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

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 17, 1966/Sravana
26, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mortality Statistics

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*479. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the importance of collecting figures about mortality and its precise cause in each case;

(b) whether they have examined the adequacy, or otherwise, of the existing machinery for collecting these figures; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any scheme making the collection of these statistics mandatory and also fixing responsibility for their collection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, which includes a provision for this purpose, has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is expected to be taken up for consideration by the Lok Sabha during the current Session.

श्री मधु लिमये : अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में जब कभी फ़ैमिली कमिशन बैठे थे और उनके

द्वारा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई थी तो हमेशा इस बात पर जोर दिया गया था कि मौत के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करना निहायत जरूरी है। इस सदन में भी काफी बहस इसके ऊपर चली कि मौत भूख से हुई या नहीं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस का महत्व जानते हैं और क्या वह यह भी जानते हैं कि जब तक इसके लिये कोई बिल नहीं बनता तब तक कोई पर्याप्त व्यवस्था आर्जी तौर पर की जाये।

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : महत्व जानते हैं और आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने की जो मशीनरी चाहिये वह भी जानते हैं। लेकिन जब किसी पर हम जिम्मेदारी डालते हैं पूरी तरह से तभी कारंवाई अच्छी तरह से हो सकती है। जन्म और मृत्यु के रजिस्ट्रेशन का बिल बन गया है और वह इसी सेशन में आ जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह बात सही है कि उड़ीसा में जब सूखा, अन्न की कमी और अकाल पड़ा था तब वहाँ की ग्राम पंचायतों के जो सेक्रेटरी हैं उनके ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी दे दी गई थी कि वह मौतों के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करें, लेकिन ग्राम पंचायतों के सेक्रेटरीज ने बिल्कुल साफ इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि वह यह काम नहीं करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का कौन सा अधिकारी इस समय देहातों में मृत्यु सम्बन्धी आंकड़े इकट्ठा करता है क्योंकि दर्जनों जगहों पर बतलाया गया है कि भूख से मौतें हुईं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय विधान सभाओं में या लोक सभा में इसको स्वीकार नहीं करते। वर्तमान

व्यवस्था सभी जगह क्या है और उड़ीसा में क्या हुआ, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हाथी : जैसा मैंने अभी बतलाया यह जिम्मेदारी तो स्टेट्स की है और इस जिम्मेदारी को हर एक स्टेट ने अलग अलग प्रकार के लोगों को दे रखी है। कहीं यह काम पंचायत करती है, कहीं म्यूनिसिपैलिटी करती है या कोई और करता है। अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग प्रथा है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर ही नहीं आया। सीधा सा प्रश्न है कि उड़ीसा में उन लोगों ने यह काम करने से इन्कार किया इसको देखते हुए कौन सी मशीनरी इस काम को वहाँ पर करती है।

श्री हाथी : आपको सीधा जवाब नहीं मिला है, लेकिन आपने उड़ीसा के बारे में पूछा है। हम उड़ीसा सरकार से पूछ कर आपको बतला देंगे। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि डेढ सौ के करीब नगरपालिकाओं ने इस साल जुलाई के अगत तक कितने जन्म और कितनी मौतें दिखलाई हैं। यह एक सीधा सा सवाल है। मैं आपको सिर्फ यह याद दिला दूँ कि यह प्रश्न पिछले दो तीन सालों से मैं उठा रहा हूँ और कभी भी मंत्री जी ने इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया। हालांकि नगरों में भूख से मौतें कम होती हैं गांवों के मुकाबले में, लेकिन कम से कम इन डेढ सौ नगरपालिकाओं में यह आंकड़े मौजूद हैं। मंत्री महोदय चाहे इस साल के बतला दें या पिछले साल के बतला दें, लेकिन इन जन्म और मौतों के आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय जरूर बतलायें।

श्री हाथी : डाक्टर साहब को शिकायत है कि आंकड़े हम नहीं बतलाते हैं। अभी कितनी दफे उनको समझा दिया गया फिर भी उनको जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है। जो

प्रश्न यहां पर पूछा गया है वह इस प्रकार है :

“whether Government's attention has been drawn to the importance of collecting figures about mortality....whether they have examined the adequacy, or otherwise....and whether Government propose to introduce any scheme making the collection of these statistics mandatory”.

उनकी बात का जवाब तो मैंने दे दिया था कि हम मानते हैं कि जो मशीनरी आज तक है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है और उसमें सुधार की जरूरत है। इसलिये जो आंकड़े नहीं मिल रहे हैं वह हकीकत है। चूंकि मशीनरी नहीं है इसलिये मिल नहीं सकते। तब भी यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी खास गांव या खास म्यूनिसिपैलिटी या पंचायत की बात करें तो वहां से मंगाकर आंकड़े हम दे सकते हैं। इस समय वह आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो आंकड़े तैयार करने वाले हैं वह अपर्याप्त हैं, यह बाद की बात है, लेकिन जो मशीनरी अभी मौजूद है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कौन से डेढ सौ गांव आप बतला रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह तो बुनियादी बात है जिसको मुझे पूरी तरह से बतलाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से चुनी हुई कुछ नगरपालिकायें हैं जिन में मौत और जन्म के आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं। यह सरकार की तरफ से इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं। यह डेढ सौ नगरपालिकायें मैंने नहीं चुनी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डेढ सौ नगरपालिकायें हैं

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह काम उनको सौंपा है। क्या यह मालूम नहीं कर सकते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंत्री इस को इकट्ठा करके भिजवा दें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं मंत्री महोदय को इतना देता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से डेढ़ सौ नगरपालिकाओं में मौत और जन्म के आंकड़े हर महीने इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं और छापे जाते हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी ऐसा जवाब देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि वह स्टेट्स से इकट्ठा करवा कर मंगवायेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। खुद दिल्ली में वह मौजूद हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दिल्ली में मौजूद हैं तो मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली से मंगवा दें।

श्री हाथी : हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री एक एनुअल रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करती है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका भी आप पता कर लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सवाल तो मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा था, यह गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने कैसे ले लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला सवाल।

Intruders from Pakistan

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*481. Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the heading "Pak Intruders Jailed", in the "Times of India" published from Bombay dated the 23rd May, 1966;

(b) if so, whether Government have found out any secret papers from them;

(c) the total number of intruders from Pakistan who have come to India so far since May, 1966; and

(d) the steps taken to oust them from India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No secret papers were found with them.

(c) According to the information available, 861 Pakistani intruders were detected to have entered the border States during May and June, 1966.

(d) 137 were pushed back from the border areas soon after their entry. The rest have been or are being prosecuted under the Foreigners Act and will be sent back to Pakistan on the conclusion of legal proceedings or after they have completed their terms of imprisonment as the case may be.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि घुसपैठ करने वाले लोग यहीं के पंचमांगियों से मिले हुए हैं। यदि हां, तो इन पंचमांगियों के सम्बन्ध में क्या ठोस कार्रवाई की जा रही है जिससे यह घुसपैठ बन्द हो जाये।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह प्रश्न घुसपैठियों के बारे में नहीं है। यह उन लोगों के बारे में है जो इन्ट्रूड करते हैं, जो कि अस्थायी रूप से चोरी करने, डाका डालने या एक दो घन्टे के लिये आते हैं। इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स का अलग प्रश्न है और उनके बारे में जो कार्रवाई की जाती है उसके बारे में सदन में कई बार बतलाया जा चुका है। यदि इसके सम्बन्ध में अलग से प्रश्न पूछा जाये तो मैं बतला सकता हूँ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो चोरी करने के लिये या डाका डालने के लिये आते हैं क्या वह इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स नहीं हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो हेडिंग दी गई है "इन्ट्रूडर्स फ्रॉम पाकिस्तान" इसकी वजह से उनकी एक अलग क्लास हो गई है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि जो इन्ट्रूडर्स पाकिस्तान से या दूसरी जगहों से आते हैं वह इस देश में हथियार स्मगल कर रहे हैं और यहां पंचमार्गियों को देते हैं जो कि सरकार विरोधी कार्रवाई करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो इन्ट्रूडर्स होते हैं वह ऐसे इरादों से कम आते हैं। कभी कभी यह हो सकता है कि वह कुछ हथियार भी लाते हों।

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह : आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के दफ्तर का एक अधिकारी जो जासूसी के आरोप में पकड़ा गया है उसके साथ कितने इन्ट्रूडर्स का ताल्लुक है और उसके पास से जा दस्तावेज बरामद हुए हैं उन में से कितने इन्ट्रूडर्स के मामले निकले हैं?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उसके बारे में दूसरा प्रश्न भी है। आपने कुछ आधे घंटे की बहस भी उसके बारे में मंजूर की है। इस प्रश्न से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इल्म है कि उसका ताल्लुक है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what distinction the Government makes between "intruders" and "infiltrators"?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I said, "infiltrators" come here for good; they come here to stay. That is their intention, while the "intruders" come here just to raid across the borders, smuggle and do things like that. That is how we differentiate between the two.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether it is known to the Government that along the border in East Pakistan there are many areas where curfew has been clamped down now for months past possibly in order to prevent Pak intruders? I would like to know whether it is the policy of Government now to keep this indefi-

nite curfew because it is working against our nationals who cannot go out in the night along the riverine borders of West Bengal which they used for taking merchandise for selling in the Bazars of the various areas along the Pakistan border.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Our problems with East Pakistan are well known, particularly to hon. Members from West Bengal. There has been large-scale infiltration across these borders and this curfew was imposed mainly to check illegal infiltration. It is quite likely that this might cause some inconvenience to our citizens also, but in the larger interests of the country it has been found necessary to keep it up.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the fact that all these steps have been taken, the intruders are still active. I would like to know whether Government has tried to find out as to what are the loopholes which are encouraging the intruders to come and what are the new steps to be taken to put an end to this evil and constant headache.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Intrusions across the border are done for various purposes, for example, smuggling, looting and things like that. To check this what we do is to increase the number of border posts and also intensify patrolling activities.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो इन्ट्रूडर्स पाकिस्तान से आते हैं उनके हमारे अधिकारी और कर्मचारी इसलिए रोकने में असमर्थ हो रहे हैं कि सरहद पर सतारुद्ध दल के लोग स्मगलिंग उनके जरिये करते हैं और अधिकारियों की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है कि उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकें, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जी नहीं यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। इन्ट्रूडर्स को रोकने के लिए हम लोग जो इंतजाम कर रहे हैं वह काफी उपयोगी साबित हो रहा है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The intruders are working in collaboration with the

infiltrators and they are also organising on the borders. May I know whether Government has been alert to this and will be able to tell us as to which are the borders where they are more active?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: They are active on all our borders between India and Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the hon. Home Minister is in a position to tell us the extent to which the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi and other Pakistani diplomatic missions in our country are involved in espionage work in our country today?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This does not really arise out of this question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask just one question of the Home Minister because he has never answered it?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed her to ask one.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission on a very important matter?

Mr. Speaker: It might be a very important matter.....

Shri Hem Barua: The intruders are in collusion with the spies and recently in the arrest of the AICC employee and some other Congressmen in Calcutta it has been alleged that the Deputy Pak High Commission has been financing these people.

