a ministry if the Chief Minister refused to "summon the legislature at the place and time of his choosing" as laid down by the Constitution? It is out of this question that the entire controversy in West Bengal arose.

With regard to deleting or refusing to read certain passages in the Governor's Address, according to article 176, it was

within the powers of the Governor to reject any part which he did not like. Even in *May's Parliamentary Practice*, which is an authority on parliamentary democracy, it is enunciated that while the Prime Minister has the right, to say anything he likes in his speech from the Throne, at the same time, the Sovereign has an equal right to reject any part or passage of the speech which casts aspersions on the Crown. We find each one of these things has emanated from the same controversy, namely, how far and under what political circumstances is the discretionary power of the Governor to be wielded.

About the last question, would it not be against all canons of justice and logic to except a Governor, who has gone out of his way to meet the difficult situation in West Bengal, who faced humiliation and braved everything in the discharge of his duty as the Constitutional Head to defend the law and the Constitution, to indict himself?

All these questions arise from time to time because the discretionary powers of the Governor have not been clarified. Naturally when these matters are carried to their logical end, harmony between the Centre and State which is so necessary, suffers. So long as the Congress was in power at the Centre and the States, harmonious working was easy and logical. But with the emergence of leadership of various parties in various States and with the ideological differences between the political parties at the Centre and in the States harmonious working has become difficult. Every day matters arise which would lead to straining of relations between the Centre and the State. Naturally, the question of recall or impeachment of the Governor comes into focus. The Constitution does not contain any provision whatsoever for the recall of the Governor.

In Australia, there was a case in 1916 when the Governor dismissed the Prime Minister, and Prime Minister sent a telegram to London. The Governor was recalled and replaced. In Nigeria a similar case arose when the Governor had dismissed the Chief Minister, but the Privy Council stayed the decision. In America, there is no parallel, because they have an elected Governor. Even constitutional pandits like Keith and Crisp are in favour of recall of



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Governors under certain circumstances, Here in India, this system has been more or less evolved upon conventions and political practices.

There is no specific provision in this direction but more or less it is taken for granted that the Centre would consult the State concerned. Though this consultation is not binding upon the Centre, though it is not binding upon the President by any chance, as we know that in the case of Haryana, for instance, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain was sent as the Governor though it was not favoured by the State Government and we know that in the case of Bihar Panditji in deference to the wishes of the people of Bihar did not send Shri Nityanand Kanungo there. Therefore, we find that alteration, amendments and adjustments can take place. But certainly I do not agree to this process of mathematical calculations, to this process of elimination which has been evolved in the recent past in the selection of the person to the post of Governor in Bengal.

I would like that these matters should be taken into consideration. We have to think in terms of Centre-State relations. We find that a new school has come into prominence which advocates that the Governor should be elected. This was originally the view of the constitution-farmers also. But since we followed the pattern in Britain where we have an elected legislature it was thought that to have an elected Governor would amount to interposing and would not at all be necessary in the context.

Another view is that the appointment of Governor should be ratified by the Parliament. The view expressed by the ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri Subba Rao, is that the President should appoint the Governor in consultation with the Prime Minister and with the Chief Minister and Leaders of the Opposition in the State concerned.

But one thing is quite clear. We know the instance which was brought to our notice last week when the Leader of the Communist Party, Shri Gopalan—this is according to the Press and I do not know the authenticity of the thing—gave a note of warning to the Governor in Kerala that he must mend his ways and he should not go and work against the wishes of the

elected legislature in Kerala. The report says that he wanted the Governor to mend his ways in accordance with the lessons learnt from the Governor in Bengal. In the context of this, if the post of Governor becomes an elected one would he not become a pawn, a stooge in the hands of the Chief Minister? The very theory that the Centre should be strong will then be nullified. I would like to point out that it was specially with a view to keep a very strong Centre that the framers of the Constitution had framed article 160 by which special powers have been conferred on the President and under which the President in case of any contingency can frame rules and make provisions for discharge of functions of the State. We find this is a special power, a significant power which finds no parallel in any Constitution, not even in the Canadian Constitution which is analogous to our own Constitution. Therefore, it becomes incumbent upon the Centre to see that the relation between State and Centre remains harmonious.

In the context of the present political explosive situation we find that pinpricks are made every day, grounds are framed every day for straining the relations between Centre and State, whether it is a matter of deploying troops outside the State as in the case of Durgapur or whether it is a case of the very tragic incident in the Cossipore Factory. Also, something unprecedented in the history of democratic countries, something unparalleled in the working of our Constitution happened yesterday and that is the Bengal Bandh, where we find that the State arrogates to itself all powers which are relevant to the Central Government relating to communications, transport etc. When things like this are happening what is the Government to do? What is the Governor to do? Is he to be a mere spectator and watch these things happen at the cost of life and property of the people concerned there or is he to take law and order in his hands and mobilise things there in accordance with the oath of allegiance he has taken to the Constitution and discharge his duties rightfully, dutifully and courageously?

In the context of this political climate we have to evolve healthy traditions and conventions. These will not automatically flow from the advice of the Home Ministry

or the Law Ministry. It will be based not only on the advice given by constitutional pundits. It will depend very much upon the co-operation and good spirit between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition Leaders. It can only be done by their co-operation. Before I started my speech last time I appealed to all hon. Members of the Opposition not to take this matter up from any political angle but only from the national and larger interests of the country. Here we have to see that it becomes incumbent upon the government which is in power to make a proper choice of the Governor. First and foremost, the President must see that the Governor is above party level, that he is not a member of any political party. Otherwise, he will have a natural bias for that party. Secondly, it has to be ensured that once a person is appointed as Governor, he does not re-enter politics when his term expires. Otherwise, his interest in politics will continue and his entire outlook will be biased beforehand. Further, it is extremely important to choose for the post of Governor people who possess not only great administrative ability, good knowledge of the Constitution and basic faith in the democratic tenets of life, but they must be men of foresight, political wisdom, a touch of statesmanship as some people would say and, above all, courage of conviction and self-confidence, who know what to do in the given circumstances. Shri Dharma Vira, who is one of our ablest administrators in the country, before his departure from West Bengal after laying down office, he said that the powers of the Governor must be clarified, must be defined and guidelines must be clearly laid down.

At the same time, I would appeal to the opposition members that they can also, in their turn, help in this process of evolving a healthy precedent or healthy convention by building up a strong opposition. And a strong opposition can be built up only if they reduce the number of parties. It would be to their advantage if they have only three or four political parties. Their strength can be increased by reducing the number of parties and in that way they can build a strong opposition. In this way the process of defection, which has become a political stigma of the twentieth century, can be reduced and ultimately abolished. I am sure that with co-operation of the

political parties the selection of the right sort of candidate by the President for the post of the Governor, a healthy atmosphere will prevail between the two the Centre and the States.

Before I end I would like all hon. Members of this House to understand this, that we cannot take a partisan approach in this matter. It is a matter which is of burning importance in the context of the present day. What is happening in one place can possibly happen in another place tomorrow. With the incursion of new ideas, with the creeping in of Naxalites in the country, with violence taking various shapes in the country, whether in the form of agrarian revolt or in the form of unauthorised occupation of land—as we have seen from the papers, this is spreading from Bengal to Bihar—with new political ideologies sweeping into the country, it is very necessary that the Governors must exercise their powers with vigilance and alertness. That is why I have tabled this resolution.

We must frame certain provisions in the Constitution. We must make amendments in the Constitution. First and foremost, the word "pleasure" has to be defined. We find that in Nigeria the word "pleasure of the Governor" is defined. Secondly, the discretionary powers of the Governor must be clearly laid down. Even though they may not be clearly laid down in Australia and even though the powers which we have given to our Governors are more or less identical to those given to Australian Governors, we find it is necessary to clarify the discretionary powers of the Governor. Mr. R.D. Lumb, writing on the Australian Constitution, says:

"It is accepted by most authorities that the Governor is not obliged to act on the advice of the Ministers in all cases whatsoever. He possesses certain reserve powers which he must exercise constitutionally and not arbitrarily. It is, however, very uncertain to which powers this individual prerogative of the Governor applies."

It is precisely here that we have to make certain guidelines, how far the Governor can act within his discretion, and how far he will not act in a manner which is arbi-

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trary. Therefore, with these words, I would commend my Resolution to the hon. Members of this House, with the fervent appeal that they should rise above party level and suggest guidelines which will be in the larger interests of a strong democratic institution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved:

"In view of the recent controversy regarding the powers and functions of the Governors, and in the context of smooth Centre-State relations, this House is of opinion that a Committee of 30 Members of Parliament be constituted to consider the necessary amendments in the Constitution of India."

There are two amendments to this motion.

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move: That in the Resolution,—after "Parliament" insert—

"representing all the States and Union territories" (1)

SHRI SAMAR GUJA (Gontai) : I beg to move: That in the Resolution,—add at the end—

"and before such Constitutional amendments are adopted by Parliament, the Prime Minister should convene as early as possible a conference of the Chief Ministers of the States with a view to chalk out *ad hoc* guidelines regarding the powers and functions of the Governors with the approval of the President." (2)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, the institution of Governor has to be traced to the Act of 1935. If our Constitution is placed side by side with that Act, the difference between the two Governors to be found will be very slight. The same is true also of the President but by a convention the Governors and the President have become figureheads before the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. This was an evolution which was not in the Constitution but which has grown as a result of convention. To that extent the powers of the Government are enormous; they do not

accord with the system of government that we have.

The anomaly was not of importance when the same party was in power at the Centre and in the States. The anomaly has become very important, even dangerous as Shrimati Rohatgi suggested, because of the difference of parties, in which connection the Governor has become the symbol of such differences as exist.

At the same time, it must be recognised that though different parties can exist at the Centre and at the State level, there is no real cause for differences unless the circumstances provide them. We have Governors in the States of Madras, Orissa and even Kerala, where the stability of government has not brought the Governors into conflict with their Chief Ministers. It is where there has been instability, where the Governments have been loosely knit, where the governments have lost their majority, that the institution of Governor has been questioned and derived and is being demanded to be abolished. That factor must be realised and from that factor we must judge the institution of Governor.

Do we want the Governor to act for the Centre—when I speak of the Centre, I speak of the people—when there is instability in the State? This is the simple question. If we do not want the Governor to interfere when there is instability and when a party has lost its majority, who is going to act for the Centre and for the people of that State? That is the most relevant question. What is the substitute contemplated by those who wish to abolish the institution of Governor when such circumstances arise, when a party has lost its power and is not willing to lay down office? If you do not have a Governor, are you going to allow the courts to have a say in the matter; or are you going to allow, what is more probable, the army to have a say in the matter? This position, therefore, makes it absolutely necessary that the institution of Governor should continue. If you do not have the institution of Governor, you will not have democracy and constitutional government.