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

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- * 483. श्री हुकूमत कदम :
 श्री आशीष शर्मा :
 श्री राजेश सिंह :
 श्री अशोक सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों

और उनसे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सर्वसम्मति से किये गये कुछ निर्णयों को भी कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकी है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है की वे कर्मचारी भी जिन्होंने हिन्दी परीक्षाएं पास की थी राज-भाषा के बारे में सरकार की कमजोर नीति के कारण हिन्दी भूलते जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सदन के सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एच० टी०-6798/66]

(ख) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर अधिकाधिक प्रयोग के लिये स्थापित उस समिति द्वारा जून 1966 के अंत तक 35 सिफारिशों की गईं। इनमें से अभी तक 26 सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है। ये कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्थितियों में हैं शेष में से 7 विचाराधीन हैं। शेष 2 सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं हो सका।

(ग) जी नहीं। हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले कर्मचारियों के एक काफी बड़े भाग को किसी न किसी प्रकार हिन्दी के काम से सम्पर्क का मौका मिलता है।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कदमशाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में पहले बताया कि 35 सिफारिशों की गई थीं, उन में से कुछ मानी गई और कुछ विचाराधीन हैं। बाद में उन्होंने बताया कि दो सिफारिशों को मानने में हम असमर्थ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सिफारिशों को न मानने का प्रमुख कारण क्या है ? इन सिफारिशों में कौन सी ऐसी बात थी कि इनको माना नहीं जा सका ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जिन दो सिफारिशों को माना नहीं गया है वे सिफारिशों भारत सरकार की हिन्दी नीति जो है, संविधान के अनुसार हिन्दी नीति जो भारत सरकार चला रही है, उसके अनुरूप नहीं थीं। इसलिए उनको नहीं माना गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ कार्यालयों के अन्दर कोई एप्लीकेशन या कोई भी फाइल हिन्दी में जब जाती है तो कुछ अफसरों द्वारा यह कहा जाता है, अधिकांशियों द्वारा यह कहा जाता है कि इसके साथ आप हमें अंग्रेजी का नोट लगाकर दीजिये ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की कितनी शिकायतें मंत्रालय को या भारत सरकार को मिली हैं जहाँ ऐसा कहा गया हो अफसरों द्वारा कि अंग्रेजी का नोट लगाकर दो ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ सरकार क्या कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रही है ? यह प्रथा बिल्कुल समाप्त हो इसके लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह बात ठीक है कि कुछ सरकारी नौकर जिन्हें हिन्दी ठीक से नहीं आती है उनके पास हिन्दी के जब पत्र आते हैं या नोट आते हैं तो उनको पढ़ने में थोड़ी तकलीफ होती है। लेकिन ऐसी कोई शिकायतें सरकार के पास नहीं आई हैं कि किसी अफसर ने किसी काम को करने से इन्कार कर दिया हो इसलिए कि वह हिन्दी में लिखा हुआ था। और जो मंत्रालय हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या वे ट्रांसलेशन पर जोर देते हैं कि ट्रांसलेशन साथ दो ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ट्रांसलेशन की सुविधा हर मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध है और कहीं से भी कोई चीज या चिट्ठी हिन्दी में आती है तो उसका ट्रांसलेशन तुरन्त ही जाता है और उसका डिस-पोजल भी हो जाता है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : पहले भी मैंने यह निवेदन किया था और अब फिर मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि आपके मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाए हुए नियमों को कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्दर सर्वथा उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जी नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो वक्तव्य सदन पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें बताया गया है कि हिन्दी राज्यों से पत्र-व्यवहार की जो संख्या है वह केवल 54 प्रतिशत है जबकि गृह मंत्रालय का यह निर्णय है कि हिन्दी राज्यों से जो हिन्दी में पत्र आयेंगे उनका उत्तर केवल हिन्दी में ही दिया जाएगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घीमी प्रगति का कारण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में 45 वर्ष से ऊपर के कर्मचारियों के लिए तो नहीं लेकिन 45 वर्ष के नीचे के सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए हिन्दी की शिक्षा देने का कार्यक्रम बहुत समय से, बहुत पहले से शुरू हो चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है और साथ ही साथ यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि हिन्दी राज्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में नहीं दिये जाते हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उसे माननीय सदस्य ठीक से देख लें। 1964 में यह प्रतिशत 54 था लेकिन 1965 में यह प्रतिशत बढ़ कर 78 हो गया। विवरण में यह लिखा हुआ है। इससे पता लगता है कि प्रगति हो रही है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि 45 बरस से नीचे जो कर्मचारी हैं उन में से कितने प्रतिशत को हिन्दी सिखाई जा चुकी है यह नहीं बताया गया है यह मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग था। इसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो आप मिलते हैं और एक का जवाब आ जाता है तो मैं आगे चला जाऊंगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हम लोगों के सवालों के उत्तर नहीं मिलते हैं । लोहिया साहब के उल्टे सीधे सवालों के जवाब मिल जाते हैं । हम यही सवाल पूछते हैं तो भी उत्तर नहीं मिलते हैं । अगर उपमंत्री जवाब देने में असमर्थ हैं तो गृह मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं और वह जवाब दे सकते हैं । ये नहीं दे सकते हैं तो वह दे सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको हुकम मानिये जी । यह कहते हैं कि मैं लोहिया साहब की बात को मान लेता . . .

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सरकारी अधिका-रियों के लिए हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण की एक योजना है । उस योजना के अनुसार हर एक अफसर को हिन्दी की शिक्षा दी जा रही है और उसी योजना के अनुसार पूरा काम चल रहा है । इसके सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई गड़बड़ी कहीं है या योजना के अनुसार काम नहीं हुआ है तो मैंबर साहब बतायें और उसके बाद जांच करके पूरी जानकारी दी जाएगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मुख्य प्रश्न यह था कि कितने प्रतिशत ने हिन्दी सीख ली है । इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । 45 बरस के नीचे के कितने कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी सीख ली है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : वह नहीं बता सकता हूँ ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इसलिए कहा है कि गृह मंत्री उत्तर दें । वह बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अपनी पार्टी में पूछ लेना ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पार्टी में क्यों पूछें ? हम लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महो-दय, प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में माननीय उपमंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हिन्दी-प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी सीखी है और उनका हिन्दी से किसी न किसी प्रकार सम्पर्क बना हुआ है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल मिलाकर उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, उनको हिन्दी सिखाने पर कितना रूपया और समय व्यय हुआ है और क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उन लोगों को हिन्दी सिखाने पर इतना रूपया और समय व्यय किया गया है, क्या उन लोगों से हिन्दी का काम लिया जा रहा है; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों इतना रूपया और समय उन पर व्यय किया गया है ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत जितने अधिकारियों से काम लिया जा सकता है, वह लिया जा रहा है । कुछ कठिनाइयां ऐसी हैं—जिनको सदस्य महोदय जानते हैं—, जिनके कारण इस काम में थोड़ी कठिनाई उत्पन्न हुई थी । जैसे ही यह कठिनाई दूर होगी, हिन्दी के लिए जितना काम हो सकता है, और इन अधिका-रियों से जितना काम लिया जा सकता है, वह अवश्य लिया जायेगा । कितने लोगों को हिन्दी सिखाई गई है और इस पर कितना खर्च हुआ है, आदि, यदि इसके बारे में मान-नीय सदस्य अलग से प्रश्न भेजें, तो मैं जवाब दे दंगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महो-दय, मेरा प्रश्न बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है और प्रश्न के भाग (ग) से सम्बन्धित है, जिसमें पूछा गया है कि कितने लोग हिन्दी सीखे हैं और क्या उनसे कार्य लिया जा रहा है । क्या मंत्रालय इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित इतनी जानकारी भी नहीं दे सकता है कि इन लोगों के प्रशिक्षण पर कितना रूपया और समय नष्ट हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह इन्फार्मेशन इस वक्त उनके पास नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न की सूचना एक महीना पहले दी गई थी। इसके बावजूद मंत्री महोदय यह सूचना नहीं दे सकते हैं। यह हमारे अधिकार में है कि हम इस प्रश्न का उत्तर प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि इनके प्रश्न में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपके पास यह जानकारी है कि कितने आदमियों को सिखाया गया है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मेरे पास इस वक्त यह जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन मंत्रालय के पास यह जानकारी है।

श्री शिव नारायण : इस सरकार ने, इस देश ने और इस देश के महान् नेताओं ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा माना। मैं इस सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको सरकारी अधिकारियों से इतनी ममता क्यों लगी हुई है। जो सरकारी अधिकारी हिन्दी नहीं सीखना चाहते हैं, सरकार उनको सलाम त्यों नहीं कर देती है ? सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में, जो कि एक हिन्दी-भाषी प्रान्त है, चिट्ठी के साथ उसका ट्रांसलेशन क्यों भेजती है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि कोई अधिकारी हिन्दी नहीं सीखना चाहता है। योजना के अनुसार सरकारी अधिकारी हिन्दी सीखते जा रहे हैं। जो अधिकारी हिन्दी नहीं सीखना चाहेंगे, उन पर नियम के अनुसार कार्यवाही अवश्य की जायेगी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सरकार की तरफ से बार-बार कहा जा रहा है कि हम हिन्दी के लिए बड़ा यत्न कर रहे हैं। फिर भी हिन्दी के राजभाषा होते हुए भी उसकी प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दी की प्रगति न होने का कारण यह है कि अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे लोग राज्य की

ऊंची से ऊंची गदियों पर बैठे हुए हैं और उनको भय है कि अगर हिन्दी आगे आ गई, तो उनके बेटे-पौते पीछे रह जायेंगे और उनको गद्दी नहीं मिलेगी।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जी नहीं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दे दिया है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने पूछा है कि हिन्दी के प्रगति न करने का क्या कारण है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, लेकिन कारण तो बताया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नहीं दिया है। "यह बात नहीं है," क्या यह जवाब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री पाण्डेय।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा हिन्दी-प्रयोग के संदर्भ में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन से ऐसे प्रान्त हैं, जिनका केन्द्र से पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में होता है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ज्यादातर हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी प्रान्तों से, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि हिन्दी प्रदेशों में अधिकारी-वर्ग, और मुख्यतया आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी, अंग्रेजी में ही

सारा काम-काज चलाते है, यहां तक कि अदालतों की चार्जशीट भी अंग्रेजी में दी जाती है; यदि हां, तो क्या वह इसको राष्ट्र-भाषा की प्रगति में बाधक नहीं समझते हैं और वह इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की एक उपसमिति इस काम को देखती है और इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न प्रदेशों का दौरा भी करती है। उसकी कई मीटिंग्स में हमको यह सूचना मिली है कि हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के बारे में इन सब प्रदेशों में काफी उन्नति हो रही है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय; यह हिन्दी की तरक्की हो रही है, वह राष्ट्र-भाषा को गर्द। पर बिठ,ई जा रही है, देश में प्रगति हो रहा है, समाजवाद आ रहा है, समानता स्थापित हो रही है, यह तो मेरा प्रश्न नहीं था। मेरा साफ़ प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्रों महोदय को ऐसी जानकारी है कि हिन्दी प्रदेशों में अंग्रेजी में राजकाज चलता है, अदालतों की चार्जशीट वगैरह अंग्रेजी में दी जाती है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं ने बताया है कि अर्था भी वहां कुछ शासकीय काम अंग्रेजी में होता है, पर उन प्रदेशों में हिन्दो की प्रगति धीरे धीरे होती जा रही है। यही मैं ने बताया है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the Ministers whose mother-tongue is Hindi are often found speaking in indifferent English at receptions given to non-English speaking foreign dignitaries and whether Government are also aware of the fact that the Ministers whose mother-tongue is Hindi prefer to send their children for education to English-medium schools and not to Hindi-medium schools?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This concerns individual Ministers. What can I say about it? (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members: We could not hear the answer.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I said that this concerned the individual Ministers and individual Members including Members of the Opposition. What can Government say about these things? How can Government say whether they send their children to schools with Hindi-medium or English-medium?

Shri Hem Barua: I only wanted to know whether Government were aware of this. I would like to know whether Government are aware of the fact that Ministers whose mother-tongue is Hindi are found to speak in indifferent English at receptions given to non-English speaking foreign dignitaries. I was personally present at one of those functions.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member expect the Home Minister to give an assessment about whether they speak in indifferent English or not?

Shri Hem Barua: Please take out the word 'indifferent'. Let the word be English only.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the Minister is aware of this fact.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This may be happening but we have not made any enquiries about it.

मिज़ो विद्रोही

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*484. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय :

श्री रामदेववरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिज़ो विद्रोहियों ने एक पत्र के जरिये "भासाम

ट्रिब्यून" के सम्पादक को मार डालने की धमकी दी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने उनको यह भी धमकी दी है कि यदि उन्होंने उनके बारे में समाचार छापा तो वे उनका सिर काट लेंगे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पत्र के अन्त में यह नारा लिखा है "मिज़ो, नागा, चीन और पाकिस्तान अमर रहे"; और

(घ) ऐसी गतिविधियों में पड़ने के लिये मिज़ो विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

मृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) "आसाम ट्रिब्यून" के सम्पादक को कल्पित नाम से लिखा गया एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें उसे जान से मारने की धमकी दी गई थी।

(ख) पत्र में कहा गया था कि सम्पादक को अपने सिर से हाथ धोना पड़ेगा।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) पत्र के लेखक का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय यह पत्र उस पत्रकार को दिया गया था, क्या सरकार ने उस समय उन लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए पुलिस की व्यवस्था की थी; यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में इतना विलम्ब होने का क्या कारण है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इसमें कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है। जैसे ही सरकार के हाथ में वह पत्र आया, इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की कार्यवाही की गई। जो भी कार्यवाही आवश्यक समझी गई है, वह की जा रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपमन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने में कितना समय लगेगा और इस कार्यवाही को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार और कितना समय लेना चाहती है, ताकि वे लोग भविष्य में किसी और पत्रकार के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार न कर सकें।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है कि कितना समय लगेगा, लेकिन पूरी कार्यवाही बहुत जोरों के साथ की जा रही है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आसाम प्रदेश एक छोटा सा स्थान है और वहां जो मिज़ो लोग रहते हैं, वे बहुत थोड़ी जगह में रहते हैं, जो कि हमारे देश के अन्दर है। आज उनकी भी इतनी शक्ति है कि वे हमारे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को धमकायें, कत्ल कर दें और जब चाहे, उठा कर ले जायें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह सरकार क्या करती रहती है। वे लोग इतना कुछ कर जाते हैं, फिर भी सरकार उनको दबा नहीं पाती है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मिज़ोज की विद्रोही कार्यवाहियों को अच्छी तरह से दबाया गया है और जो थोड़ी बहुत हो रही है, उनको आगे चल कर दबा दिया जायेगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि सरकार ने नहीं दबाया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं कि सरकार उनको नहीं दबा पाती है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कल इस बारे में आधे-घंटे की बहस हुई थी, जिसमें इन सब बातों को उठाया गया था।

श्री रामेश्वरानंद : कल जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, आज मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हेम बरुआ ।

Shri Hem Barua: The editor of the Assam Tribune, Gauhati, got two letters, threatening letters, from the Mizo hostiles and both the letters ended with the same slogan, the slogan being 'Long live Mizos, Nagas, China and Pakistan.' In this connection, may I know from the hon. Home Minister whether he has succeeded in establishing the fact that the Naga hostiles have colluded with the Mizo hostiles and whether he has also succeeded in establishing the fact of Chinese and Pakistani involvement in the Mizo rebellion?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : This question was asked during the half an hour discussion yesterday by the hon. Member himself and the answer was given, that we have had evidence to show that there has been some collusion, between the Nagas and the Mizos. We are trying our best to see that this does not proceed and we protect the interests of the country in the best possible manner.

Shri Hem Barua: Yesterday it was not replied to and even today it has not been replied to. I am interested to know how far Government have succeeded in establishing the fact that both China and Pakistan are involved in the Mizo rebellion?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As far as we know, the hand of Pakistan is clearly visible in these rebellious activities. As regards China, we have had some unconfirmed reports; these have yet to be confirmed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the replies given by the hon. Minister to the original question as well as to supplementaries, I find that they are treating this question of the letter to the editor of the Assam Tribune as a routine matter. And from the replies we

got the other day also, it seems that even serious cases are treated as routine matters by the Ministry. May I know what special efforts the Home Ministry or the Assam Government have made to see that the culprit is brought to book within the shortest possible time and not that it should be treated as a thing which goes on from day to day and year to year like an epic in any language?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am sorry if this impression has been created in the hon. Member's mind that we are treating this matter as a routine matter. We treat all these matters as very special. I may assure the House that we are doing our best and are taking special measures to see that such things do not occur, and whenever they occur, we take special measures, to catch the culprits.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Has any protection been given to the editor of the Assam Tribune on behalf of Government, and if so, the details thereof?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Necessary protection has been given.

Shri Priya Gupta: When the Government know that the Assam Tribune editor has been threatened like this and when they also know that there is collusion between the Chinese and Pakistanis and the Mizos and Nagas—though regarding the Collusion with China, the report is yet unconfirmed—have they got proper machinery to trace and find out these things which are matters of national importance?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Yes, we have established machinery which has been strengthened over the recent years, specially so during recent months, and we are securing the information that is necessary for our purpose.

Shri Priya Gupta: He says that in recent months, the machinery has been strengthened. Still the information could not be obtained. In this perspective, does it not show that the machinery is inadequate and requires to be further strengthened?

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed him one question.

श्री प्रकाश शीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा कहा कि जिस व्यक्ति ने आसाम ट्रिब्यून के सम्पादक को यह घमकी भरा पत्र लिखा है, केवल आसाम ट्रिब्यून के सम्पादक को ही नहीं हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री हेम बरुआ को भी इसी प्रकार के पत्र आये हैं, आप ने बताया है कि इस बात की जानकारी ली जा रही है कि कौन व्यक्ति है जो इस प्रकार के पत्र लिख रहा है, तो जानकारी वही एजेंसी ले रही है जो दिल्ली में वर्षों से पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी का काम करने वाले ए० आई० पी० पी० के दफ्तर के आदमी को नहीं पकड़ सकी ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों की जो एजेंसी काम कर रही है उसने बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम किया है और इसके बारे में इन्वेस्टीगेशन चल रहा है। जैसे ही इन्वेस्टीगेशन कम्प्लीट हो जायेगा हम सदन को इसकी जानकारी देंगे।

Plastic Explosive Bomb

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- *485. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Maurya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plastic explosive bomb was found in a steel trunk which was seized by the police at Dimapur Railway station on the 29 April, 1966;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made as to the country in which this was manufactured; and

(c) the action taken in the matter

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The investigations are in progress.

(c) Adequate measures to detect and prevent such illegal traffic in arms and explosives have been taken.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब वह पूरक सवाल तो हमारे बैसे ही खत्म हो जाते हैं। बी० का जवाब उन्हें देना चाहिए था, किसी देश का नाम देना चाहिए था।

Mr. Speaker: The country where they were manufactured, can the Government point out?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This has been said earlier in the House that we suspect that they were manufactured in Pakistan.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यह आखिर में अपना विरोध बता देता हूँ कि इस तरह के जवाब पाने के बाद कोई सवाल जवाब सम्भव नहीं हो सकते। सस्पेक्ट के क्या माने ? यहाँ यह सवाल पूछा मैंने। इतने महीने रहे जांच के लिए और कभी फ्रांस का नाम आ जाता है, अभी इसी जगह फ्रांस का नाम भी आया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप करिये सवाल।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, खुद समझ रहे होंगे कि इन पूरक प्रश्नों में कुछ रद्द ही नहीं जाता। खाली आप यही पूछ सकते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने अब तक पाकिस्तान और फ्रांस दो देशों के ऊपर शक किया है। इतने महीने हो गये, जांच पड़ताल करते हुए तो कहीं इनका शक किसी एक देश के ऊपर जाकर टिका है और अगर टिका है तो उस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या-क्या कार्रवाही की है। मैंने आपसे पूछा है तो आप ने इनका जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जैसा हम ने कहा है हम लोगों की जांच पड़ताल के बाद यह बात सामने आयी कि यह जो एक्सप्लोसिव पाया गया था, यह पाकिस्तान में बना हुआ था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आपने सस्पिशन अभी तक बताया कि वी सस्पेक्ट । यह आप को कन्फर्म हो चुका है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हां, कन्फर्म हो चुका है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप सस्पेक्ट क्यों करते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह नहीं बताया कि उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कार्यवाही क्या की ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों ने कार्यवाही यह की है कि इस तरह के जो एक्सप्लोसिव हैं वह रेलवे स्टेशन और रेलवे बोगीज में न आने पायें । रोकने की जितनी कार्यवाही हो सकती है वह कर रहे हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस देश के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उस देश के बारे में, जैसा आप लोग जानते हैं
(व्यवधान) जी हां, प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजा करते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मैं मान कर चलता हूँ कि विरोध पत्र भेजा गया . . .

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि इस बारे में विरोध पत्र भेजा गया है या नहीं । ऐसा होता है तो विरोध पत्र भेजा जाता है, यह मैंने कहा है । मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में विरोध पत्र भेजा गया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में आप आज भेरा

विरोध यहां पर मुन लीजिये । उनका विरोध जाता हो या न जाता हो । यह कोई स्कूल की तरह हम से बात कर रहे हैं कि उसको यह होता है तो वह होता है, तो यह कार्यवाही होती है । एक सीधा सवाल पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान से इनको प्लास्टिक बम मिलने की बात पूरी तरह से मालूम है तो इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने इतना ही बतलाया है कि ऐसे मामलों में विरोध पत्र भेजा जाता है मगर इस में नहीं कह सकते कि भेजा गया या नहीं ? और तो कोई कार्यवाही बतलायी नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इनसे जवाब दिलवाइये कि भेजा या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई कार्यवाही आप बतला सकते हैं हुई या नहीं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आप ने कहा बिलकुल वही बात है कि ऐसे मामलों में कभी कभी विरोध पत्र भेजे जाते हैं । पर इस मामले में विरोध पत्र भेजा गया या नहीं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता ।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । अब यह बात कहना कि ऐसे मामलों में विरोध पत्र भेजे जाते हैं, यह तो एक बात है । सवाल यह है कि इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसके बारे में मुझे ठीक से नहीं मालूम कि इस मामले में भेजा गया है या नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्री सदन का अपमान कर रहे हैं, विशुद्ध रूप में सदन का अपमान कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । आगे चलने दीजिये । अब इससे ज्यादा जवाब

नहीं दे सकते । . . . (व्यवधान) तो आप के पास और कार्यवाही करने के लिए तरीके हैं । वह तरीका इस्तेमाल कीजिये ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : इस प्रश्न में यह बताया गया है कि 19 अप्रैल, 1966 को यह बम पकड़ा गया था, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बम रेलवे स्टेशन पर किस के द्वारा लाया गया, क्या उस बम पर कोई नाम लिखा हुआ था, वह बक्स कहां से कहां जाने वाला था, क्या इन सब बातों को सरकार ने जांच की है ? यदि हाँ, तो यह जो बम पाया गया था यह कितना हानिकारक था, क्या इसकी भी जांच सरकार ने करवाई है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ, इसकी जांच करवाई गई है । कौन इसको लाया था, किस ने उसे वहाँ रखा था, इसकी जांच चल रही है । उम बक्से पर किसी का नाम नहीं लिखा हुआ था ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : वह बम कितना हानिकारक था ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसको देखा जा रहा है ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : 19 अप्रैल को यह घटना है, चार महीने होने की आ रहे हैं, क्या इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई जांच नहीं की गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या किसी कैमिकल एक्जामिनर या किसी टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट ने जांच की है कि वह कितना डेन्जरम था ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह एक खाम तरीके का प्लास्टिक बम था, काफी खतरनाक एक्सप्लोसिव बम था ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार पाकिस्तान को प्रोटैस्ट या

विरोध-पत्र भेजती है और उसके बदले में पाकिस्तान बम भेजता है । यह व्यवस्था देश में कितने दिनों तक चलेगी—कि हम वहाँ पर विरोध-पत्र भेजते रहें और वह बम भेजते रहें ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह बात जानते हैं कि जब आवश्यकता पड़ती है, हमारी तरफ से पाकिस्तान के विरोध में कड़ी कार्यवाही की गई है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या आपने भी वहाँ कोई बम भेजा ? (व्यवधान) आप को तो दुगना और चौगना भेजना चाहिये था, यह विरोधी कागज़ भेजने का क्या मतलब हुआ, कड़ी कार्यवाही का मतलब था कि अगर वह एक बम भेजता है तो आप दो बम भेजिये, आप अगर दुगना भेजते तब मही कार्यवाही होती ।

Shri Hem Barua: After the disclosure was made in the House about the jeep incident of 7th March in Jorhat and the involvement of the Naga hostiles in planting of explosives in the train at Diphu, Luming and all those places, the Union Government came forward and took security measures to protect this railroad, and since then there has been no incident so far. In that connection, may I know from the Central Government whether the Union Government have enquired from the Assam Government, particularly the Chief Minister of Assam, why it is that he did not take the Central Government into confidence when incriminating documents came into his hands about the Naga complicity or the involvement of Naga hostiles in planting all these explosives to destroy our communication line in that part of the country?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would require notice for this question

Money spent by Ministers on Official Tours

*486. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by Ministers on official tours to Bombay at the time of the last All-India Congress Committee meeting at Bombay; and

(b) the reasons for debiting such expenditure to Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ और आप इसे माफ कर दें कि बम्बई में जो उद्घाटन समारोह आयोजित किया गया था, क्या वह इसीलिये किया गया था कि मंत्रियों को अपनी जेब से न खर्च करना पड़े ?

श्री हाथी : किसका उद्घाटन ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी चन्द प्यारे लाल के यहां आप लोग जब खाना खाने गये तो क्या कोई मंत्री ऐसा था जिसने कहा हो कि ब्लैक मार्केटियर के यहां हम खाना खाने नहीं जायेंगे ? क्या वह उद्घाटन इसलिये किया था कि मंत्री वहां पर जा सकें ? क्या मैं यह बात जान सकता हूँ कि वहां पर जो दावत आपकी हुई, वह अभी चन्द प्यारे लाल के यहां नहीं हुई ?