The next large question is : What are we going to do, firstly, to secure that the office of Governor is properly filled and, secondly,

to see that the office of Governor escapes ordinary conflicts—I do not say, extra-ordinary conflicts—with the Government? About the office being filled by persons only *persona grata* or agreeable to the party in power, I do not think I have the time to give all the details but everyone is aware that governorship is a heaven, a refuge to the disappointed politicians; governorship is a refuge for someone whom the Government either wants to oblige or wants to placate lest he should be troublesome elsewhere.

**SHRI VISWANATHA MENON** (Ernakulam) : Or retired ICS people.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU** : I am glad, you are very keen on bringing I.C.S. into the picture everywhere. The retired ICS people, I do not think, are as bad as some of you would like to believe. When they are appointed as Governors it is not because Government wants to please the ICS; Government may be wanting to please some particular ICS officer who has obliged them. The principle is the same. They never thought of appointing me as a Governor because I have never tried to oblige them. Even otherwise, when an ICS officer has been appointed, you will concede that he is certainly some one who has come in on the basis of merit. Many of you may say what you like about ICS, but the fact remains that all of you, at one time or the other, hoped to be in ICS. Because you are not there, you cannot say that the ICS is bad. ICS is not a service which has been made by politics; it is not a service which has been made by favour. We have come into the ICS by merit, after a strict examination. So, let us have some peace on the subject of ICS.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Two of you are already in the House. You need not defend yourself.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU** : Let me revert to the more important question ICS is fading out; there are only 100 members left of Governor.

You have to see that the office of Governor is properly filled. The proposal which attracts me the most is that the President, in consultation with the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition

and, I would even add, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, should select the Governor of a State. That would prevent absolute use of the office for party purposes. If that is secured, the Governor is someone that every one will respect, that every one will accept. Then, I think, that office will work better than it has done so far.

The second question is how to make this office conformable or how to make avoid the conflict that has arisen. In this connection I would like to say that any office is useful, any office is respected, any office survives, when it has a function. Because of the development of our Constitution from convention, the Governor has ceased to have any functions at all except of being the host of the Government, except of being a kind of representative of the country and of the Government, except of being very useful to say things that the party wants him to say, once a year, in his Address. It is comparable to a thing which has no function. For instance, Appendix remains only to cause trouble. You have to suffer from Appendicitis. Governor is a form of Appendicitis in our system. We have to think of dealing with him as we deal with something which has no function but must be given a function.

In this connection I am glad I had this opportunity to put the views of my leader, Rajaji, before you. Whatever your views may be, whichever party you may belong, I think you will concede that there is no one in this country with a longer history of service, with a greater perception of the needs of the country, with a greater power to know the law and its best uses, than Rajaji. Even if you will, for a moment, think of him not as Leader of the Swatantra Party but as one who led the Congress, one who led this country to Independence, I think, he is entitled to some attention to his views.

His views on the Governor arise from the circumstances. He wanted to make the Governor functional in respect of two things, where popular Government had failed and the two things are: (1) the Police. Take an instance. Yesterday in Calcutta the Police no longer followed their duties according to Criminal Procedure Code, but have followed their duties according to the book on jobs. They are disposed to ignore the law so long

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as it pays them, so long as they can please the Government in power and so long as they get a better job. As long as the Police remains dependent on the Party in power, they will not exercise their duties to maintain law and order. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the Police should be insulated from political interests and that they should carry out their duties in respect of law and order in the same way as a surgeon or a physician carries out his duties without reference to the politics of the patient. If they are at fault, they should be punished by court of law of their own as in the Army. They should not be exposed to political commissions, to political influences in this matter.

Therefore, if you want peace and order I think every one wants peace and order—and even my good friends, the Communists, whatever they say, they also want peace and order, they must have a Police which is capable of enforcing and you could have a police capable of enforcing it only when they are completely insulated from politics. Now will it be a loss to politics? After all what does the Government gain by more riots.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon'ble Member's time is up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The second proposal of Rajaji is that just like the Police the administration should be insulated from political influence. The administration should be an instrument of carrying out whatever be the politics. The Government should not do what the administration does. The Government should not give instructions to the administration. That is very much like keeping a dog and barking yourself. Let the administration be completely independent of the Government. It is not difficult. In England, I may tell you, that the Treasury is completely separate from the Government. It carries on its own work. The Permanent Secretaries remain there and carry on the policy that is laid down to them without interference. So to the extent you can make the Services dependent on the Governor for their posting, for their promotions and for their independence, you will secure an instrument of service for the country not merely a service for party in power.

I will come back to the views of the learned speaker who preceded me that it is not a question for a Party. This is a question for the whole country. Tomorrow somebody else may be in power. If you want an instrument in the Government, in the Services, in the Police that will carry out their orders, if that is the purpose of Government I would suggest that we should have our Governors for these two functions, the function to control the Police completely, to control the administration completely and make the services of these two large bodies available to the political democracy of the country.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, today we are passing through such a revolutionary time as this that perhaps merely confining ourselves to discussions of certain sections of the Indian Constitution in respect of the institution of Governorship will be really not enough. For the problems that we are facing to-day are full of dangerous portents. Sir, this Constitution that we had framed, was framed after long years of struggle and during the last few years, may be after 1967 and even after the mid-term elections in 1969 a new upheaval is taking place all over the country. Therefore, when we shall analyse the institution of Governorship, merely citing cut and dry formulae of the Constitution will not be sufficient to-day in view of the rising contradictions that we find among the new generations of the country and the old. We cannot simply ignore the rude realities of political life that we face today.

Sir, it is both unrealistic and unfair to expect that the Governor's position will remain immune from the great political changes that have taken place and are taking place in the country every day.

Now, take the case of the Bengal *Bandh* yesterday. Well, what can the poor Governor do? If the Governor, in the Constitution, I should say, is 'condemned' for defending the constitution and the law, it is the people alone who can defend the constitution and not the poor Governor. What can the poor Governor do? About the Bengal *Bandh* the Law Minister could not do anything. The Central Government could not do anything. If the people take law into their hands and into the streets, and take

certain measures like that, what the Governor can do?

Therefore, the ultimate defenders of the Constitution and of our democracy are the people. Just because the Governor is there, he cannot do these things and it is the people at large who have got the final say.

Let us analyse the position like that. If you read the provisions of the constitution, you will see that we are confronted every day with new challenges. Take the case of the Governor reading the Address containing the policy of the Ministry which has been elected by the people. The Constitution has taken it for granted that the Governor will read the policy of the Ministry which has been elected by the people.

Now, in Bengal, people elected a Ministry and the people wanted that this is the policy which should be read. But then, the Governor said "I cannot do it." But, you may take the case of Orissa. The Khanna Commission was appointed and that Commission said that there are no charges against the Congress Ministers. Those were exonerated by the Khanna Commission. But the Governor was made to read his Address there saying that the 'follow-up action will be taken.' Why? Because, it is all 'politics'.

Sir, similarly, take the case of reading out the Address by the Governor of Punjab. What has he said? He has said exactly what the Ministry wanted, what the Ministry wanted him to read.

Therefore, simply citing certain sections of the Constitution will not help matters; these are all not enough to meet the new challenges that we are facing every day in this country.

I would submit through you, to this Honourable House, to all the parties concerned, and to this country, that the present ritualistic ceremony of the Governor setting out the Ministry's policy must be given up in the present political pattern that has developed in our country.

Sir, the States and the Centre have all gone apart. It is a fact. It must be recognis-

ed. We all should recognise that these things have gone apart in respect of the political affiliations of Ministries, Ministers and Legislators. Therefore, there cannot be any final or national convenient arrangement for such a thing as setting out the Ministry's policy, of the policy of the elected Government by the Governor.

So, the time has come when the Law Minister should think over these matters. He is very efficient and thinks also very seriously on these matters. A time has come when a Conference should be convened of all enlightened and right-thinking men in this country who are seized of this matter, so that some new pattern may be evolved. There should be a reappraisal made of the Governor's powers, his discretion and the powers invested in him in the Constitution to defend the rights, the duties and the responsibilities of the Government of India. What is needed is such a reappraisal.

Let us look into the institution of the Governorship. The Governor has to defend the law and the Constitution. How can he defend it? If you look at the particular provisions of the Constitution, you will find that the Governor is to act as the agent of the Centre and also as the representative of the Union in the State. Supposing the institution of Governor becomes a centre of clash between the State and Centre, then what is to be done? Where shall we begin with? Therefore, it is necessary that the question whether the institution of Governor is really outdated or not has to be thought of again. It was thought of when there was monopoly of power by one Party; it was thought of when all the new changes that we see now were not very much there 16 or 17 years ago. In the present changed context of political thinking and in the present context of Centre-State relations, how far can we go by the existing Articles of the Constitution? I think this question needs more rethinking and reappraisal.

One more point. Supposing the Governor is there to defend the Constitution and the law. The Chief Minister is elected and the entire Assembly is elected by the people. The Chief Minister has lost his majority in the House. Then, according to the

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Constitution, he has to resign. Supposing he does not resign. Then the institution of Governor should be used or the Governor should act in his discretion so that the Chief Minister is made to resign. If the institution of Governor is only meant to facilitate President's rule in a State where the Chief Minister has lost his majority in the Assembly, then I think it is not necessary because the Governor can only recommend to the President; he cannot directly enforce President's rule in a State. If it is to be enforced, it has to be ratified by this House. Therefore, it is the President who can directly enforce it. The law Minister may ask: Who is his agent there? I think time has come when we shall have to lay down democratic precedents. The Chief Minister should be so honest that within 24 hours of his losing majority in the House, he should say: "I must maintain democratic traditions and therefore I shall go." For that purpose an outdated institution like that of Governors need not be there because for maintaining this institution, annually we are spending Rs. 3 crores. This includes Lt. Governors and Governors, and their travelling allowance, sumptuary allowances, medical treatment expenses, etc. In view of the changed circumstances and political changes in the country, is it necessary that we should maintain this costly institution? Should we not devise some democratic precedent whereby every elected Chief Minister should step down the moment he loses his majority in the House? It should not be left to a Governor or the President to ask him: "You convene the Assembly. Otherwise, I shall dismiss you." We should build up new democratic precedents whereby the necessity of having this institution of Governors should disappear. Then only democracy can be saved. We ourselves should be the guardians of law and Constitution, and not the Governors.

श्री यश बल शर्मा (अमृतसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रश्न के ऊपर एक सामान्य व्यक्ति के दृष्टिकोण से आपके सामने अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। विधान की बारीकियों की दृष्टि से 'इस प्रश्न के ऊपर काफी चर्चा हुआ है। आम आदमी यह सोचता है कि राज्यपाल जोकि किसी राज्य के अन्दर है,

वैधानिक हितों की रक्षा के लिए, चौकीदारी के लिए, केन्द्र की ओर से एक पहुँचेदार है और उनका रक्षक है। जब कभी कोई संकट का काल आता है, वैधानिक क्राइसिस पैदा होती है, तो उसे लगता है कि इस व्यक्ति के द्वारा एक प्रकाश मिलेगा। सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रकाश आज हमारे विधान का आलोक है, केन्द्र के अन्दर विधान का आलोक है, नीचे जाकर वह आलोक लोगों को पता लगेगा। यह तो एक वाइरिंग सिस्टम है। अगर वहाँ पर हमारा वह आलोक, दीप यानी वह व्यक्ति प्रोजेक्ट करता है उस प्रकाश को या नहीं लेकिन हमने तो ऐसे फ्यूज बल्ब सब जगहों पर लगा रखे हैं। सब जगहों पर विधान की व्यवस्था आलोक है लेकिन ऐसे रिजेक्टेड, ऐसे घटिया दर्जे के लोग, राजनीति से उखड़े हुए लोग जो दलों के लिए संकट थे या जो अपनी प्रतिष्ठा खो चुके थे या चुनाव में हार चुके थे, ऐसे व्यक्तियों को वहाँ पर राज्यपाल के पद पर रखा है, जिसके कारण मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रकार के भटके अधिक लोगों और लोगों को शिकायत के मोके अधिक मिलें।

विधान बनाने वाले हमारे निर्माताओं ने और हमारे माननीय नेताओं ने इस बात का विचार रखा था कि राज्यपाल का पद किसी भी समय के ऊपर जब कहीं कोई अव्यवस्था आती है तो उस दृष्टि से इस पद के द्वारा संकटकालीन परिस्थिति को और निश्चित रूप से संभाला जा सकता है। लेकिन आज विधान के, जिसे कहना चाहिए, प्रतीक, यह वहाँ के मुखिया राज्यपाल की स्थिति को देखते हैं जोकि पिछले दो वर्षों के अन्दर आई और चौथे आम चुनाव के बाद व्यावहारिक रूप में हमारा लोकतन्त्र काम करने लगा है, प्रैक्टिकल रूप में हमारे सामने लोकतन्त्र की प्रक्रिया आई है, उस समय से यह राज्यपाल का पद विवाद का विषय बन गया है। पहले तो शायद एक दल के होने के कारण बहुत सी व्यवस्थाएँ लोगों के ध्यान में नहीं आती थीं

या उनकी आवश्यकता नहीं प्रतीत होती थी। आज ऐसा संकट आया है तो अर्थ का अनर्थ कर दिया है। कुछ बिबेकों की बात कही गई है। यहां गृह मंत्री महोदय ने तीन और विषयों के ऊपर, तीन धाराओं के अन्दर राज्यपाल के विवेकों की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा है कि उसके विवेक से काम लेने की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि उसका एक प्रकार का अर्थ सभी जगहों पर लगाएँ तो लोगों की शंका का समाधान होता है। लेकिन इन्टरप्रिटेशन अलग-अलग प्रकार के हुए हैं। मैं पंजाब का एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर एक नगर के अन्दर ही पंजाब और हरियाणा की राजधानी है। एक ही भवन के अन्दर दोनों सरकारों के सचिवालय बने हुए हैं और मंत्री भी वहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल की सरकार 17 आदमी वहाँ के फ्रंट की सरकार की ओर से तोड़ कर एक अन्य सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में आए। गुरनाम सिंह की ओर के 17 आदमी उन्होंने तोड़े और दूसरी तरफ राव विरेन्द्र सिंह ने कांग्रेस की ओर से 17 आदमी तोड़कर एक अन्य दल की सरकार बनाई। एक ही प्रकार के दोष हैं दोनों के जोकि एक ही मकान में बैठकर करते हैं। लेकिन दो गवर्नरों ने दो प्रकार के अलग-अलग निर्णय लिये। मुझे यहां यह कोई विवाद नहीं करना है कि कौन गलत है और कौन सही है, लेकिन एक बात निश्चित है कि इन दोनों बातों में कोई एक तो गलत है। लेकिन दोनों को यहां से समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ। माननीय चौहान साहब ने दोनों की पीठ थपथपाई। जिस गवर्नर ने लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल को सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया, उससे कहा 'शावास, तुमने अच्छा 'कया' और जिस गवर्नर ने राव विरेन्द्र सिंह को नीचे गिराने का कब्र उठाया उससे भी कहा, 'शावास, तुमने भी अच्छा किया'। तो इस तरह की बात है।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि ग्राम आदमी के दृष्टिकोण से बात करते हैं तो गली का आदमी जो होता है वह दूसरी तरह सोचता

है। यह विधान पंडित, विधान के शब्दों की, भाषा की उसके प्राविधान की क्या-क्या बारीकी निकालते हैं और किस तरीके से इस विषय का मंथन करते हैं, यह एक प्रश्न है लेकिन गली का आदमी किस तरह सोचता है। उसके गाँव के एक बेईमान दूकानदार में और इन बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के अन्दर क्या फर्क है? उसके लेने के वाट और हैं और देने के वाट और हैं। जब वह लेता है तो एक प्रकार के बांटों से और देता है तो दूसरी प्रकार के बांटों से। यानी इनकी अपनी तरफ आने वाली चीजों का मापदंड एक है और दूसरी तरफ जाने वाली चीजों का मापदंड दूसरा है और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इससे ग्राम आदमी के मन को धक्का लगेगा।

आज जब हम विधान के प्रकार के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो हमारे लोकतन्त्र की आत्मा की चर्चा हो रही है, हमारे लोकतन्त्र की प्रतिष्ठा हमारे लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप, उसकी सत्यता उसका अस्तित्व यह हमारे लिए संकटमय दिखाई देता है। विधान की पवित्रता और विधान के प्रति आस्था, यह कायम रहनी चाहिए। पवित्रता और आस्था कायम रहने का अर्थ यह है कि हमारी उसके प्रति अधिक से अधिक प्रामाणिकता, हमारी उसके प्रति अधिक से अधिक आस्था कायम रहे और इस आस्था और प्रामाणिकता के लिए संकटकालों के अन्दर हम उसकी कितनी कीमत चुकाने के लिए तैयार है, यह इसकी कसौटी है।

मुझे एक शास्त्र की छोटी सी कथा याद आ रही है। स्वामी विश्वामित्र ने किसी एक अकाल के अन्दर किसी के घर से मरे हुए कुत्ते का भूठा मांस चुराकर के अपने भूखे शरीर को बचाने के लिए खाया। तब घर का मालिक एकदम से आ गया और कहा तुम ऋषि हो, कुत्ते का मांस खाना मानराव में निषिद्ध लिखा है, वह वर्जित है। ऋषि होते हुए तुमने कुत्ते का मांस खाया है, भूठा खाया है, चुराकर खाया है। तुमने इतना पाप किया



[श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

हैं, तुम ऋषि नहीं। जब वह ऐसे कहने लगा तो विश्वामित्र ने कहा, चुप रहो, मेंढक टरनि लगेंगे तो बेल के पानी पीने के लिए तालाब बन्द नहीं होता। तुम्हारे इतना बोलने से मैं मांस खाना बन्द नहीं करूंगा। मैं भूखा हूँ और मुझे अपने को बचाना है और अगर मैं जिन्दा रहा तो ऐसी व्यवस्था की बातें मैं तुम्हें और बताऊंगा कि क्या करना चाहिए और क्या नहीं करना चाहिए। यहां विधि के बारे में बताने के लिए विधि मंत्री महोदय यहाँ खड़े होंगे और शब्दों के जाले बुनेंगे अनेक प्रकार के ताने-बाने यहाँ पर रखे जाते हैं, मुझे यह कहना है कि यह गलत के ऊपर से बोले हुए शब्द हैं, हमारे अन्तःकरण के नहीं। विधान के अन्दर परम्पराओं को बचाने की और काम करने की जो हमारे राष्ट्र की ऊँचे दर्जे की प्रतिमा है, वह इसके अन्दर प्रकट नहीं हो रही है और आने वाली पीढ़ियों को न तो हम इससे प्रेरित कर पाते हैं और न ही आज के संकट का मुकाबला कर पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी से बड़ी कीमत हमें चुकानी है और इस कीमत को चुकाने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं। राज्यपाल केन्द्र का प्रतिनिधि है और जिस प्रदेश के अन्दर वह बैठा हुआ है, उस प्रदेश के प्रति भी उसका कोई दायित्व है और उस प्रदेश के प्रति भी उसको अपने दायित्व को निभाना चाहिए।

आज मैं हरियाणा की स्थिति को देख रहा हूँ। एक घण्टे के अन्दर हरियाणा का बजट पढ़ दिया गया और उसके बाद वहाँ की एसेम्बली साइन डाई एडजॉर्न कर दी गई। बंशी लाल जी चंडीगढ़ के परे बंशी बजाते फिर रहे हैं और चक्रवर्ती जी वहाँ बैठे हैं। आज चक्रवर्ती जी का सुदर्शन चक्र कहाँ गया जोकि राव विरेन्द्र सिंह पर चला था। वह कहाँ है। आखिर स्टेट का बजट है। इस पर माइन्स्यूटी डिस्कशन होना चाहिए, लोगों के अपने विचार होते हैं। एक घंटे में बजट पढ़ दिया गया और गवर्नर वहाँ आनन्दगप्ता बना

हुआ बैठा है। वहाँ पर वह कोई निर्णय लेने की स्थिति में नहीं है, कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि राज भवन के अन्दर राज्य के सीमित साधनों को इस तरह सुहा करे, यह मूर्ति जो वहाँ के लोगों के साधनों का उपयोग तो करे लेकिन मौके पर कोई वरदान न करे, इस मूर्ति को वापस बुला लिया जाए। यह मेरा निश्चित मत है।

और मैं माननीया रोहतगी से इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज अवसर आ गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई हाई पावर कमेटी मुकर्रर करें जोकि राज्यपालों की नियुक्तियों तथा अधिकारों के बारे में ब्योरे से विचार करे और जब तक यह कमेटी कायम होकर इसका विचार ब्योरेबार नहीं होता, तब तक यह सदन, यह सरकार राष्ट्रपति महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करे कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इस प्रश्न के ऊपर यानी राज्यपाल के विवेक की जो तीन धाराएँ हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में क्लियर कट सुप्रीम कोर्ट का इन्टरप्रिटेशन प्राप्त कर ले ताकि हमें आगे विधि व्यवस्था को चलाने में सुविधा हो। इतना ही मैं इस पर कहना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Sir, this Resolution really brings in discussion on other aspects of Centre-State relations also. We have to have a new look at the federal structure of India. So long as the Congress Party had control over practically all the States, even when the Centre-State relations existed, they were sorted out at the level of the Party. In view of the new state of affairs now existing, naturally these relations have to be given a statutory recognition and many things, which were answered or not answered, are now to be clarified. There are certain imperatives, which it will do good to us to recognise.

When we say that India is a federation, we mean that the States are autonomous and not independent. If they are autonomous, they would certainly have certain powers Within their sphere of action there should not be interference and no interference will also be tolerated by

them. But, still they are part of the Union of India. The power and authority of the Centre should be there even in regard to law and order, which is State subject. The Centre should have power and authority over the law and order in the States if the unity of India is to be maintained. I don't know how otherwise the unity of India can be maintained if the law and order is entirely vested in the States and if suddenly a State decides to secede from the Union. How is it possible to maintain the unity of the country except by the prevention of development of such a situation resorting to disorderly action on the part of the people of the State instigated by the State Government themselves? Such situations can, may and do arise. It must be forestalled.