श्री हाथी : वहां किसने अभी चन्द प्यारे लाल के यहां उद्घाटन किया है, मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government has laid down any rules or regulations to govern these tours by these Ministers by planes and whether they are expected to state that

they are going to a particular place, and coming back, for a definite piece of work and whether they are to visit the same place within the same month or within the same couple of months, and whether there is any restriction at all?

Shri Hathi: There cannot be any restriction about that, because it depends on the exigencies of the situation. Generally Ministers do not go off and on unless official work demands it. So, a specific rule cannot be laid down that a Minister shall not go to a particular place for more than 2 days in a week or something like that. They go whenever the occasion demands.

Shri Ranga: They can go wherever they want, whenever they want and however often they want, and there is no rule or regulation. What a scandalous situation!

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ये मंत्री जो अधिवेशन में बम्बई गये थे, क्या सरकार को ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि पंजाब के एक मिनिस्टर ने रेलवे की आज्ञा का उल्लंघन किया और उस टी० टी० को बरखास्त कराने की धौंस दे कर बिना रिजर्वेशन कराये अपने आदमियों को भर कर ले गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इनके लिये बताना बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बम्बई में जो कांग्रेस कमेटी का अधिवेशन हुआ, उस सिलसिले में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पार्लियामेंट्री सैक्रेटरी से लेकर मंत्री मंडल के सदस्य तक कितने लोग वहां गये और उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को उनके भत्ते तथा दूसरी मदों में कितना रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुद्रा अवमूल्यन के बाद सरकार

ने जो मंत्रियों के दौरों आदि के खर्च में कमी का मुद्दा दिया है, उस आधार पर क्या कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ? यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उससे कितनी बचत होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री हाथी : मेरे ख्याल से इसमें कोई योजना की जरूरत नहीं है। जब खर्च कम करना है तो हर एक मिनिस्टर को सोचना चाहिये कि जरूरत न हो तो नहीं जाना चाहिये। लेकिन उसके खर्च का हिसाब और आंकड़े होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास नहीं होते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या अब से पहले बिना जरूरत के लोग जाते रहे हैं ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : क्या यह सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार के मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के द्वारा इस अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये काफी व्यय हुआ है ? यदि हां, तो कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

श्री हाथी : भारत सरकार के द्वारा कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : भारत सरकार और महाराष्ट्र सरकार दोनों ?

श्री हाथी : भारत सरकार का कुछ नहीं हुआ, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of certain reports circulating recently in the Press about fantastic sums having been spent on some of the Prime Ministers recent tours about the country, like Andhra Pradesh, may I know if Government has evolved any very definite scheme, which should never be exceeded so far as the trips of Ministers including the Prime Minister are concerned?

Shri Hathi: The main question related to a special instance. Then Prof. Ranga asked whether there is

any rule or restriction placed, I said, there is no rule or restriction, but generally Ministers go where it is necessary for official purposes to go. It would not be possible for me to say how much expense was incurred on the Prime Minister's tour in Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I asked this in order to get some clarification of the Government's attitude, because in regard to the Prime Minister's visit to certain areas and her stay in certain places, almost astronomical figures have been mentioned in the papers. We cannot get any clarification?

Mr. Speaker: He says there are no rules. Next question.

Shri Mukerjee—

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, on this supplementary put by Shri Mukerjee, it is reported in a section of the Press that when the Prime Minister visited Kerala.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have gone to the next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: About Rs. 4 lakhs was spent by the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Correspondence Course in Delhi University

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*487. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Shri Warior:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Maurya:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress of the University Correspondence Course conducted by the Delhi University;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the Correspondence Course to other Universities; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No review as such of the progress of Correspondence Course conducted by the Delhi University has been made by the Government. However, the reports received from the Directorate of Correspondence Courses of the Delhi University and the examination results of the students taking this course indicate that the course has been a success.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are being worked out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, could I know if Government intends to utilise the lecture notes or something comparable to that circulated in the course of prosecuting these correspondence courses and prepare them in such a way so that they can be translated into the different regional languages whereby the process of using our own languages as media of instruction in the universities can be expedited?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a very good suggestion for action, because I think correspondence courses have a great future in our country. If we have successfully used them in English so far, I do not see any reason why they should not be used in all the Indian languages. But may I remind the hon. Member, this was started as a pilot project. We wanted to see whether we would succeed. It has been a great success. Having learnt something from this experiment, we will certainly try to apply it to all other spheres.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government has made assessment as to how far the demand for university education, which cannot now be fulfilled because of lack of academic space, can be met by expansion of the correspondence course, and whether Government has any scheme for expediting that process?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir, we have a scheme, for instance, of starting this correspondence course in other universities. We have a scheme which is a very ambitious scheme, and I hope we will be able to fulfil it, to train untrained teachers. It is the most important thing. We have today a tremendous backlog of trained teachers—4 lakhs in elementary schools and one lakh in secondary schools. We feel that the only way we can train these teachers is through correspondence course. We have already started a scheme in some of our regional colleges, and we hope to expand it in a large way in the next Plan.

Shri Buta Singh: I would like to know to which class and on what subject the University of Delhi is imparting instructions through this correspondence course. I would also like to know whether there is any proposal to start this course in the law class also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: At present the scheme is confined to the subjects which a student has to take for B.A. (Pass). After he has done his Higher Secondary, he takes the correspondence course and submits to an examination for B.A. (Pass). I do not know whether law is a subject for B.A. (Pass); as far as I know it is not.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Buta Singh: I asked whether there is any proposal with the Government.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government given thought to the old proposal that for the purpose of spreading this education, radio might also be used and lectures of professors might be broadcast through the radio so that the students might note them down sitting in their own houses?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In England there was a suggestion that there should be a

"University of the Air". I do not see why we should not have a similar proposal. I think radio can play a very big part in the spread of education (*Interruption*). I must confess that we have not done as much through the radio as we could have done, but in Delhi both radio and television are being used for educational purposes.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the hon. Minister of Education is prepared to extend this benefit of correspondence course to Members of Parliament also who want to take advantage of this course? There may be some Members of Parliament who may want to go in for a doctorate degree of a university and all that. May I know whether Government are prepared to extend this benefit to us, Members of Parliament, also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: A similar question was asked of me in the other House to which my answer was that the correspondence course may be introduced not only for Members of Parliament but also for Ministers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the correspondence courses are going to be the special preserve of the Central universities, or the State universities are also going to start them? If so, what percentage of their expenditure on correspondence courses will be met by the UGC or the Ministry of Education or both?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The UGC is in active correspondence with other universities and trying to persuade them to start these courses, if they are feasible. As regards expenditure, one of the important aspects of correspondence courses is that they are self-sufficient; they do not cost anything. The fee that is received is sufficient for the preparation of the literature. Whereas in the universities the expenditure comes to about Rs. 500 per student, the correspondence courses are self-sufficient.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the UNESCO Planning Mission recommended in its report that at least the training of teachers should be done by correspondence? If so, what arrangements are being made for that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have a scheme in hand of correspondence courses for teachers. A pilot scheme has already been started at one of our regional colleges. We want to do it in a large way to cover a large number of teachers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Those students or candidates who study in the regular classes have to appear for some examination at the end of the second year or the final year. In the correspondence course for teachers, what is being done for practical training, which is a very essential part of the training of a teacher?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a very important question. At present the correspondence course for teachers lasts fourteen months. Out of these, ten months he will study through correspondence. For four months he will go to an institution and get practical training by getting into contact with teachers. He will use two summer vacations for this work. So that, the correspondence course will combine studies with actual contact with teachers and practical training.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary the hon. Minister mentioned that these courses were started on an experimental basis. Has he set up any machinery to enquire about its success? How long is he going to take to prove that it has succeeded so that he can start it in other States and universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no doubt about the success of it. In Delhi it has been a great success. We have a large percentage of passes and we are satisfied with the experiment. As regards how long it will take to start

it in other universities, we are expediting the proposal. The matter is pending with Finance and I hope within one or two years several universities will start these courses.

मन्त्रियों के लिये अंगरक्षक

* 488. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रिमण्डल के सदस्यों के लिये अंगरक्षकों की व्यवस्था की हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह व्यवस्था पहले से ही थी या हाल ही में की गई है;

(ग) क्या मंत्रियों के लिये अंगरक्षकों की व्यवस्था केवल उनके राजधानी में रहने पर ही होती है अथवा जब कभी वे दौरे पर जायें उस समय भी होती है;

(घ) यदि ये अंगरक्षक निर्वाचनों में भी मंत्रियों के साथ रहें तो क्या वे उनके निर्वाचन में भाग लेंगे; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का मंत्रियों के साथ रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों का मंत्रियों के चुनाव में सक्रिय भाग लेना बन्द करने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह व्यवस्था बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है और अभी हाल में ही लागू नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) यह व्यवस्था उनके राजधानी में होने पर तथा दौरे में जाने पर दोनों ही स्थितियों में होती है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये चुनाव में भाग लेना निषिद्ध है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जनता के चुने हुए मंत्री लोग होते हैं उनको अंगरक्षकों की आवश्यकता है । उनको कोई खतरा रहता है या सिर्फ ठाट-बाट के लिये यह होते हैं ।

श्री हाथी : जनता के चुने हुए मंत्रियों के लिये उनकी जरूरत होती है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया कि उनको खतरा है इसलिये जरूरत पड़ती है या केवल ठाट-बाट के कारण ऐसा है ।

श्री हाथी : यह ठाट-बाट के लिये नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अल्प सूचना प्रश्न ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो खत्म हो गया, अब व्यवस्था कैसे हो सकती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हो सकती है नियम 376(2) के अन्तर्गत ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, नहीं हो सकती ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, होती है । मैं आप की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको अंगरक्षकों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री बनने पर ही अंग रक्षकों की आवश्यकता होती है और जब मंत्री पद से हटने के बाद घर बैठ जायें तब आवश्यकता नहीं होती है । मंत्री बनने पर ऐसी कौन सी बात आ जाती है । ऐसा कौन सा खतरा हो जाता है जिससे अंगरक्षकों की आवश्यकता होती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

बिड़ला टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्स्टाइल्स,
भिवानी में दुर्घटना

+

8.N.Q. II. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय

श्री जंगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्तली :

श्री यू० द० सिंह :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री अल्वारेस :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या, भ्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिड़ला
टैक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्स्टाइल्स, भिवानी,
(पंजाब) के एक भवन के गिर जाने से
बहुत से मजदूर मर गये तथा अन्य मजदूरों
को गहरी चोट आई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति मरे
और कितने घायल हुए;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह
भवन केवल डेढ़ वर्ष पहले ही बना था;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की
अदालती जांच कराने का निश्चय किया है,
और यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक आरम्भ होने
की सम्भावना है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार मृतकों
तथा घायल व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को कुछ
अंतरिम प्रतिकर देने का है, और यदि हां,
तो प्रत्येक परिवार को कितना प्रतिकर
दिया जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. At about 3.30 P.M. on the 9th August, 1966 while some persons were working in a shed of the

Birla Technical Institute of Textiles at Bhiwani, a portion of the roof gave way during rains, as a result of which 12 persons died and 20 were injured.

(c) Yes.

(d) An enquiry into the accident by technical experts is already in progress.