17 hrs.

Therefore, the first imperative is that, we must have central control over the States. The Governor as the agent of the Centre must function in the States. But when he does function in the State, there is however the new possibility, may certainly, of existence of unstable conditions in various States. When this instability occurs in a particular State, the Governor has to function again as the agent of the Centre and as the constitutional head. We have always prevaricated on this issue. Even the Central Government have not very clearly stated the actual position. If the Governor has to decide as the constitutional head, has the Centre to report anything about what the Governor is doing or not doing? Has the Governor to act as the agent of the Central Government? The Central Government and the people of India have a stake in stability in all States. They are interested in the States functioning in a certain way.

Then the question is posed, what happens when the Governor takes a certain decision? Suppose he dismisses a Government and in the next election the people return the same party to power? The question that was posed in Britain by Dicey and others was: How is it possible? If the King dismisses Parliament and in the next elections, the same party is returned to power, then the King goes. This is an inescapable logic. We cannot avoid it. Somehow we have to sort it out here. We have to evolve

certain norms and patterns of functioning in conditions of stability. Opinions have been expressed this way and that on either side of the House. We must try and evolve certain patterns of functioning. It must be wrong for a Governor to dismiss a Government as it must be equally wrong for the Speaker or the Chief Minister to say that the Assembly will not be called. But what happens is that one wrong reinforces another wrong which creates conditions beyond the limits of proper constitutional functioning. No constitution can be made to work if such postures and stances are adopted in an unconstitutional way.

Here is a situation where we have to find out exactly how we can function in conditions of stability and normalcy. In India, we have said that we want unity in diversity. Whenever the unity aspect is overstressed, we are going to create trouble; whenever the diversity element is overemphasised, we are going to create trouble again. Neither aspect must be overstressed. We must be able to see that the Centre's authority to ensure stability is ensured. Whenever there is instability, the Centre must come forward and make it clear in unassailable terms that it has to intervene to save the situation.

But then the political question arises, what if the regional forces consider it as interference with their affairs and an encroachment on their rights by the Centre which is outside the State? This naturally starts a war of nerves. It may destroy the fabric of our unity. It is no good to say that the Centre can do it. If this aspect is overstressed and the Centre says 'we will impose our decision on the State', the forces that are ruling in the States might as well stress the opposite point of view.

In such a situation, who is going to discipline whom? When by the same system of elections parties come to power both at the Centre and in the States, there is no question of imposing discipline one over the other.

So this question of how Centre-States relation has to be defined has to be thrashed out. After 20 years of experience of the federal set-up, certain matters have arisen in Centre-States

relations, as for instance, financial relations, which have to be examined. We have to find out a more workable relationship. The States have certainly their obligations which they have to discharge. If they are not able to discharge them, what happens? We can raise many such questions. What is needed is to bring them round and start a dialogue.

But I think it should be made clear that before this dialogue starts, people should stop doing things they are doing now. In West Bengal, I do not think what has been done can be called constitutionally correct. In spite of all the sympathy the authorities there may have for those people who look to be regional forces there, who are in charge of the dispensation of affairs, I think what has happened in Bengal is constitutionally and politically wrong. For a State Government to exploit a situation that is really explosive and utilise it to direct the fire against the Central Government would give the impression to anybody that really what is attempted is a breakup of the Indian Union. Any anger created unnaturally against the Centre is bound to affect all of us. I know that we are in a position to do it in Assam. But should we do it? Unless we have wrong motives we must not do so. We must lay down what concession we can make.

I do not think that control over the All India Services presents a problem. But whispers are heard about it. There is no question of the Centre controlling the All India Services; it is the All India Services controlling the Centre. For these minor matters let us find out some solutions. Once a man is put in the State cadre he remains in that cadre for life. Except for recruitment purposes and for matters of discipline it does not matter. Because they are All India Services, the States Governments are not able to take any disciplinary action unilaterally against those persons. That does affect implementation of policies. I think we have to make certain concessions if they are good for the country and if they are necessary to come to an understanding. The whole concept of bureaucratic control has been challenged by the people and the people are not interested in bureaucratic unity. Can this bureaucracy give unity to the country? That does not exist anywhere. Wherever

it has been attempted, people resisted. In Bengal Bureaucratic unity sought to impose national unity but people revolted and reacted furiously against it. We should not consider the bureaucratic position as a very happy position.

If we have elected Governors, what purpose will they serve? If he is elected by the people he will put the whole State Government in a position of complete non-unity. An elected Governor is bound to be powerful as the Chief Minister. If he elected indirectly and not given the powers he would become a sycophant and will try to get political support for the next election. If he is to be elected by the Assembly, it will again be the same thing. Allegations will be made that he is serving the interest of the party in power in the Centre, if the Centre appoints the Governor. The answer lies in finding out norms and methods by which he is acceptable to all. Things have to change with times. We have understood the Centre-State relations in a way that has not been very helpful to the States. There was a lot of browbeating of the smaller State. That is not the type of relations that we feel happy about. The Centre and the State should function as a real federation. Nowhere in the world in the Upper House of a federation are the States represented unequally. Big and small States have equal representation. Here the biggest States have big influence and the smaller states are browbeaten and that happened when the congress ruled in the Centre and the States. When we have a federation we must accept all the consequences. We have unity; we have also diversity and we must try to harmonise both but not in the way in which it is sought to be done in Bengal but not also in the way in which things had been done in the past here. We must find an acceptable way.

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-mod.): This Resolution is timely and I welcome it although I may not welcome the speech of the hon. lady Member. There is a furious debate and discussion going on in the country on in the country about the institution of the Governor. This was made

necessary by the events that took place in recent times. Everybody is thinking aloud including the Law Minister. He has a right to do so. If newspaper reports are correct he went to the extent of saying that it was not necessary for the Governor to read out the policy statements of the Council of Ministers. Maybe that the Chief Minister himself can do it. He said it is his personal opinion. So many opinions are expressed, views are aired, about the institution of the Governor.

The institution of the Governor has been brought into disrepute in the recent period and that too because of the wrong positions taken and policies followed by those in authority at Delhi. I am not at all interested in mud-linging as far as the Governors are concerned. Why should we, after all, concentrate our fire on the Governors? The real culprits are sitting here at Delhi. They have violated the Constitution with impunity during the last 20 years both in letter and spirit. And that is the reason why people have lost faith in this institution, whatever faith there was, and it is imperative that a thorough re-examination of the entire question should be undertaken, and in that sense, a Committee of Members of Parliament will serve a useful purpose.

What will this Committee do? As far as we are concerned we are even prepared to examine the question of abolishing the post of Governor. My party has expressed its viewpoint much earlier. To us, this institution is superfluous. Heavens will not fall if this institution is abolished. This is an ornament. We can do without it. My friend Shri Panigrahi has said that every year this poor country is spending more than Rs. 3 crores over these ornaments. Of course, these Governors in recent times have served as tools in the hands of the clique at the Centre, the Congress Government at the Centre. That is a different matter. But as far as the development of democracy in this country is concerned, we are of the firm opinion that the institution of the Governor is not an imperative necessity. So, this Committee can go into the question of even abolishing the institution of the Governor.

Secondly, if the Committee decides or if there is an opinion that the institution

of the Governor is so sacred that it should continue, then at least they should define beyond doubt what that institution means, what its powers are and what its responsibilities are. There also, our position is very clear; the Governor is on a par with the President. The spokesmen of the Government of India have tried to interpret the Constitution of late to their advantage when they have said that as far as the President is concerned, he is to be guided by the Council of Ministers, but that as far as the Governors are concerned, it is not so; that they have discretionary powers. The Minister has tried to discriminate between the President and the Governor, because it suits him now. When he gets out of his *gaddi* and out of the Central Government his opinion may change, but he thinks he will continue in the Central Government, for all time to come and the Congress will continue at the Centre for all time to come. I do not know. So, they go on preaching the new principle, giving an interpretation of the Constitution that the President is only a figurehead, that he has to go by the orders of the Council of Ministers, but the Governors can do as they like, that they can even be dictators; even to that extent they are prepared to stretch the Constitution. Let us be very clear about it. There cannot be two propositions, as far as the Centre and the States are concerned. If at all we decided to have a Governor, then that Government would only be a representative of the Council of Ministers; whatever they decide, he has to implicitly implement it. There cannot be a discriminatory power. Even today, the Constitution really does not permit him to have a discriminatory, overriding power over the decisions of the Council of Ministers. He is allowed to have that discriminatory power by the Central Government only because it suits them now.

If at all we decide to have the institution of Governor we should have a provision for his impeachment, just as we have a provision for the impeachment of the President. Even if the Governor has limited power, maybe under some guidance from the President or from the Central Council of Ministers, a misguided person like Mr. Dharma Vira or an ambitious civil servant, may want to overstep his powers. Therefore, there should be a provision for the

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

impeachment of the Governor also. I hope these questions would be considered among other questions by the members of the committee.

We want to make certain interim proposals to the Government for serious consideration. The most important question is the appointment of the Governor. They claim that the appointment is made after "consultation" with the State Government. "Consultation" is an elastic term which can be interpreted this way or that way. It does not satisfy anyone. If they really mean business, if they want to share the view of so many people in the country that we are facing new problems which we did not envisage sometime back so far as Centre-State relations are concerned if they really want to have better relations with the Governments led by different parties what is the harm in accepting that the Governor will be appointed by the Central Government and President not only after "consultation" with but with the acceptance of that particular State Government? This suggestion should be accepted pending the examination of the entire question of the institution of Governors; constitutional amendment, etc. I do not know whether the Government will accept this resolution. Even though the mover belongs to the Congress she is very reasonable on this occasion, it is very timely and it has all-round support of all the parties in this House, still Mr. Menon may request her to withdraw it. He will "say, "I accept the spirit of the resolution; the sentiments expressed" etc. We know how ministers speak. Being a dutiful member of the Congress, she might withdraw it at the end.

At least some Governors are perhaps going to be headaches. I do not want to mention names.

AN HON. MEMBER: You mentioned Mr. Dharma Vira.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: He is gone; it is old story now.

My concrete proposal is henceforward the Central Government should appoint a person as Governor who is acceptable to the State Government. Playing with words like 'consultation' will not satisfy anyone.

This practice of making civil servants, retired or otherwise—mostly they are retired—as Governors is not a very healthy practice. It is really an insult to the leaders of the people. You speak so much, you shout eloquently, about supremacy of the people and all that. If a civil servant who is today working under Shri Govinda Menon after his retirement tomorrow becomes a Governor it will not be a good thing. Suppose he becomes the Chief Minister of some State—I do not know which State—

AN HON. MEMBER: Kerala.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Why not it may be Kerala. Then, if come civil servant, some ICS officer—they are even now fond of ICS officers more than IAS officers—who has served as Chief Secretary under Shri Govinda Menon becomes the Governor it is really an insult to him. Try to avoid this. Some people were laughing at the suggestion that Shri Shoo Narain should be made a Governor. I was really sorry that some people were making fun of it. It is really funny to make fun of such propositions. Send persons who know the people of this country, who know the pulse of this country who have played some role in the development of this country, who have played some role in the freedom struggle of this country and who know the aspirations of this country as Governors. I think if the Government accept these two suggestions that I have put forward, pending the formation of a Committee and amending the Constitution, then at least they can come forward in this House, go to the people and say that they have learnt some lessons from the recent controversies around the institution of the Governor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, before I call the next Member I would like to take the sense of the House. Two hours were allotted for this Resolution. The time allotted has already been exhausted. From the slips that I have received from both the sides I see that even if I extend the time by one hour I will not be able to conclude the discussion on this today. The Resolution is an important one.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Give us three minutes each.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If I give three minutes to the hon. Member, will he sit down after three minutes? It is impossible to do justice to the discussion or the Resolution. It involves so many considerations. In such a position I want guidance from the House as to what is the time to be extended.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** Sir, with your permission I would like to point out that the original time allotted is 2 hours. We took only 7 minutes on the previous occasion and therefore this can go up to 5.53, today. We have, therefore, half-an-hour at our disposal.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Minister will take 15 minutes out of that. If hon. Members agree to take only five minutes each I can accommodate two or three from this side and then call the hon. Minister.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** Sir, I have heard some hon. Members suggesting that four or five minutes would be enough to each Member. This is a very vital subject, affecting as it does not only the future of our Constitution but even the future of Centre-State relations. The situation has reached such a stage that it may explode any day; God alone knows when it will happen.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi):** I do not take such a pessimistic view.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** It is bound to happen. You have yourself brought an adjournment motion on what happened in West Bengal yesterday. Therefore, Sir, reasonable time should be given to each member who participates in the debate. If you give five minutes each, it will not be doing justice either to the subject or to the member. Then it is better not to speak at all.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am not taking any decision myself. I will be guided by the House. I know the importance of this debate. When we pass any judgment the whole scheme of our Constitution will have to be kept in mind. I do not treat it lightly at all. But in case I want to satisfy more members by giving them at least five minutes, it cannot be finished today; it

will automatically have to go to the next week. Because, at 6 o'clock there will be a statement by the Prime Minister and at 6.30 another statement by the Home Minister, followed by the Half an Hour discussion. So, what is to be done?

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:** Extend it by one more hour.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Left Communists, P.S.P. and S.S.P. are yet to speak. The Minister wants fifteen minutes.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):** If you are going to extend the time, it will have to go to the next day in any case.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** But what should be the time limit for members?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON:** That is for the Chair to decide.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** All right, I will extend the time. If necessary, we will adjourn this discussion today and resume it on the next occasion. I hope it is agreeable to all. Because, I do not want to take a decision of my own.

**श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) :** बड़ी मुश्किल के बाद आपने मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे अगले दिन बोलने का अवसर दें और तब चाहे एक मिनट मिले या पांच मिनट मिले। जवान खोलने से फायदा ही क्या है जब मैं अपनी बात ही न कह सकूँ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I would suggest that you take your chance today.

**श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :** जितना भी आप से मुझे समय मिल जाए, वही मेरा सौभाग्य है। इतने कम समय में मैं कानूनी पचड़ों में नहीं पड़ूँगा। उसका समय नहीं रहा। कानून की बातें छेड़कर अधूरा छोड़ना बेकार हो जाएगा। मैं सिर्फ एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाऊँगा। गवर्नर के अधिकार सम्बन्धी

[श्री मृश्यंजय प्रसाद]

कानून चाहे साफ भी हों तो भी इंटरप्रेटेशन ग्रंथ का भगड़ा हमेशा लगा रहता है और लगा रहेगा। उसका आज समय नहीं है, इसलिए वह भगड़ा अपनी जगह पर है। कानून में बहुत सी बातें साफ होती हैं और कुछ बातें ऐसी भी होती हैं जिनको साफ करने की जरूरत रहती है। तब एक बात जिसकी ओर सबका ध्यान जाना चाहिए यह है कि आज दुनिया का कोई भी कानून आप देख लीजिए, कोई भी कानून आप बना लीजिए, दो पक्षों में से एक पक्ष यदि इस बात की जिद्द किए हुए हो कि मैं कोई-न-कोई बहाना बनाकर उसको चलने नहीं दूंगा तो फिर कोई कानून चल नहीं सकता है। अभी श्री यशदत्त शर्मा जी ने हमारे खिलाफ शिकायत की है। उस शिकायत में क्या तथ्य है और क्या नहीं है, इस बहस में मैं नहीं पड़ूंगा। लेकिन उनके अनुसार इस शिकायत में तथ्य है। इसी तरह से अब मेरी शिकायत में भी तथ्य है। वह इसको समझ लें। एक पक्ष इस बात का निर्णय कर चुका है, ऐलान कर चुका है कि हम पार्लिमेंटरी गवर्नमेंट से ही सारा काम नहीं निकाल सकते।

यहाँ तो हम डेमोक्रेसी को मान रहे हैं चूँकि आज के लिए यही रास्ता है। मगर हम उस दिन की तैयारी कर रहे हैं जिस दिन बड़ा विस्फोट होगा और हम कराके रहेंगे। इसलिए यह पार्लियामेंटी रास्ता, जनतंत्र का मार्ग उनके लिए विस्फोट कराने की तैयारी है। ऐसे लोगों के साथ आप क्या करिएगा? कौन कायदा कानून बनाइएगा और कौन सा कायदा कानून होगा जिसको वह मानेंगे? जो गवर्नमेंट खुद ही स्ट्राइक कराती है और यह कोई पहली बार नहीं हुआ है, यह 1967 में भी उसने यही किया था। गवर्नमेंट ने ही हड़ताल करायी है, आज भी उसने स्ट्राइक कराया है और इधर हर बात के लिए सेंटर दोषी है। होगा। सेंटर के लिए मैं जवाब देने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मगर एक बात कहूँगा कि आप चलने दीजिएगा तब तो कोई चीज

चलेगी। कल आपने नया कानून बनाया। गवर्नर को रखें, ए रखें, हटाएँ, गवर्नर को एलेक्टेड बनाएँ, गवर्नर को अप्वाइंटेड बनाएँ, कुछ भी करिए, मगर जो उनके हुकम के मुताबिक नहीं चलेगा उसी के खिलाफ वह सब कुछ करने को तैयार हो जाएंगे। यही उनका तरीका है। जो फिर उसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। मैं इसी बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उदाहरण के रूप में दो बातें कहूँगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . में कहाँ समय ले रहा हूँ? मैं तो अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त करूँगा...

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** You have given sufficient time to some fortunate Members and I do not know why other Members should be so unfortunate that suddenly in the midst of the discussion you want to regulate time and say to some Members that they will get only five minutes when some other Members were given 15 minutes. Is it fair? Does it do justice to us? It will be some sort of a farce if a Member tries to speak only for five minutes on such issues like constitutional provisions. If you wanted to regulate time, you should have done it from the very beginning. Suddenly in the midst of the discussion to say that five minutes will be given to Members, is not fair.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If I do not put restriction on time, it will deprive Professor Ranga to move his Resolution which is next on the Order Paper. That is one consideration. Therefore I said that we will try to finish by giving five minutes to each Member. Even then I will not be able to give much time to the Mover. I have to take this step now because he is protesting; otherwise, we would have postponed this debate for the next occasion. He has every right to protest; if he agrees, it is a different matter. When he is protesting, how can I postpone it? That is my difficulty.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili):** After 7 o'clock we may continue this. Professor Ranga's Resolution is also an important Resolution.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Every Resolution which is balloted and is on the

Order Paper is equally important. Some may have special importance but all Resolutions are important.

I would again request hon. Members to take just five minutes; otherwise, I will have to omit some names and call the hon. Minister.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक ही बात कहकर खत्म करूंगा। यों तो मेरे मित्र गुदु साहब प्रश्न करने में ही इतना समय ले लिया करते हैं। भाषण की बात तो भ्रमल है, जाने दीजिए। मैं यही बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जो गवर्नमेंट एक तरफ उन लोगों को छोड़ देती है, उनके ऊपर से मुकदमे उठा लेती है जिनके ऊपर खून के चार्ज हैं, जिनके ऊपर आगजनी के चार्ज हैं, नूट के अभियोग हैं चाहें और जो पोलिटिकल चार्ज हैं, उनको छोड़ देती है, जिन चार्ज का निर्णय अब कभी हो ही नहीं सकेगा कि वे दोषी थे या निर्दोष थे, इसका किसी को पता नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि दोबारा तो उनके मामलों की सुनवाई होगी नहीं। यह और ही बात है कि लोगों के विश्वास भ्रमल-भ्रमल होंगे, बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट आज यह कहती है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के उन आदमियों को पकड़ करके हमारे हाथ में दो जिन्होंने कुछ ऐसे काम किए जिसके बारे में उनका जवाब स्पष्ट है कि वे अपनी इयूटी कर रहे थे... (व्यवधान) . .

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are pressed for time. He is concluding.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मर्डर रोज होते हैं जब पुलिस गोली चलाती है मगर कितने पुलिस के लोगों को आपने पकड़ा है ? जब तक कोई इन्क्वायरी नहीं हो जाती है तब तक किसी पुलिस को गोलीकांड के लिए आप पकड़ नहीं सकते हैं और न पकड़ते हैं। आपने किसको पकड़ा है ? क्या वेस्ट बंगाल में गोली नहीं

चली है ? किसी पुलिस को पकड़ा है ? जब गोली चलती है तो लोग मारे जाते हैं। किसी गवर्नमेंट अफसर के प्राजीक्यूशन के लिए गवर्नमेंट को संक्शन देनी पड़ती है तब प्राजीक्यूशन चलता है... (व्यवधान)... जिन पर साल भर तक मुकदमा चला, जो डेढ़ साल तक छिपे रहे और फिर पकड़े गये, उनको तो छोड़ देते हैं... (व्यवधान)... यह गवर्नमेंट उनको पकड़ना नहीं चाहती है। लेकिन जिनको यह भी कहने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता कि हम गलत हैं या सही हैं... (व्यवधान)... उनको पकड़ना चाहते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सब मामला सबजुडीस है...

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हम एन्क्वायरी करेंगे, उसके बाद हम परमीशन देंगे कि उनका प्रोसीक्यूशन होया या नहीं होगा...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हम अफसरों को पकड़ेंगे, जो गोली चलायेंगे उनको पकड़ेंगे, जो भाषण देंगे उनको पकड़ेंगे और जो यहां भाषण देंगे उनको नहीं बोलने देंगे...