(e) Management of the Institute have already paid an interim relief of Rupees five hundred to the family of each of the deceased persons, and Rupees fifty to each injured.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : जिस तरह माननीय मंत्री ने इस सवाल का सीधा सादा जवाब दे दिया, यह प्रश्न ऐसा नहीं था। इस प्रकार की घटना पिछले दिन दिल्ली में हुई और वहां 17 आदमी मर गये। भिवानी चूक छोटा सा नगर है और दिल्ली से दूर है इसलिये वहां के बारे में कोई सोचता नहीं है। वहां 12 आदमी मिल के बैठ जाने के कारण मर गये और 24 आदमी जख्मी हुए। लेकिन इन सब बातों का गोल मोल जवाब दे दिया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि मिल की दुर्घटना होने के बाद चार घंटे तक मिल के मालिकों ने मजदूरों को वहां पर इसलिये काम नहीं करने दिया कि जिसमें कि दिल्ली की टेलीफोन करके जिस कम्पनी से उन्होंने मिल का और उस मकान का बीमा करवा रखा था उसके आदमी को बुलवा लें, और इस दौरान जो पन्द्रह बीस आदमी नीचे दबे पड़े हुए थे वह चीखते पुकारते रहे, और चार घंटों तक चीखने पुकारने के बाद उन्होंने अपनी जानें बे दी। मिल मालिकों ने इसलिये किसी को मलबा हटाने के बारे में हाथ नहीं लगाने दिया क्योंकि उस वक्त बीमा कम्पनी के आदमी वहां पहुंचे नहीं थे।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं शुरू में बतना चाहता हूं कि यह फैक्ट्री स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तहत है।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : पंजाब में प्रेजिडेंट्स क्लब है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि यह मामला पंजाब का है इसलिये मैंने इजाजत दी थी।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने एन्क्वायरी आर्डर की है और मामले में एन्क्वायरी हो रही है।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : यह एन्क्वायरी किस तरह हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारी बातें तो एन्क्वायरी में आयेंगी कि कितनी देर बाद वर्कर्स को निकाला गया और किस वक्त आदमी पहुंचे। एन्क्वायरी चल रही है।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : एन्क्वायरी कमेटी का जिक्र करते हुए उन्होंने एक शब्द इस्तेमाल किया कि यह खाली एक्सपर्ट्स की एन्क्वायरी है। एन्क्वायरी कमेटी तो यह बतलायेगी कि डेढ़ साल पहले जो बिल्डिंग बनी थी वह कैसे गिर गई, उसमें सीमेंट कम था या रेता कम था।

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : यह पुलिस की एन्क्वायरी है लेकिन उसके साथ में टेकनिकल आदमी भी असोसिएटेड रहेगा जो सभी पहलुओं को देखेगा।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना होने के बाद सरकार के हास्ते में ऐसी कौन सी रूकावट है कि उन्होंने सारे के सारे कांड की जांच किसी हाई कोर्ट जज की, चाहे मौजूदा जज ही चाहे रिटायर्ड जज हो, अध्यक्षता में नहीं कराई। यह जांच क्लास 2 अधिकारी को सौंपी गई है। क्या सरकार किसी हाई कोर्ट के जज के द्वारा यह जांच करायेगी।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं, ऐसी कोई बात विचाराधीन नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहली बात तो यह कि माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि यह सवाल राज्य सरकार का है।.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो हो गई। उस को दुबारा कहने से क्या फायदा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं बतलाया। मृतकों को 500,500 रु० और घायलों को 50 रु० कम्पनी के द्वारा दिलवाये गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मृतकों के लिए 500 रु० पर्याप्त हैं। जो नियम हैं क्या उनके अन्तर्गत भी सरकार कुछ दिलवा रही है। यदि हां, तो कितना कितना दिलवा रही है। दूसरी बात यह कि जिस समय दीवार गिरी थी यदि उस समय मालिक या मैनेजमेंट प्रयत्न करता और लोगों को निकाला जाता तो शायद कुछ लोग जीवित बच जाते। लेकिन जान बूझ कर कम्पनी ने अपने लाभ को ध्यान में रखते हुए....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल किया गया था और उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया। अब एन्क्वायरी होगी उस से पता चलेगा, अभी से कैसे वह तय कर लें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इतना ही पूछा था कि क्या मुआवजा दिया जायगा, उस का जवाब आया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि भिवानी से कोई ट्रासी मलबे को हटाने के लिये आई थी लेकिन मैनेजमेंट ने उसे वापस भेज दिया।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह सारी बातें तो एन्क्वायरी से मालूम होंगी। लेकिन बर्हातक मुआवजे का सवाल है, पांच पांच

श्री रुपया दिया गया है, और मनेजमेंट की तरफ से दिया गया है। उन लोगों को कानून की तहत जो मुनासिब मुआवजा होगा वह मिलेगा एम्पलायीज स्टेट इश्यो-रेंस की तरफ से।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह बात स्वयम् सिद्ध है कि इतनी बड़ी फैक्ट्री केवल मालिक नहीं बनाता। उस के लिए वह ठेकेदार रखता है। तो क्या इस एन्क्वायरी में यह भी जांच की जायेगी कि कौन ठेकेदार था और जितना माल उस में लगना चाहिए था उस में से कितना लगाया गया। अगर उस में कमी पाई जायेगी तो उस के ऊपर सरकार क्या कदम उठायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अभी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि क्या कदम उठाया जायेगा। तहकीकात यह भी होगी कि किसने बनाया था।

श्री जगजीवन राम : इस में टेक्नीकल आदमी इंजीनियर है। वह जांच करेगा सभी बातों की।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जांच कब तक हो जायेगी इस का खुलासा नहीं किया गया।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठेगी उस में कितने सदस्य होंगे, और उस में से कितने केन्द्रीय सरकार के होंगे, कितने राज्य सरकार के होंगे और बाहर के कितने सदस्य रहेंगे और यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह तो मैंने बतलाया है कि यह पुलिस एन्क्वायरी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह पुलिस एन्क्वायरी कैसे है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी को जवाब तो देने दीजिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस की जांच की जानी चाहिए। पुलिस क्या जांच करेगी।

श्री जगजीवन राम : पहले ही कहा गया कि जांच हो रही है और जांच पुलिस की है। उस के साथ एक टेक्नीकल आदमी इंजीनियर रहेगा जिस में इस के सारे पहलुओं को देखा जा सके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना समय लगेगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम : समय कितना लगेगा, यह भी बतलाऊंगा, जरा धैर्य रखिये। यह जांच जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म की जायेगी।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने पहले सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बंठी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह इंजीनियर कह रहे हैं। वह एक्सपर्ट ही तो हैं।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : यह सारी बातें पुलिस वाले कैसे बतायेंगे। जो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने कुछ और जवाब दिया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस की एन्क्वायरी कमेटी से क्या होगा। सारी बातों का पता कैसे चलेगा। 14 आदमी मर गये, 24 जख्मी हो गये....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस तरह से बहस चलाई जा सकती है। उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है कि.....

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : दिरला की हकूमत है, मिल भी बिरला की है, क्या इस लि जवाब वह आने नहीं देना चाहते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि हकूमत किस की है और किस की नहीं है ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवय अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कछवाय साहब जब भी आप चाहते हैं बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं और बोलते चले जाते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरा नन्द ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्नी कहा है कि कुशल व्यक्ति इसकी जांच करेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन पर जो मिल मालिक वहां के हैं उनका दबाव तो नहीं पड़ जायेगा और कोई अनुचित जांच तो नहीं हो जायेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसका जवाब मैं क्या दूँ ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कौन इसका जवाब दे अगर आप न दें तो ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर ये जवाब नहीं देंगे तो मुझे जवाब कहां से मिलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपने सवाल पूछने की आज्ञा दी । मैं ने सवाल पूछा । अब आप मेरे सवाल का जवाब तो दिलायें कि अनुचित जांच तो नहीं हो जाएगी ? कोई ऐसी बात तो नहीं है ? इसका उत्तर आना चाहिए इन के मुंह से ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : कह तो दिया है कि क्या जवाब दूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शास्त्री ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह जो इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई और इतने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई इसका क्या एक बहुत बड़ा

कारण यह था कि भिवानी में क्रेन नहीं था और मलबे को हटाने के लिए हिसार में क्रेन मंगाना पड़ा ? यदि हां तो ऐसी स्थिति में जहां जहां इस प्रकार की बड़ी बड़ी मिलें हैं और जहां सैकड़ों की संख्या में मजदूर काम करते हैं, क्या वहां क्रेन का या इस प्रकार की कोई और सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिये ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना जब हो तो तत्काल उस के ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई की जा सके ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जांच की रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद जिन जिन अभावों का और . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वहां पर क्रेन थी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : आपको जानकारी इसकी हो सकती है । लेकिन सरकारी तरीके पर हमारे पास इसके बारे में जानकारी नहीं है । मैं ने इसकी जांच नहीं की है । इस लिए आप जो कह रहे हैं वह सही है या नहीं है, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ । इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि जांच के परिणामस्वरूप जिन जिन बातों की और हमारा ध्यान दिलाया जाएगा, जिन जिन बातों की कमी होगी, उनको जल्दी से पूरा करने के लिए हम कदम उठाएंगे और उचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

Shri Alvares: There have been serious allegations made that rescue operations were held up until the insurance man reached the spot implying that property rights are more important than the lives of the workmen buried under the debris. In view of this, may I ask whether the Government will now institute a judicial inquiry in place of the police inquiry now instituted?

Mr. Speaker: Would the Government institute a judicial inquiry instead of the other one that is being held?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, till now the question of instituting a judicial inquiry was not under consideration. In view of the several facts that have been mentioned here, we shall consider the question of instituting a judicial inquiry.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय कम से कम इतना तो बता सकते हैं कि इमारत नई या पुरानी थी ? अगर नई इमारत थी और नई होने के बावजूद यह टूट गई तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ठेकेदार है या इंजीनियर है या आर्किटेक्ट है, और बिड़ला सेठ है, उनसे जो य मृत व्यक्ति हैं इनके कुटुम्बियों को कम से कम एक एक लाख रुपये का मुआवजा दिलाने का आप कोई इंतजाम करेंगे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा अभी एक सवाल के उत्तर में बताया गया है यह मकान पुराना नहीं था नया था और एक दो साल पूर्व ही बना था ।

किस का कसूर था, कौन इंजीनियर बगरू था, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि यह प्राइवेट आदर्मी का मकान था । जांच के बाद ही ये सारी बातें सामने आयेंगी । जहाँ तक मुआवजे का सवाल है मैंने कहा है कि जो एम्पलायीज स्टेट इंश्योरेंस के मातहत उनको मुआवजा मिलना है वह मिलेगा । वह तो होगा । जितना अभी दिया गया है वह एक्स-प्रेसिया पेमेंट के तौर पर दिया गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इंसान की जिन्दगी की कामन इतनी ही है, जगजीवन बाबू ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that another serious charge levelled by the workers is that some people who died could have been saved if they had been removed properly to the hospital. Just to hide the whole thing—this particular incident—and to avoid any inquiry by the factory inspector or the Safety Inspector,

this has been done. Since there is no representative Government in the Punjab or rather there is a Government in the Punjab but no Minister, may I know whether any Minister from the Centre has visited that place or is likely to visit that place in the shortest possible time?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know how a visit of the Minister will either confirm or deny all the allegations that the hon. Member has made. Those things can be proved only by an inquiry and investigation, and that is going on.

Shri Priya Gupta: This is a question concerning whether the building is safe or disaster has befallen it. May I know whether the factory inspectors who have to inspect the factories all over India within their jurisdiction are far short in number than what is required to enable them to go round and inspect the factories at least once a year, and if so, whether Government will keep that in view and make successful arrangements so as to increase the number of factory inspectors owing to whose lapses in not examining and inspecting these buildings under the Factories Act, the safety regulations are not being properly observed?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I shall look into the matter whether this building was covered under the Factories Act and it was to be inspected by the Factory Inspectorate and, if so, when the last inspection was done. I shall ascertain that.

Shri Daji: Three serious allegations have been made and are being made. One is that this was relating to the construction of a new building. The second was about the callous neglect shown in rescue work, because property rights were held so sacrosanct that even after the crane came, a certain portion had to be demolished for rescue operations and an order was given for demolition, but the crane was not allowed to be used and people were allowed to die and it took hours and hours, in fact, even more

than a day, even to bring out the dead bodies from the overground tract, which is a rare thing. Thirdly, a very important firm, one of the top-most firms of Birlas, is involved. In view of all this, why is it that Government have not decided or are not in a position to come to a decision that an independent judiciary inquiry will be held to go into all these allegations, and why are they content only with a police inquiry?

An hon. Member: He has said that he is considering it.

Shri Daji: Why should he be considering? Why does he not make a definite announcement that it will be done?

Shri Nambiar: Let him make a definite announcement.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have nothing to add to what I have already said.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Visit of American Scientists

*480. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the precise nature of the conclusions reached after the discussion with the high power American Delegation of scientists which recently visited India and had talks with the Indian academicians on the development of science, technological education and research in India;

(b) whether the National Sciences Foundation of U.S.A. will participate in any way in developing science and technological education and research in India; and

(c) if so, the nature of such participation?

The Minister for Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Indian and United States delegations agreed that

as an immediate follow-up of the Summer Institutes Programme, the standard and quality of science education in our Schools and Colleges should be improved. For this purpose, curriculum development, preparation of text-books, teachers, guides and audio-visual aids strengthening of libraries and design and manufacture of scientific apparatus and experimental kits should be undertaken.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The nature and extent of participation of the National Science Foundation is under discussion.

उप-कुलपतियों की नियुक्ति

*482. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के परामर्श से विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में सारे देश के लिए समान नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु०क० चागला): (क) और (ख). माडल-एक्ट फार युनिवर्सिटीज कमेटी (Model Act for Universities Committee) की रिपोर्ट (Report) जिसमें उपकुलपतियों (Vice-Chancellors) की नियुक्ति के तरीके के बारे में सिफारिशें भी हैं राज्य सरकारों को उचित कार्रवाई और राय के लिये भेजी गई है। आशा है कि राज्य सरकारों की और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (University Grants Commission) की राय को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में सारे देश के लिए समान नीति बनाई जा सकेगी।

UNESCO Planning Mission

*489. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Planning Mission under the UNESCO programme of Assistance visited India to study the programme of Science and Mathematics education in Secondary Schools and also submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, when, and the main findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by the Mission?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Planning Mission was in India from 23rd December, 1963 to 10th March, 1964. A statement listing the main recommendations of the mission is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6799/66*]

(c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training has been entrusted with the task of developing new syllabi, text and other instructional materials in science and mathematics, on the lines indicated by the Mission. Some material has already been prepared and is being tried out as a pilot experiment in selected schools of Delhi.

Parliamentary Delegation to NEFA

*490. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to State:

(a) whether any report has been

received from the Parliamentary Delegation which visited NEFA in May last;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has reported widespread complaints by the tribal people about the inaccessibility and bureaucratic attitude of the Government administrative departments and officers; and

(c) if so; Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Dumps of Arms in Kashmir

*491. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Onkarial Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dighe:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Arms Dumps bearing Pakistan markings have been discovered recently in Kashmir and if so, their number;

(b) the number and types of arms and the quantity of different types of ammunition found;

(c) the number of arrests made with the nationality of suspects; and

(d) whether any prosecutions have been launched and if so, under which law?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Between the 5th

June, 1966 and 3rd August, 1966 there have been sixteen recoveries of arms and ammunition and explosives bearing POF markings. In these there were:

1. 965-rounds of .303 ammunition.
2. 450-cartridges of stengun ammunition.
 - 21-handgrenades.
 - 250-.30 ammunition.
1. 615-rounds of 9 MM ammunition.
 - One-811 MM bomb.
 - 15-rounds of 99 MM ammunition.
 - One-9 MM stengun magazine with 18 rounds.

(c) and (d). Two armed Pakistani agents who came from Pak-occupied Kashmir were prosecuted under the Arms Act, the Egress and Internal Movement (Control) Ordinance 2005 (Samvat) and Ranbir Penal Code. They were tried and convicted.

Training of Teachers

*492. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a comprehensive scheme to train the entire backlog of untrained teachers in the Secondary schools;

(b) if so, target fixed for the purpose; and

(c) whether any scheme of training the teachers in the elementary schools is being considered and if so, the outlines thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M.C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. It will not, however, be possible to clear the entire backlog of such untrained teachers during the 4th Plan period.

(b) The scheme provides for the training of 22,000 untrained teachers of secondary schools through correspondence courses in the Fourth Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to start correspondence courses for training of untrained teachers at the elementary level in Assam, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the current year.

Birth Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi

*493. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
 Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested the UNESCO to declare 1969, the Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth, as Gandhi Centenary Year, to stimulate international participation in the celebration of the Centenary of the Father of the Indian Nation; and

(b) if so, the response of the UNESCO thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request will be considered by the 14th general Conference of Unesco scheduled to be held from 25th October to 30th November, 1966 in Paris.

Memorial For Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

*494. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
 Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to erect a memorial in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and his Azad Hind Fauj who liberated those Islands from the British bondage in 1943;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a roll of honour commemorating the sacrifice of hundreds of patriots who were immured in the Cellular Jail of the Andamans during India's freedom struggle has been inscribed in that jail; and

(d) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) It is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise as no decision has been taken about the nature of memorial to be raised.

(c) It is under active consideration of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Law and Order Situation

***496. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made any assessment of the law and order situation in the country as a whole with particular reference to (i) the Centrally-administered areas and (ii) damage to public property; and

(b) the steps taken to check the growth of lawlessness in the context of the coming Elections?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There is a continuous review and a periodical assessment of the law and order situation in the country in all its aspects, and the last assessment was made a few weeks ago. The Centrally administered areas were covered by the assessment, and there was also a general review, but not a detailed assessment of damage to public property.

(b) Checking of lawlessness in the States is primarily the concern of the State Governments. The State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations have taken various steps permissible under the law and considered proper and desirable to check the growth of lawlessness.

“इस्लामी दुनिया” नामक नक्शा

***497. श्री बजरज सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में एक कलेण्डर जिसमें “इस्लामी दुनिया” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत एक नक्शा दिया हुआ है, प्रकाशित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त नक्शा भारत के दृष्टिकोण से आपत्तिजनक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एल टो-6800/66]

Appointment of Senior Officers

***498. Shri Buta Singh: Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news item in “March of the Nation” weekly dated the 16th March, 1966 stating that his Ministry has recently revoked its orders regarding the appointment of Senior Officers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the particulars of the fresh appointments, if any, made recently?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supply in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There was no circular prohibiting recruitment from outside for appointments at the top level of the administration. The question of revoking it therefore, does not arise.

"Silent Protest" by Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees

*499. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**

Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:

Shri Sonavane:

Shri Y. D. Singh:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Employees State Insurance Corporation in Delhi observed "Silent Protest" on the 5th July, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) It was a part of the agitation by the employees to press their demands.

(c) Some of the demands were accepted and the position was explained to the All India Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees Federation in respect of other demands before the agitation started from 1st July, 1966. No further action was considered necessary.

Communist Activity in Mizo Hills

*500. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Tripura made at Dum-Dum on the 25th July 1966 accusing left Communists openly supporting hostile Mizos; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi):

(a) It has been ascertained that the Chief Minister of Tripura made a state-

ment on his personal information and appreciation.

(b) Activities of anti-national elements are being kept under close watch and appropriate action will be taken when considered necessary.

Provisions in Industrial Disputes Act For University Employees

*501. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reference has been made to his Ministry for enacting provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act for the protection of service conditions of employees of various universities, educational institutions and other administrative organisations; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, in so far as employees of Universities and educational institutions only are concerned.

(b) The matter was examined by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation some time back in consultation with the State Governments/Administrations. Most of them were opposed to the proposal. However, the University Grants Commission is considering the question of framing draft rules for regulating the conditions of service of non-teaching employees in the same manner as for academic staff for the guidance of the Universities.

Scope of Boundary Commission

*502. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 76 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Boundary Commission is intended to go into the border disputes between Kerala and Mysore in addition to that between Maharashtra and Mysore;

(b) whether the Governor of Kerala has stated that there is no boundary dispute between Kerala and Mysore that in any event Kerala would not like to raise any border controversies till a popular Ministry was formed in that State; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) A communication marked Secret has been received from the Governor of Kerala on this subject.

(c) The views expressed by the Governor and others on this issue will be taken into account while taking a decision in the matter.

Spent Sulphuric Acid Purification Plants

***503. Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory manner in which two Spent Sulphuric Acid Purification Plants were supplied and installed by Messrs Technical Enterprises, New York in the two DDT Factories of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., at a cost of about Rs. 4.50 lacs.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides have again decided to place an order for a B. H. C. Plant with the same firm at a cost of about Rs. 34 lacs; and

(c) if so, the reasons for placing the order on this particular firm in spite of offers from other reputed firms?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. But the defects were rectified when these were pointed out to the suppliers.

(b) and (c). The question of importing B. H. C. plant is under the examination of Government.

Central Sales Tax

***504. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Rananjal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the Central Sales Tax from 3 per cent to 1 per cent;

(b) whether this reduction will apply to Delhi alone and not to other States of Union Territories; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination and disregard of its adverse consequences on the other States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Under Section 8 (5) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the State Governments are empowered to reduce the Central sales tax on any goods or class of goods when they are satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so. The question of the Central Government making any general reduction in the sales tax from 3 per cent to 1 per cent in the States, therefore, does not arise. In the case of Union territories, this power is available to the Central Government and in exercise of these powers, a concessional rate of Central Sales Tax has been allowed in the Union territory of Delhi on certain categories of goods re-exported from the territory subject to certain conditions if such goods have suffered Central Sales Tax at the time of their import into this Union territory. The concessional rate was $\frac{1}{2}$ % between 1st July, 1957 and 31st March 1963 and was increased to 1 per cent from 1st April 1963 and is continuing at this rate. The concession was allowed because, unlike the States, a large portion of Delhi's trade consists of exports to neighbouring States of goods imported from other States.

Pataskar Committee Recommendations

*505. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

Shri Umanath:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 72 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the nature of adjustments suggested by the Government of Assam on the recommendations made by the Pataskar Committee;

(b) whether any other representations were received on the recommendations from any organisations or individuals;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) when Government propose to take a decision on the recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The adjustments suggested by the Government of Assam on the recommendations made by the Pataskar Commission and other representations received in this behalf are still under examination of the Central Government in consultation with the Government of Assam and representatives of the political parties concerned. It will not be in the public interest at this stage to disclose their contents.

Infiltration of Chakmas into Mizo Hills

*506. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Chakmas from East Pakistan have recently infiltrated into Mizo Hills and joined the Mizo National Front hostiles in their depredations; and

1347 (Ai) LSD—3.

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is alive to the developing situation in the Hills area.

दिल्ली में साधुओं की गिरफ्तारी

*507. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन साधुओं को जो संसद-भवन तथा प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के बाहर गौरक्षा के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे थे, गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब तक गिरफ्तार किये गये साधुओं की संख्या 100 के लगभग है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि साधुओं को गिरफ्तार करते समय पुलिस ने उन्हें घसीटा और उनके कपड़े फड़ दिये ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Espionage Activities in West Bengal

*508. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Manoharan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Dr. U. Mishra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Mohit Chaudhuri, an accused in a criminal case in Bihar, has been brought to West Bengal or has been implicated in a case/trial under the Espionage Act;

(b) whether all the suspects in this case have been arrested; and

(c) whether any persons working in the A.I.C.C. Office are connected with this case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Mr. Mohit Chaudhuri was arrested in a criminal case in Bihar and is reported to be lodged in a Jail in that State. Subsequently, another case under section 11 of the West Bengal Security Act was registered against him in West Bengal on 29th July, 1966 for his alleged anti-national activities.

(b) and (c). The case is still under investigation. However, an employee of the Office of the A.I.C.C. New Delhi, was arrested by the West Bengal Police in this connection on 10th August, 1966.

Representation from Displaced Persons in Bombay

2385. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kolwada Unsettled Punjabi Society (Bombay); and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Yes.

(b) The representation was examined. As a matter primarily concerned the State Government, the Society was requested to contact them.

Assistants Grade (Competitive Examination) Regulations

2386. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring any amendment in the Central Secretariat Service Assistants Grade (Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1965, as suggested by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation;

(b) if so, when and in what form; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Collection of Cash Security from I.O.C. Dealers and Agents

2387. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has collected cash security from their Dealers and Agents;

(b) if so, the amount thus collected till the 31st March, 1966;

(c) whether any interest is payable on the said amounts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Supply of Kerosene in Kerala

2388. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Oil Corporation is aware of the difficulties of their Agents in Kerala in collecting superior kerosene in barrels from the Depots;

(b) whether I.O.C. proposes to make arrangements to supply kerosene in lorry tankers to the Agents' point; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is the industry practice to supply Kerosene to Agents in their barrels expcountry depots.

(b) As a policy, Indian Oil Corporation allows the use of their tank lorries to their Kerosene Agents for delivering supplies at destination as and when they are free from making supplies to Retail/Consumer Outlets.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay of Kerala University Teachers

2389. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Universities employees were assured by the University authorities in March 1966 that their pay will be revised soon;

(b) if so, whether that assurance has been implemented; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Only non-teaching staff had made a demand for revision of pay for which an assurance was given and has been implemented.

(c) Does not arise.

Cochin Oil Refinery

2390. Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of the Cochin Oil Refinery has

gone up more than the estimated 17 crores of rupees;

(b) if so, by how much it has gone up; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemical (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) By Rs. 7 crores approximately.

(c) The increase in expenditure is on accounts of:—

(i) increase in estimate of freight and higher import duties on plant and machinery than originally expected;

(ii) increase in estimated cost of land and site preparation;

(iii) increase in cost of pipelines and ware-housing equipment; and

(iv) expenditure on rail and dock facilities.

Arts College at Calicut

2391. Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have sanctioned an Arts College to be set up at Calicut, Kerala;

(b) if so, when and whether the College will be in the private sector or public sector; and

(c) the location of the College and the academic year from which this is going to be started?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A junior College providing instruction for the pre-degree course was sanctioned in 1964-65 and has been functioning at Calicut under Government management since then. It is temporarily located in the Government Training College buildings and the construction of a permanent building has since been sanctioned for it. It is proposed to upgrade it into a degree College with effect from the next academic year.

Sitamarhi Post Office

2392. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not upgrading the Sitamarhi Post Office so far;

(b) how the volume of work in Sitamarhi Post Office compares with that in Hajipur and Madhubani Post Offices; and

(c) the criterion for the upgrading of Post Offices?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The upgrading of Sitamarhi sub-post office to a head post office is not justified according to the prescribed departmental standards.