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : जिस सरकार ने वहां पर ऐसा किया कि लोगों का आना-जाना बन्द कर दिया, ट्रेन्ज बन्द कर दीं, हवाई जहाज का आना-जाना बन्द कर दिया, सारे का सारा काम ठप्प कर दिया, क्या ऐसी गवर्नमेंट वहां पर चलेगी, क्या आप इनको रखना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसी हालत रही तो दुनिया का कोई भी कानून बनाइये, वहां पर नहीं चल सकेगा। मेरे सामने यही प्रश्न है और इसीकी तरफ मैं सबका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If everybody abides by the time-limit, then only it is possible to accommodate the members. I could have listened to Mr. Banerjee's point of order, but one thing was there. He was in the midst of his speech. Whatever is Mr. Banerjee's point of order, he may write and send it to me; I will consider it.



**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE:** This a very important matter. Hon. Member, Shri Mrityunjai Prasad, to whom I have the greatest respect, has said something about a particular incident. He mentioned about some officers who were handcuffed and handed over to the Police. You will recall, Sir, yesterday or the day before the Defence Minister stated that a court of inquiry was being appointed to inquire into the firing incident at Cossipore. Can the hon. Member go on saying whatever he likes on that when we were precluded from asking questions? I want your ruling on this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** My ruling is this. You can make a reference to an incident, but that must be done without any provocation, at an academic level.

**SHRI GANESH GHOSH** (Calcutta South): Conditions in our country have changed much from what they were a few years back. Existence of many State Governments, different in ideology, outlook, principle and political orientation, from the one that is ruling at the Centre, has become a general and permanent feature in our country, particularly after 1967. The earlier the leaders of the Central Government recognise this fact and reconcile themselves to this inevitability, the better it will be for all of us, for the people of our country.

Never before did the principle of provincial autonomy, which is one of the basic issues of our Constitution, face such a test as it is doing now. And it has become the bitter experience of our people that, on very many occasions, whenever the people of a State transferred their allegiance from the Congress Party, the leaders of the Central Government, for petty and temporary gains, unhesitatingly threw over-board the principle of provincial autonomy, violated basic democratic principles, trampled under foot our Constitution and made a mockery of provincial autonomy. This happened in 1959 and extensively in 1967. And it is through the State Governors that the Central Government acted to subvert the Constitution and dismiss illegally and unconstitutionally popular Ministries in various States. Persons selected by the Central Government, without taking the opinion of the people of the States, were foisted on

them to be used as convenient instruments for Central intervention in the affairs and administration of the States.

Certainly, the framers of our Constitution had no such thing in their minds. They envisaged the State Governors as mere constitutional heads and certainly not as despots and irresponsible agents of the Central Government to subvert democracy and Constitution to suit the narrow political advantages of the party in power in the Centre.

It is on the basis of our recent experience and study that we suggest that for upholding democratic principles, for smooth operation of the Constitution and for a better Centre-State relation, the office of Governor should be abolished, or if not, the Governor must be elected by the State legislatures for a fixed period and the Governors must act strictly in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers.

A question may be asked if the State Governors be not appointed by the Centre and do not act as the agents of the Centre, how can the centre know if a State administration is run according to the Constitution, or how can the Centre act promptly in case a State Government resorts to the policy of repressing the minorities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such questions only betray the prejudices of the past. The functions of the State Governments and the effects of their Administration are manifest. Moreover the Central Government have a thousand and one ways to know what the State Government is doing. The Centre can certainly act through the President in case the Constitution is violated, etc.

The ex-Governor of West Bengal had even the cheek to say in public before he recently left Bengal for good after being dishonoured, disgraced and humiliated by the people in the last mid-term elections that he would again act in the same way and do the same thing as he had done earlier if he got a chance again.

**DR. RANEN SEN** (Barasat): He will get the same treatment.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Hon. Member's time is up.

**SHRI GANESH GHOSH:** It is impossible to gauge the height of impertinence and the depth of foolishness of this civil servant who could take such silly pride in showing disrespect to the opinion of the general people in a democratic set-up. It is really regrettable that none of the Central Government leaders either pulled him up or contradicted him.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the short time at my disposal I would rather like to confine myself to the very few observations about the constitutional position. In this particular context, we have been quite used to bring the institution of Governor into disrepute, not so much because a particular Governor has been doing any act outside the purview of the constitutional commitment, but because of our political adventurism, as Mr. Lobo Prabhu has correctly said. In certain States where the stability is there, we are not finding anything particular, but in certain States where the political situation is very nebulous where that situation is tried to be converted into the most intolerable way to gain party politics they want the Governor to act in a manner which is more conducive to the interests of the Party.

I would like to say that first of all the Governor is both a link between the Centre and the States as well as the *de jure* head of the State Government. These two facts we must keep clearly in our mind. In that light when the article says that there shall be a Council of Ministers to advise, upto that stage there is a similarity between the position of President and the Governor. Then comes the question of discretionary power. But in the case of the President the corresponding constitutional provision does not employ the use of discretion.

I will come to West Bengal because I have a lot of material on the subject. In West Bengal when they lost the majority as a Party, the Government which believes really in the democratic tradition of the Constitution should have the least suspicion and it should have been sufficient enough to tender their resignation. They fell back on what is called the constitutional right which they have created. The consti-

tutional right is that they have a right not to advise the Governor until the expiry of six-months period but it is not for the purpose of Article 154. Article 174 says that the Governor shall from time to time convene the Assembly and that six months shall not elaps between one session and another session of the Assembly. This is done more in the interest of the accountability of Government to the Legislature.

What I say is this. If the West Bengal Government had agreed with the Governor to call the Assembly earlier, possibly the constitutional controversy would have been avoided.

In that case, the Governor would not have been confronted to take to the constitutional right or recourse of dismissing the West Bengal Government, according to the Articles of the Constitution.

With these words, I will conclude; but I will elaborate some of these ideas of mine later on, when I get a chance. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** (Contai): Most of the ugly scenes and the bitter conflicts between the authorities of the Governors as well as the institution of responsible Government would have been avoided if the makers of our Constitution had acted not with a split-mind, but with a clearly defined objectives. They left many gaps in the Constitution, in the matter of defining the role of the Governors.

While interpreting the role of the Governors, Dr. Ambedkar said:

'In responsible Government, the Governor will always act on the advice of the Council of Ministers.'

But, nowhere in the Constitution, such a simple proposition has been clarified.

In the same speech, he said:

'Provincial Governments are required to work in subordination to the Central Government'.

[Shri. Samar Guha]

17.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated that the Governor should act as a friend, philosopher and guide of the Council of Ministers. At the same time, he mentioned the Governor should be appointed, instead of being elected, because, he said, it would be a check against the secessionist tendencies on the part of any State.

Therefore, it is quite obvious, while on the one hand they wanted that the State Governments should develop on the principles of responsible Governments, on the other side, they really tried to have a controlling agent over the State Government by having not an elected governor, but a nominated, appointed authority, to function as Governor.

It is very strange how responsible Government can develop when the President acts not through an elected authority, as his agent, but a nominated Governor, to deal with the Council of Ministers which is an elected body which holds office according to the verdict of the people. I do not know how such a system can work. This is something of the result of a split-mind. The authority at the highest level of a state, the elected representatives holding the Government, can be challenged by the appointed authority, namely, the nominated Governor. It is almost an 'insult' I should say, to the institution of any responsible Government. It is against the principles of recognising the will of the people. It is against all democratic principles, that any person who has held an office of the Government, should hold this highest office in a State, and set upon controlling the elected representatives of the people.

Even if the Governor has to be a nominated person and an appointed authority, I, along with my other hon. friends would say, that one basic principle should be scrupulously observed, namely, that neither the routed, rejected or rigged politician, nor any Government official of any capacity, should be appointed as Governor to deal with any responsible Government.

I do not know why a provision should be there for impeachment of the Governor, for the same reason. The Governor is an appointed authority, and so, why should he face an impeachment? Impachment is an institution meant only for an elected representative. Therefore, at least I think that a provision to recall the Governor, if he acts in violation of the spirit and contents of the Constitution, should be there.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : (Guna) It is always there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not there. A responsible Government cannot in a constitutional way demand the recall of the Governor. That has not been outlined anywhere in the Constitution.

A serious problem has been created and some confusion has been created because of the language incorporated in the Constitution which States that 'the Council of Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor'. I remember that there was one member in the Constituent Assembly—Shri Kamath who wanted to replace this language by the words "till it enjoys the confidence of the Assembly." That was not accepted and the language of "pleasure of the Governor" was accepted. What is the result? "Pleasure" can be interpreted in any way. Again, power has been given to the Governor to summon the Assembly. But it has not been said anywhere whether it will be in consultation with the Council of Ministers or on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Many other discretionary powers have been given in several contingencies he can act.

There is a serious clause to the effect that the Governor can act with the advice of the President, if the Constitution breaks down, or if a situation develops when the rule of law does not work. But who will define whether such a situation has been created or whether there is a constitutional breakdown or whether a serious law and order situation has been created or whether the law and order situation has come to such a pass that the Constitution will break down?

I wholly support the Resolution because this is a very vital issue, a very sensitive issue. If this is delayed, serious situations

may develop. Already red signals are appearing here and there on different sides because the monolithic structure of power in several States has gone giving place to multicoloured spectrum of politics. This should be taken as a dangerous signal and the powers and functions of the Governors should be defined as early or possible. I do not know what the Law Minister will say. Under Art 160, certain rules can be made to deal with urgent problems stated to powers and functions of Governors. Some of the anomalies can be cleared if the President frames certain rules as to the functions and powers of the Governors.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रख कर एक महत्वपूर्ण संवैधानिक सवाल की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान खींचा है।

यह बात सही है कि गवर्नरों के अधिकारों को लेकर केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों में कुछ कटुता उत्पन्न हो गई थी लेकिन इस समय हमारे देश के सामने और व्यापक राजनैतिक समस्याएँ भी हैं और मेरी अपनी राय है कि वर्तमान संविधान में माझूली परिवर्तन करके इन समस्याओं का समाधान हो नहीं पायेगा। इसलिए अब यह जरूरी हो गया है कि जिनकी उम्र 18 माल या उससे अधिक है ऐसे सभी नागरिकों की राय लेकर एक संविधान बनाने वाली परिषद् का गठन करना चाहिए। एक कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली का गठन करना चाहिए और इन 22 सालों में जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं और जो नये अनुभव मिले हैं उनकी रोशनी में एक नया संविधान बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन जब तक यह नहीं होता है, कमेटी जरूर बने। हो सकता है कि यह कमेटी बनने के पश्चात् इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि संविधान में परिवर्तन न किये बिना भी दोनों सदनों में एक संयुक्त प्रस्ताव हम पारित कर सकते हैं और गवर्नरों के बारे में कुछ निर्देश दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे कि मैं एक परिपाटी चाहता हूँ कि हर चुनाव के बाद अगर किसी भी एक दल को बहुमत हासिल न हो तो गवर्नर को सबसे बड़े दल या दल समूहों के नेता को मुख्य मंत्री की शपथ देनी चाहिए वह मुख्य मंत्री विधान सभा के सामने जाय, अपनी नीति और कार्यक्रम के बारे में विधान सभा का समर्थन हासिल करे और उसके बाद मंत्रिमंडल बनाये। राजस्थान में क्या हुआ थाप जानते हैं? इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया है। पिछली एक बहस में मैंने सदन का ध्यान दिलाया था कि राजस्थान में श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द ने एक कांग्रेसी के नाते काम किया यह स्वयं हरिभाऊ उपाध्याय ने एक लेख में कहा है।