(b) Sitamarhi post office has less volume of work than Hajipur post office but it has slightly more volume of work than Madhubani post office.

(c) The criteria for upgrading post offices to head post offices are indicated below:—

(i) Each district should have a head post office provided a minimum of 20 sub post offices can be attached to it. In the case of a backward areas or places where there will be a definite improvement in financing sub post offices/branch post offices, a lower standard may be adopted.

(ii) An existing head post office should be bifurcated if the number of sub offices attached to it exceeds 60. It should, however, be ensured that as a result of the change, neither the new nor the old head post office has less than 20 sub post offices attached to it.

Progressive Motors (P) Ltd., Patna

2393. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workmen of M/s. Progressive Motors (P) Ltd., Patna, previously known as Poddar Auto dealers, Patna have made complaints

about the bungling of the Provident Fund Accounts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the safety of the fund contributed by the workmen towards provident fund scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) No. However, complaint regarding delay in issue of annual statement of accounts and settlement of claims was received.

(b) The provident fund money has already been deposited in the State Bank of India, and is quite safe.

Wage Structure in Coir Industry in Kerala

2394. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey of the wage structure in the Coir Industry in Kerala in recent years;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure fair wages to the workers engaged in the coir industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c): The Government of Kerala appointed the Minimum Wages Committee under the Minimum Wages Act in 1961, for revision of minimum wages in the Coir Spinning Industry. The Committee made elaborate investigation on the wage structure in the industry and submitted its report in June, 1962. The minimum rates of wages were revised with effect from 24-12-1964.

Gujarat Fertilizer Plant

2395. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the proposal to double the

capacity of the Gujarat Fertilizer Plant;

(b) If so the approximate production capacity of the plant;

(c) when the plant is likely to go into full production; and

(d) the total outlay on the project?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The following will be the product pattern after expansion:—

Ammonia	...	300,000	tonnes per year.
Urea	...	300,000
Ammonia Sulphate			
(19.5—19.5)	..	256,000	
Technical Grade			
Urea	...	3,200	..

(c) Plant under construction by July, 1967 and expansion by the end of year 1969-70.

(d) Rs. 35.99 crores for the plant under construction and Rs. 15.5 crores for expansion (These are pre-devaluation figures).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones World Congress

2396. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones World Congress met at Brussels, Belgium early in July 1966;

(b) if so, the nations and countries who participated in the Conference; and

(c) the Indian delegates who attended the Congress?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). We have no official information about the Congress in question. However, in a journal titled, 'Weekly Correspondence' dated 19-7-1966 issued by the A.I.T.E.E.U. Cl. III New Delhi it is stated: "The

19th World Congress of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones International was held in Brussels (Belgium) from 11th to 14th of July, 1966. India was represented at this Congress by Com. Gnaniah, the Secretary-General N.F.P.T.E."

Shri Gnaniah had not sought any permission of Govt. to join the Congress. He had, however, applied for permission in the first week of June to avail of an invitation extended to him by the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office Engineering Union of the United Kingdom to visit U.K. for a fortnight beginning about 22nd/23rd June. He had also sought permission to go to Brussels in continuation of his visit to U.K. for acquainting himself with the conditions of work and wages of Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Workers of the various countries as available from the records of the Postal, Telegraph, Telephone International (Brussels). The permission was granted.

Regional Engineering College, Calicut (Kerala State)

2397. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the college and hostel buildings of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, Kerala State are not yet complete;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are no proper facilities for laboratory work; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to rectify these deficiencies?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Almost all the college buildings have been completed and occupied. Construction of hostels is a phased programme which keeps pace with the number of students. Hostel buildings have been constructed to take care of the students on roll.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Almost all the laboratories are well-equipped. Only for one laboratory some items

of equipment which have to be imported from abroad have not yet been received. These are expected to be received and installed this year.

Admission to Degree Classes in Malabar

2398. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of students have failed to get admission to the pre-degree and degree classes in Malabar area of Kerala State:

(b) if so, the total number of applicants to pre-degree and degree classes and of those who got admission; and

(c) the steps being taken to accommodate the maximum number of students?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The following table gives the number of students who applied for admission and the number of students who were admitted:

Pre-degree Classes		Degree Classes	
Total No. Applied	Total No. Admitted	Total No. Applied	Total No. Admitted
14,622	7489	4040	2255

Note.—The number of applications for admission received in the Colleges concerned cannot be taken as indicative of the number of students seeking admission, since it is possible that students may have applied for admission to one or more colleges.

(c) The maximum intake, taking into consideration the facilities available in the Colleges, has been allowed.

Construction of Azad Bhawan

2399. **Shri Bade:**
Shri Mukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise detailed break up of the expenditure on the construction of Azad Bhawan, the Headquarters of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations including the Auditorium and Servants' quarters;

(b) the amount sanctioned on each item with authority and date of sanction;

(c) whether all the expenditure was met out of the grant allocated for the purpose of construction of Azad Bhawan;

(d) whether all the bills have been paid; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Break up of the expenditure is as under:—

	Rs.
Main Building	5,94,511.00
Auditorium	2,21,221.00
Staff Quarters and Garages	62,032.00
Services (Electric, Sanitary, telephone and other installations)	1,90,317.00
Roads, Paths, Pools & Boundry walls	27,008.00
Cost of Land	74,029.00
Horticultural work	14,051.00
Architects Fee	45,064.00
Contingencies	60,993.00
TOTAL	12,89,226.00

(b) The total estimated expenditure of Rs. 12.98 lakhs was sanctioned by the Governing Body on 17-10-1959. No separate sanctions item-wise were issued.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) All other bills except for Rs. 25,000 have been paid. These could not be paid as a sanction had to be revised. It has since been revised and issued. The bills will be paid shortly.

Reservation of Vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2400. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public Undertakings and Statutory Organisations which have agreed to reserve vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto the 1st July, 1966;

(b) the Corporations which have not agreed so far; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Based on information collected in 1965-66, two lists of Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6801/66]—one giving the names of those which have made or agreed to make reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services and the other giving the names of those which have not yet made reservation and from whom information regarding making of reservations is awaited.

(c) Varied reasons were given by the Undertakings etc. concerned and replies from some of them are awaited but mainly these reasons centred round the special requirements of the Undertakings and difficulty in getting suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the question of making reservations is being pursued with the Undertakings.

*** Free Education in Bastar**

2402. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have free education in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh in view of its being extremely backward; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special B.Sc. Courses in Kerala

2403. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Colleges where the special B.Sc. courses have been introduced during this academic year in Kerala;

(b) whether in making this selection, Colleges in the Malabar region of Kerala have been ignored;

(c) the number of colleges selected with reference to each District; and

(d) the names of Government Colleges in the State where this course has been introduced?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Head Post Office Building at Cannanore

2404. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in constructing the Head Post Office building at Cannanore in Kerala; and

(b) when the construction work will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The preliminary drawings have been issued for preparation of estimate.

(b) The specific date by which the construction work will be completed cannot be given at present as various formalities like the issue of sanction, preparation of working drawing are yet to be completed.

Cyclone in Laccadives

2405. Shri Nallakoya Thengal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to give relief and assistance to the people who suffered loss and damage to their houses and other property in the last cyclone in the Laccadive Islands; and

(b) if so, what form of assistance has been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a measure of immediate relief, free rations for one week worth Rs. 13,389.01, were distributed to needy islanders. Besides a sum of Rs. 7345 was sanctioned for giving financial assistance ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150 to affected islanders to enable them to repair/reconstruct their dwellings which were damaged/destroyed by the cyclone.

Engineering College, Agartala

**2406. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination result of the Engineering College,

Agartala, in 1966 was deplorable and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether inadequate teaching staff is one of the reasons for such result; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to strengthen the teaching staff?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The reasons for the poor results are (i) late starting of the sessions, and (ii) inadequacy of teaching facilities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps have been taken to recruit necessary teaching staff through the Union Public Service Commission.

Post-Graduate Classes in Government College, Agartala (Tripura)

**2407. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post-graduate classes at M.B.B. College, Agartala, Tripura were proposed to be opened in 1965-66;

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening them; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Indo-Pak Police Officials Meet

2408. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police Officials of India and Pakistan met on the 30th July, 1966 on the Wagah Border on Pakistan side to discuss the border problems;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cases relating to return of cattle straying into each other's territory and smuggling across the border were discussed in the meeting.

(c) Both sides agreed to keep a close watch of smugglers and step up anti-smuggling measures in the border area.

Adarsh School, Delhi

2409. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adarsh School, West Patel Nagar, Delhi, was recognised as a Higher Secondary School in May, 1965 when the school was not fulfilling 50 per cent conditions under the rules for getting recognition and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for withdrawal of the recognition by the Director of Education in the middle of the academic session and to allow education of the children to suffer;

(c) whether the Director of Education is not liable to absorb the retrenched permanent trained teachers of this school when all the children were admitted in other Government and recognised schools; and

(d) the action taken by the Directorate of Education when certain irregularities and malpractices of the management were brought to their notice by the Parents' Association and the staff?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The Adarsh Middle School had been recognised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation

and was being given grant-in-aid till 30th April 1965. With effect from 1st May 1965, the Middle School was raised to a Higher Secondary School, and recognition was given by the Directorate of Education for the purpose of grant-in-aid.

The Delhi Administration has reported that the school management itself had requested for the withdrawal of recognition on account of their inability to run the school efficiently and smoothly. The Delhi Administration has now been asked to look into all problems such as absorption of the staff in other schools, provision for education of the affected children. The report of the Director indicating action taken is awaited.

Bogus School in Delhi

2410. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bogus board bearing the word 'recognised' Adarsh Middle School, West Patel Nagar, Delhi was not got removed by the DIG Police when this fact was brought to his notice by the Municipal Corporation and by the Parents' Association, Adarsh Middle School, West Patel Nagar; and

(b) if so, whether this misled the public?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Salaries of Private College Teachers in Kerala

2411. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the managements of the private colleges in Kerala State have agreed to contribute their share for the enhancement of the salaries of Private College Teachers;

(b) if so, their share of the contribution; and

(c) when a decision is expected to be taken regarding the enhancement of salaries of private college teachers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Untrained Teachers in Kerala Private Schools

2412. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of untrained teachers in the recognised private schools in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the total number of such teachers; and

(c) whether the Untrained Teachers Association has submitted a Memorandum to the State Government regarding their grievances and if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Guru Granth Sahib Sacrilege Case

2413. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guru Granth Sahib Sacrilege case of Ludhiana on Guru Arjan Dev's birth anniversary has been brought to his notice; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The alleged sacrilege at Ludhiana occurred on 23rd May, 1966, the martyrdom day of Guru Arjan Dev.

(b) A case was registered and five persons arrested. The matter is *sub judice*.

Distribution of Prizes by U.S.S.R.

2414. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has been distributing prizes worth about a lakh of rupees through the Journal called "Soviet Land" to Indian literary men for books calculated to serve a particular purpose; and

(b) if so, whether this has been done with the prior permission of Government and, if not, the reasons for not obtaining the permission from Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रोक आदेश (स्टे आर्डर)

2415. श्रीमती गवित्री निगम : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में सड़कों और स्कूलों के निर्माण को रोकने के लिये तथा सरकारी इमारतों को खाली करने से रोकने के लिए कितने रोक आदेश प्राप्त किये गये ;

(ख) कितने मामलों में निर्णय किया गया ; और

(ग) किस प्रकार के रोक आदेश प्राप्त किये गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Encouragement to Indian Languages

2416. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Constitution (Amendment) Bill providing for the use of all the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule as Union languages and for the abolition of the use of English in all Ministries/Departments of Government of India forthwith; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

डिफू में एक विदेशी व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी

2417. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 में डिफू में एक विदेशी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके पास पासपोर्ट नहीं था ;

(ग) क्या उसके पास से कुछ अवैध सामग्री भी बरामद की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उसके पास एक वैध राष्ट्रीय पारपत्र था किन्तु उसके पास विदेशी (सीमित क्षेत्र) आवेश 1963 के अधीन आवश्यक अनुज्ञापत्र नहीं था । इस अपराध के लिये विदेशी अधिनियम, 1946 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला पंजीकृत किया गया है । तब तक उसे जेल में रखा गया है ।

(ग) उसके पास कोई अवैध सामग्री बरामद नहीं हुई ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अवैध हथियारों का कारखाना

2418. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतेहगढ़ जिले के लखनपुर गांव में एक अवैध हथियारों का कारखाना पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ग) किस प्रकार के अवैध रूप से बनाये गये हथियार बरामद किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपगृह मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक ।

(ग) एक 12 बोर की बन्दूक ।

(घ) अभियुक्त पर अस्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाया गया और उसे एक वर्ष के सश्रम कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया ।

Tampering with Railway Track in Assam

2419. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of tampering with railway track on the North-east Frontier Railway in Assam have been detected;

(b) if so, whether such cases are attributable to any political design to disrupt the normal life in this State; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central and the State Governments to ensure proper security against such disruptive action?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Seven cases of tampering with track have been reported during 1966, but investigations are not yet complete.