दूसरी परिपाटी यह होनी चाहिए कि सत्ताधारी दल के नेतृत्व में अगर कोई परिवर्तन होता है, जैसे अभी-अभी मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ, तो गवर्नर को तत्काल नये नेता को बुलाना चाहिये, बीच में अपने विवेकपूर्ण अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह कि विधान सभा के प्रतिकूल वोट के बिना किसी भी गवर्नर को लोक-नियुक्त मंत्रिमंडल को बर्खास्त नहीं करना चाहिये, यह भी निर्देश इस प्रस्ताव में होना चाहिये।

चौथी बात यह कि गवर्नर को, मंत्रिपरिषद् द्वारा जो अभिभाषण तैयार किया जायेगा उसमें बिना परिवर्तन किये उसको राज्य के संवैधानिक प्रमुख के नाते पढ़ना चाहिये।

पाँचवाँ निर्देश यह होना चाहिये कि गवर्नर के पद के लिये एक सूची हो, और उस सूची में से हर राज्य को यह छूट होनी चाहिये कि वह दो-तीन नाम केन्द्र के पास भेजे और केन्द्र उन दो-तीन नामों में से चुन ले, जिससे राज्य और गवर्नर के बीच में जो कटुता उत्पन्न होती है वह न हो।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

छठी परिपाटी में यह चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर अपने अधिकार से किसी भी सदस्य को नामजद न करे। आप जानते हैं कि पहले ग्राम चुनाव होने के बाद मद्रास में कांग्रेस को आदमी नहीं मिला नेतृत्व के लिए तो श्री राजगोपालाचारी को नेता बनाया गया। उस समय श्री राजगोपालाचारी न तो विधान परिषद् के सदस्य थे और न विधान सभा के सदस्य थे, कोई मन्त्र परिषद् नहीं थी गवर्नर को सलाह देने के लिये। फिर भी श्री राजगोपालाचारी को श्री श्रीप्रकाश ने विधान परिषद् का सदस्य नामजद किया। इस तरह का कार्य नहीं होना चाहिये।

सातवीं परिपाटी में यह चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर के खर्च और टाट-वाट में कमी की जाये और फिजूलखर्ची को रोका जाय।

चूँकि अब मेरे पास अधिक समय नहीं है इसलिये आठवीं बात कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। हमारे संविधान में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे जरूर हैं जिनमें गवर्नरों के ऊपर विशेष जिम्मेदारी या दायित्व है। जैसे इस वक्त तेलंगाना का मामला चल रहा है। 371 धारा में गवर्नर के ऊपर विशेष दायित्व है। लेकिन जब श्री एल पी सिंह हैदराबाद गये थे तब उन्होंने स्वयं अखबार वालों के सामने कहा कि हम लोगों के पास शिकायतें आई थीं कि प्रेजिडेंट के द्वारा जो आर्डर जारी किये गये या केन्द्र के द्वारा जो आर्डर जारी किये गये उनका उल्लंघन हुआ है, इसकी जाँच करने के लिए हमें भेजा गया है। अगर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार होती और उस सरकार द्वारा उल्लंघन होता तो मेरी निश्चित राय है कि गवर्नर अपनी स्पेशल रिस्पांसिबिलिटी के नाम पर बहुत सस्ती से काम लेंगे, लेकिन चूँकि आन्ध्र में हमेशा कांग्रेस सरकार रही, उस कांग्रेसी सरकार द्वारा प्रेजिडेंशल आर्डर का उल्लंघन होता रहा। इसलिये गवर्नर ने स्पेशल रिस्पांसिबिलिटी का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। इस बात का सबूत है कि रीजनल कमेटी के प्रस्तावों को उकराया

गया है। दफा 371 में आपने जो प्रेजिडेंशल आर्डर जारी किया है उसमें इस बारे में साफ जिक्र है कि गवर्नर की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि रीजनल कमेटी के प्रस्तावों पर अमल कराये। लेकिन अमल नहीं हुआ, फिर भी गवर्नर ने इस बारे में कार्रवाई नहीं की क्योंकि आन्ध्र में हमेशा कांग्रेस सरकार रही। घूम-फिर कर बुनियादी बात आ जाती है कि जब तक गवर्नर के पद का इस्तेमाल कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने दल के हितों के लिए करती रहेगी तब तक गवर्नर का पद और उसके अधिकार की बात विवाद का विषय बनी रहेगी।

इसलिये मेरी यह राय है—कांस्टिट्यूट असम्बली कब होगी या नहीं होगी, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ—कि ऐसा किया जाये कि गवर्नरों को निर्देश देने के लिये एक संयुक्त प्रस्ताव राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में पारित किया जाये कि सभी गवर्नर उस प्रस्ताव में जो निर्देश हों उनके अनुसार काम करेंगे। प्रस्ताव की बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अगर अनुभव से यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि यह निर्देश ठीक नहीं है, या उनमें परिवर्तन की जरूरत है तो हम साधारण बहुमत से उन निर्देशों को परिवर्तित कर सकें, हर दफा संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत न पड़े।

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना है।

18 hours.

#### STATEMENT RE-TELANGANA

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker; Sir, during the last few weeks, I have conferred with my colleagues in Government and Party the Leaders of the Opposition in Parliament, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, political leaders of some parties from Telengana and other parts of Andhra Pradesh as well as others, on the prevailing situation in Andhra Pradesh.

2. These talks have been held in a spirit of free and frank exchange of views and with the object of evolving constructive steps to meet the genuine problems of the people inhabiting Telengana. We had to keep in mind the importance of finding urgent and positive solutions which would further the objective of providing immediate as well as long-term answers to the needs of the people in the Telengana region and, at the same time, of maintaining and strengthening the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh. The overall aim is to ensure that the pace of development and the expansion of employment opportunities in Telengana is accelerated, and conditions are created for the balanced development of all parts of Andhra Pradesh through cooperative and shared efforts on the people living there.

3. With this objective a number of specific measures have been decided upon, as follows:—

- (i) A high-powered Committee will be appointed by the Central Government with a retired or serving Supreme Court Judge as Chairman and an eminent Economist with knowledge of State finances together with a senior representative of the Comptroller and Auditor General as Members.

The Committee will go into the varying estimates and representations and determining the surplus relating to Telengana which was expected to have been spent on the development of the Telengana region. The Committee shall report to the Union Government by the end of the next month.

- (ii) Discussions will take place immediately between representatives of the Union Finance and Home Ministries, the Planning Commission and the State Government regarding the manner in which the requisite financial resources could be found to take good the surpluses relating to Telengana.

- (iii) At the suggestion of the Chief Minister, it has been agreed that a high-

powered Telengana Development Committee shall be constituted immediately, composed of the Chief Minister, Andhra, as its Chairman, and a Member of the Planning Commission, the Ministers of the Andhra Cabinet belonging to the Telengana region and the Chairman of the Regional Committee for Telengana as its Members.

The main functions of the Committee will be to identify within the overall framework of the Five Year Plans, the programmes and schemes relating to the Telengana region with reference to the physical as well as financial targets to be achieved; to review from time to time the actual implementation and working of these programmes and schemes; and to advise the State Government on appropriate decisions that may be considered necessary.

- (iv) There will also be a Plan Implementation Committee at official level, presided over by an Adviser of the Planning Commission, and composed of representatives of the Union Finance and Home Ministries and the State Government, with the object of detailed periodic review of the actual implementation of Plan programmes and schemes relating to the accelerated development of the Telengana region.

This Committee will meet every quarter and make its report to the Chief Minister and to the Prime Minister.

- (v) In order to ensure adequate coordination as well as effective and speedy implementation of decisions the Chief Minister will consider what further delegation of powers, if any, need be made in favour of the authorities specially entrusted with the task of the dealing with the problems of the Telengana region.
- (vi) The possibility of providing for appropriate constitutional safeguards

[Shrimati -Indira Gandhi]

in the matter of public employment in favour of people belonging to the Telengana region will be examined by the Government of India in consultation with a Committee of Jurists.

- (vii) At the suggestion of the Chief Minister, it has also been agreed that the high powered Central Advisory Committee which was set up under the State Reorganisation Act of 1956 (which is headed by the Chairman of the U.P.S.C. and composed of a retired High Court Judge and a retired Law Secretary of the Union Govt.) will undertake a very early visit to Hyderabad, in order to examine expeditiously the grievances of the public servants of various categories and make appropriate recommendations to the Union Home Ministry.

The Union Home Ministry will also devise an urgent programme within a definite time schedule, with the object of deciding any outstanding cases relating to the integration of the Services.

The Chief Minister has assured that the State Government shall implement promptly any decisions that the Government of India may give in the light of the advice tendered by the Central Advisory Committee or the State Advisory Committee.

- (viii) In order to ensure the continuous attention of the Central Government towards the problems of the Telengana region, at the suggestion of the Chief Minister it has been agreed that the Prime Minister will hold review meetings, every six months, with the Chief Minister and his other colleagues in the high-powered Telengana Development Committee referred to earlier. The Deputy Prime Minister, the Union Home Minister, such other Union Ministers whose presence may be found necessary, and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission will also be associated with these meetings.

4. The accelerated development of the Telengana region, and the balanced economic development of the State as a whole, and objectives which can be secured in an atmosphere not only of peace and tranquility but also of amity, understanding and cooperation between people inhabiting different parts of the State. In the course of his talks with me, the Chief Minister indicated his desire to make, in consultation with me, appropriate political arrangements which would promote these objectives.

5. There was recognition in the course of various discussions, of the importance of restoring an atmosphere of complete peace and harmony in Andhra Pradesh. May I take this opportunity of appealing the people of Telengana to end the present agitation, and of inviting them to extend their wholehearted cooperation in the fulfilment of various positive measures evolved as a result of these discussions, and any other measures that may be devised hereafter. Towards this end, I propose to continue further, the process of discussions with the widest possible section of public opinion in Andhra Pradesh.

6. I should like to assure the people of Telengana as well as those of other parts of Andhra Pradesh, that their genuine problems will receive the continuous and sympathetic attention of the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister.

श्री नथु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इसके बारे में कुछ कहने दीजिए एक-एक मिनट ।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): You will allow us to express our views on this statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI NATH PAI: Are we to be subjected to statements unilaterally? This is a vital issue. This is Parliament. We should have our say in and express our views on this solution.

MR. SPEAKER: Not immediately.

SHRI NATH PAI: This is not a private matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it, if you want a discussion, later.

SHRI NATH PAI: We totally reject the solution which has been propounded.

श्री नथु लिमये : तेलंगाना के लोगों ने बिलकुल इसे ठुकरा दिया है... (ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to allow a discussion later.

श्री नथु लिमये : अध्यक्ष सहोदय, एक-एक मिनट कहने दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Where will it end ?

SHRI NATH PAI: I do not know. What is this method? Are we to be subjected to this kind of thing?

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared, as I said, to allow a discussion. After all, I am not preventing a discussion.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): There was a gentlemen's agreement in 1956. When you were the Chief Minister there, you eliminated the Deputy Chief Minister from Telengana.

18.08 hours.

#### STATEMENT RE: STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL ON 10TH APRIL, 1969

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information available with Government.....

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order. It was put up on the notice board outside that the Home Minister would make a statement 'on Bengal' at 6.15 P.M. today. 'On Bengal'. It was not put on the order paper of the day. We do not know what it is about.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: After all, the Hon. Home Minister is making a statement on Bengal. We did not know about it at

all. In West Bengal, there is now an elected, people's government functioning; they have their autonomy as other States have. I am surprised that the Home Minister has chosen this opportunity to make a statement on Bengal as a whole. Is there a flood in Bengal? We know there was a firing incident on which the Defence Minister made a statement. This is going to be a dangerous thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): It is going to lead to a lot of misunderstanding. It is a State subject; the Centre cannot interfere.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: That day immediately after the Statement of the hon. Defence Minister, we demanded a discussion. We followed it up with a request to you in your chamber. We had tabled adjournment motions, but you in your wisdom said that this is such a serious matter which could not be tackled that way.

The Defence Minister also said something and we did not put him any awkward questions. Now, the Home Minister has come out with a statement on Bengal. That is dangerous. When there was Calcutta bandh we wanted to raise it at the time of Dr. B.C. Roy and it was not allowed; similarly with regard to U.P. bandh also, it was not allowed. I am surprised this time it is allowed. What mischief will be done if the Government were allowed to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: After all you gave a motion for adjournment—some of you, including Mr. Banerjee, about three days ago. I discussed with them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That was on Cossipore...(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: All sides must bear with me. What am I to do? What do you expect me to do? I argued with the hon. Members and the Minister said he would make a statement. Then Prof. Ranga came to me yesterday and I argued with him also. This is a question which is going to create some excitement; I know that. Shri Nath Pai wrote to me; the Congress Members wrote to me. I kept them all pending and immediately after the statement



[Mr. Speaker]

we are going to meet in my Chamber. I have asked the hon. Member to meet me... (Interruptions.) I must do what is fair to all the parties and I must also be allowed to do that I am going to talk to all of you who had given notice of adjournment motions and had written to me and see what best can be done without excitement. I am trying to do the best in the circumstances; I am not going to take the stand of this party or that party. I am expecting to meet you...

AN HON. MEMBER: The meeting should precede the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what statement he is going to make and hon. Members cannot expect me to dictate to the Minister to say this or that. After all I am presiding over here to assist in the working I have called a meeting to discuss this with all of you. I am trying to do my best to see that excitement is not there. What else do they expect me to do now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I request you not to allow this House to be used as a forum for making publicity against the peoples' elected Government there... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: May I appeal to Mr. Basu to resume his seat? We shall discuss it: it is to be discussed. I request him to permit the Minister to make his statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Rule 31(2) says...

MR. SPEAKER:...that the Minister shall not make a statement? Let us hear what he has to say and then we shall discuss.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The rule says:

"Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker."

What are the special circumstances in the case to violate this rule?

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday I announced on the floor of this House. When Prof.

Ranga wanted that a statement should be made immediately, I said: not today. After the information comes, let us see; the adjournment motion is there.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): On a point of order. We should like to know what has happened to the adjournment motion? If a statement is to be made by the Home Minister, how does it fit into the picture?... (Interruptions.)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: People were murdered and killed; they were not cats and dogs. What has happened to our adjournment motion?

SHRI HEM BARUA: About the Adjournment Motion, I just wanted to know from you whether you have allowed the Adjournment Motion or not. (Interruptions) About the statement to be made on West Bengal, it is not the Home Minister who should make the statement but the Prime Minister should make the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has authorised him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Alipore) Is it an omnibus statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know; let us hear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the issue to which it relates?

MR. SPEAKER: West Bengal.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr): East Bengal or West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the statement.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE rose— (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, you have had your say. You gave notice of a motion and the Minister has replied. If you do not want others to have their say, which you are having every day, it is not fair to the House. What can I do? Now, the Home Minister,

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Sir, according to the information available with Government, the United Front, the Rashtriya Sangram Samiti and some other organisations gave a call for a strike on April 10, 1969, to protest against the firing on April 8, 1969, at the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, Calcutta. The main transport services, the buses and the trams were withdrawn by the State authorities. The officials of the State Government had also made it clear to railway authorities at Calcutta that they would not be able to afford protection to trains during the period of the strike but assistance would be given for guarding vital installations. The local railway administrations had, therefore, to cancel suburban trains in Calcutta area and also to cancel or suitably regulate long distance passenger trains. This resulted in serious dislocation of passenger and goods traffic. Reports have also been received of demonstrations, picketing and hold-up of trains by demonstrators squatting on the track, placing obstructions on the lines and interfering with the signalling system. In a number of cases the working of the railway offices was also interfered with.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peerwade):** They wanted to shoot and kill the people.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** The Indian Airlines Corporation had to cancel their flights to and from Calcutta on April 10, 1969, because the regional office had been given to understand by the local authorities that it might not be possible for them to provide protection (*Some hon. Members:* shame, shame) to ensure the free movement of the air crew and passengers to and from the Dum Dum Airport. The post and telegraph services functioned on a very restricted scale and attended only to priority business. The functioning of other Central Government offices was also seriously affected. According to the State Government, the strike was more or less peacefully observed throughout the State, except at Kanchrapara in 24-Parganas district where there was a clash between some workers of the railway workshop and picketers.

This House is aware of the incident on April 8, 1969, at the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore. The Minister of Defence Production had made a statement in the

House on April 9, 1969. As the Central Government had already announced their intention of setting up of a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the matter, there was hardly any occasion to paralyse normal life in the State and to put to serious inconvenience all those who had to attend to their business in West Bengal. (*Interruptions*). There is no justification for this deliberate effort to bring the functioning of the economic system to a standstill. Such disproportionate and harmful methods of protest have to be eschewed in the larger interest of the State of West Bengal and of the country as a whole.

I would also like to take this occasion to draw attention to the constitutional obligations of the State Governments. The Central Government had in November, 1967, requested all State Governments to take effective measures to prevent and to deal with any interference with the working of various Central agencies on the occasions of 'Bandhs' and other such agitations involving general stoppage of work. It had been pointed out that if they refused to take, or abstained from taking, effective measures to prevent and deal with such interference, they would be failing in the discharge of their obligations under articles 256 and 257 of the Constitution. The whole basis of the administrative structure envisaged by the Constitution would be seriously undermined if the State Governments did not take action under the law to prevent any obstructions to the functioning of Central Government agencies, such as the railways, the posts and telegraphs and the aviation services.

It is unfortunate that in spite of our advice given as early as November, 1967, the West Bengal Government did not undertake to afford the necessary protection for the running of trains and for the uninterrupted operation of internal flights. They also did not take steps to ensure that other Central Government offices and agencies functioned smoothly. This raises serious issues which we propose to discuss with the West Bengal Government at the highest level at a very early date. (*Interruptions*.)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am calling a meeting now. (*Interruptions*.)

**SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam):** Is Parliament to be paralysed in this manner

[Shri Ranga]

by half a dozen or even by 50 or 60 people? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I appeal to all of you to sit down?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): We did not hear the last portion of the Home Minister's statement. We want to listen to it. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): I want a clarification on two points.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH: We will not allow him to speak. If we could not listen to the Home Minister's statement, nobody can speak. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are allowing this House to be used as a forum for vilifying the opposition. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to both sides. I would request Shri Dange also to sit down.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: If you are not going to allow me to speak, Sir, I am not going to sit down. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Allow me to appeal to them to hear you, Shri Dange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Unless you allow me to speak I am not going to sit down. Nobody can stop anybody now. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): We want to hear the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He has read his statement. I would appeal to all hon. Members to sit down now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, Shri Dange is defying the Chair.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): First the Home Minister, then anybody else.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: You will hear me first.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We will not hear you.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Sir, I got up after the Home Minister sat down. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: We want to hear the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: May be you did not hear him. I can understand that. But he has completed it....(interruptions). The Home Minister says that he has completed it....(interruptions).

SHRI S. A. DANGE: He sat down and I got up. Now, you are trying to obstruct me....(interruptions).

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Why do you deny us our right to hear the Home Minister? We have our right to hear him....(interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: When the Home Minister says he has finished his statement, what can I do? Now, Shri Dange....(interruptions). The Home Minister says he has finished it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: But we did not hear the last portion....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will ask the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, the question. Have you completed the statement?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have.

MR. SPEAKER: He says he has completed it. You must take it. It is there on record.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: We have not heard it....(interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He says he has completed it. It is a recorded speech. Any one who has not heard it can read it tomorrow....(interruptions).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पहले डांगे साहब बोलेंगे ।

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा (धर्मतसर) : हम होम मिनिस्टर का वक्तव्य सुन नहीं सके हैं । हमें उनका वक्तव्य सुनने दिया जाए ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : हमें डांगे साहब के बोलने पर आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन पहले होम मिनिस्टर साहब बोलें। उसके बाद डांगे साहब बोलें।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किसी को पता नहीं लगा कि उन्होंने क्या कहा है। होम मिनिस्टर ने क्या कहा किसी ने सुना नहीं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : एक आदमी कैसे बुल्ली कर सकता है सारे हाउस को ?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says he has completed it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order now. Do you want the House to be continued or not? (*interruptions*). Order, order. Nobody is hearing anything now. ...(*interruptions*). If you do not want the House to continue, I will adjourn it at the proper time....(*interruptions*). Now, will you all kindly sit down? The Home Minister has already completed his statement.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the meaning of this "No"?...(*interruptions*). Anybody can shout now.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: We are not questioning that he has not concluded. We have not heard his statement. We only want to hear and understand what he said. ...(*Interruption*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHJI: There must be a compromise....(*Interruption*). Let the Home Minister read the last sentence again. After that we will hear Shri Dange....(*Interruption*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want to abide by your ruling....(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: It looks so simple to me. The Home Minister says that he has finished his statement. I agree that you have not heard it, but the speech is recorded—it is there in black and white—and anybody can take it and read it.....(*Interruption*). First of all, you must obey me and sit down. The Home Minister says he has completed it and I have asked Shri Dange to say a few words.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: They did not hear us; we will not hear them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We will not hear Shri Chavan....(*Interruption*).

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Sir, you regulate our speaking and they regulate our listening. What do we do?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to hear, sit down first.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Sir, I want to know whether we have any rights or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you have a right.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Then you must regulate them; you must regulate all. We want to hear everybody. It is a fact that the Home Minister's speech was not heard by us, We want to hear Shri Dange also, but we cannot hear when they are shouting.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.40 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 14, 1969 Chaitra 24, 1891 (Saka).*