(b) It is difficult to state any opinion until the investigations are complete.

(c) Sufficient security forces have been posted in the plains sector of Assam to ensure the safety of the railway track/traffic.

Annual Administrative Reports of Union Territories

2420. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual Administrative reports of the Centrally administered areas are received by his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the democratisation of the various administrative units has revealed that the process has brought about better administration and approach to the people of the States or not;

(c) whether any defects have also come to light in the systems and reforms are needed;

(d) the steps taken to incorporate provisions for such reforms in the Acts concerned; and

(e) whether reports of the working of the various democratic institutions in the centrally administered areas will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the democratic set up introduced in the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu, with effect from 1st July, 1963, in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The required information in this regard has already been furnished in the Unstarred question No. 1204 and reply to Starred Question No. 419 in the Lok Sabha on 1st September, 1965, 24th November, 1965 respectively.

Funds for Plan Schemes for Delhi

2421. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration have sent a representation seeking more funds in the current year for plan schemes in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been considered by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is receiving Government's attention.

Prohibition Offences in States

2422. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently compiled statistics about the increase or decrease in the prohibition offences in States or parts of States where total prohibition has been enforced; and

(b) whether according to unofficial reports prohibition has led to increase in crime, corruption and other anti-social evils?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No.

(b) Government have no information.

बिहार में टेलीफोन और तार की लाइनों का अस्त व्यस्त हो जाना

2423. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 मई, 1966 को बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में तूफान आया था जिसके फलस्वरूप टेलीफोन और तार की लाइनें अस्तव्यस्त हो गईं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलीफोन और तार की इन लाइनों की मरम्मत 28 मई, 1966 तक नहीं की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य दिभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां । बिहार के जिला चम्पारन में

10 मई, 1966 को एक तूफान आने के कारण तार तथा टेलीफोन लाइनों और तारों में गम्भीर टूट फूट हो गई ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में डाकूतार विभाग को लगभग 10,000 रुपये नकद और 40,000 रुपये के भण्डार का नुकसान हुआ ।

(ग) सभी विभागीय ट्रंक, रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव ट्रंक और कंट्रोल तथा महत्वपूर्ण ट्रंक परिपथ 13 मई, 1966 तक पुनः चालू किये जा चुके थे । मोतीहारी केन्द्र प्रणाली की स्थानीय लाइनें और तारों को पुनः स्थापित करने का काम 23 मई, 1966 तक पूरा हो चुका था ।

(घ) चूँकि इस तूफान द्वारा भारी और अत्यधिक नुकसान पहुँचा अतः संचार व्यवस्था के पुनः चालू करने में देरी हुई । संचार व्यवस्था को पुनः चालू करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न स्थानों से भण्डार और काम करने वाली पार्टियाँ तत्काल भेजी गईं । क्योंकि इस तूफान का असर रेलगाड़ियों के आने जाने पर भी पड़ा था अतः मजदूरों की आवश्यक संख्या जटाने में भी दिक्कत हुई ।

LL.B. Course in Delhi

2424. **Shri Maurya:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University have increased the duration of the LL.B. course from two years to three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the duration of the course for the evening students has been made four years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a discrimination in the duration of evening and morning courses?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The duration of LL.B. Course for the day and the evening scholars has been prescribed by the University on the basis of the recommendation of a Committee headed by the then Chief Justice of India, Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, to the effect that in order to prevent deterioration of standards in the evening classes where students will not be in a position to devote as much time to their studies as will be required of the day scholars under the new courses, which are recognisedly far heavier than the courses taught hitherto, the evening students should be required to study for four years. This will enable the Course to be distributed less intensely for them and in such a way that they can cope with it. The Bar Council of India have also made rules that no person shall be eligible for enrolment under the Advocates Act, 1961 unless he has done a course of instruction in Law, whose duration is three years for full-time pupils and four years for parti-time pupils.

There is, therefore, no question of discrimination in the matter.

Explosives Found near Diphu

2425. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5254 on the 16th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding explosives found near Diphu have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The investigation of the case is still proceeding.

(b) Does not arise.

Administration in Urvasiam (NEFA)

2426. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme of introduction of democratic and popular administration in Urvasiam (NEFA) by stages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the elections are proposed to be held and when the responsible Government is likely to be set up in NEFA?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) NEFA is at present administered by the President through the Governor of Assam under paragraph 18(2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. No change in this arrangement is contemplated.

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

Inquiry Report on B.H.U. Incidents

2427. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the report of the inquiry into the incidents that took place in the Banaras Hindu University, following the death of a student in an accident involving a police truck;

(b) if so, the conclusions of this inquiry; and

(c) action proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents involving a Central University?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

National Book Trust

**2428. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust has submitted any report about its work to Government;

(b) whether Government have given the Trust any recurring or non-recurring subsidy/grant/assistance and if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) whether any audited report of the Accounts of the Trust has been published?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following recurring grants have been given since 1957-58:

Year	Amount of grant
	Rs.
1957-58	55,000
1958-59	85,000
1959-60	1,50,000
1960-61	1,85,300
1961-62	3,00,000
1962-63	2,50,000
1963-64	2,00,000
1964-65	5,05,000
1965-66	3,05,000

(c) No, Sir; as the accounts of the Trust are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the reports are submitted to the Ministry and the Trust.

Corruption among Government Officers

**2429. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Achal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkiah:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to a recent study by the Institute of Public Administration that 50 per cent of the Government Officers are corrupt;

(b) whether their attention has also been drawn to the fact that 50 per cent of the work in Delhi and 75 per cent of Government work done in the rural areas is done because of "influence" brought to bear by big people; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Government have seen a report entitled "The Citizen and Administration" (Perceptions of the Public and the Officials—Preliminary Report on Some Aspects of a Sample Survey in Delhi State, 1964) published by the Indian Institute of Public Administration. As the title suggests, it is not a complete report; the findings in the Report are not final as will be evident from the following extract from the Report:

"The present report contains only a partial analysis of the data collected and it is specially prepared for the second session of the Administrative Reforms Conference in October 1964. The analysis and conclusions are subject to modification in the light of a more complete examination of the data.

2. Particular attention is also drawn to the following portions of the report:—

"We tried to find out the validity of these opinions on "political pull" by relating it to the personal experience either of themselves or of their friends. The question was: "Have you or anybody known to you had any experience which indicated that political pull helps a citizen?" When this question was asked we found that hardly a fifth in both the urban and rural areas had any direct experience at all; while a large proportion of the

sample (58% urban and 65% rural) said that they have not had any such experience, i.e. using 'political pull' to get things done. The remaining expressed no opinion. While only a minority have had any personal experience yet the majority (60% urban, 75% rural) opined it as important."

3. Polls of this nature do not properly reflect the extent of corruption in Government Departments which is difficult to assess. Steps to check corruption in Administration have been and are being taken. As has been stated in para 25 of the Annual Report of Ministry of Home Affairs for 1965-66, the anti-corruption measures already initiated have had a significant impact.

*

Arrest of Shrimati Pancy Dutt by Maharashtra Government under D.I.R.

2430. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Alvares:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1605 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether he has since received a further communication in regard to the arrest of Shrimati Pancy Dutt under D.I.R. by the Maharashtra Government from the M.P. concerned along with some statements by women Municipal Councillors of Bombay who had personal conversations with Shrimati Pancy Dutt; and

(b) if so, whether he has since ordered the Central Investigating Agency to look into the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Industrial Training to Rural Population

2431. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to organise 400 centres as rural training institutes to extend the industrial training facilities to rural population; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the scheme and programme drawn up in this regard?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A proposal to reorganise existing cluster type and similar other centres by setting up Rural Training Institutes is under consideration.

Facilities for Foreign Languages

2432. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate facilities for the teaching of only German, French and Russian languages exist in India;

(b) whether the necessity of providing some facilities for the teaching of some languages spoken in African, Latin and West Asian countries has been felt; and

(c) if so, the arrangements so far made for any of these languages?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Facilities for the teaching of foreign languages other than German, French and Russian, also exist in India.

(b) Yes.

(c) Facilities for the teaching of foreign languages spoken in Latin American and West Asian countries, already exist in some of the Indian Universities. Delhi University has set up a separate Department of African Studies and has facilities for teaching two African languages. The University Grants Commission has approved certain grants for developing the study of several foreign languages in universities. They have also accepted the recommendation of the Committee on Areas Studies to develop the study of Foreign languages as part of programme relating to Area Studies in selected universities.

Objective of Central Universities

2433. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appraisal has been made to find out the extent to which the Banaras Hindu University, the Visva Bharati and the Aligarh Muslim University are fulfilling the objectives laid down by their respective founders;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) if no appraisal has been made, whether any steps are proposed to be taken to study it?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have not undertaken any such appraisal.

(b) Does not rise.

(c) The matter is under Government's consideration.

बालकट फाण्ड

2434. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 322 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बालकट कांड के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). एक मामले में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो गई है। यह मामला मद्रास के चीफ प्रेसीडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में पेश हुआ था जिन्होंने निर्णय दिया है कि अभियुक्त पर मद्रास की सेशन अदालत में मुकद्दमा चलाया जाय।

अन्य मामलों की जांच पड़ताल अन्तिम स्थिति में है।

सिन्दरी कारखाना

2435. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या अन्न, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 मई, 1966 को सिन्दरी के सुपरफास्फेट कारखाने में विस्फोट होने के परिणामस्वरूप अनेक कर्मचारी घायल हो गये और मशीनों को भारी क्षति पहुंची ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विस्फोट के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) वहां पर सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अन्न, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) सिन्दरी स्थित सुपरफास्फेट कारखाने का, 18 मई, 1966 को एक छोटा एयर रिसेवर फट गया। एयर रिसेवर के फटने के फल-स्वरूप किसी व्यक्ति को चोट नहीं पहुंची। परन्तु जिस अस्थायी शेड के अंदर एयर रिसेवर और कम्प्रेसर लगे हुए थे, उसका एक भाग क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया और गिर गया।

(ख) और (ग). विस्फोट एयर रिसेवर के खराब होने के कारण हुआ। एयर रिसेवर के फटने के सही कारण की जांच राज्य के

कारखाना मुख्य निरीक्षक कर रहे हैं। फिर भी उन्होंने प्रबन्धकों को यह राय दी है कि वे विश्वस्त निर्माण के एयर रिसीवर रखें और उनकी अच्छी देख भाल व निरीक्षण का प्रबन्ध करें।

भारत में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों का बंस जाना

2436. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल में बसने के लिये पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन भारी संख्या में भारत में आये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन क्षेत्रों के कुछ निवासी उन्हें संरक्षण दे रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन पाकिस्तानियों को देश से बाहर निकालने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) अभी हाल में बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन नहीं आए हैं।

(ख) कुछ मामले सामने आए हैं।

(ग) विदेशी अधिनियम के अधीन उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की गई है और को जा रही है।

Director-General of Tourism

2437. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2221 on the 16th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since arrived at any final decision about the

enquiry against the Director-General, Tourism;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The preliminary enquiry into the allegations against the former Director-General of Tourism was completed. In the meantime he applied for permission to retire prematurely. In consultation with Central Vigilance Commissioner his request was acceded to and the case closed.

Trombay Fertilizer Factory

2438. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Panna Lal:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2223, on the 16th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to expand the Trombay Fertilizer Factory; and

(b) if so, the estimated increase in the production?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Proposal is still under consideration.

Technical Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges

2439. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th June, 1966; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of 30th June, 1966?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 30,650.

(b) 7,196 were placed in employment during the period January to June, 1966.

तिहाड़ जेल से एक कैदी का भाग निकलना

2440. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 के प्रारम्भ में तिहाड़ जेल से एक कैदी भाग निकला ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां। 5 मई, 1966 को एक कैदी बच कर भाग निकला।

(ख) और (ग). पंजाब सरकार के एक उच्च अधिकारी द्वारा जांच की गई थी। वह इस निर्णय पर पहुंचे कि कैदी के उस गाड़ी में छिप कर निकल भागने की बहुत अधिक सम्भावना है जो अपराह्न में दो बज कर बीस मिनट पर जेल से चली थी। उन्होंने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों में से कुछ को इस घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया है। पंजाब में कारागारों के निरीक्षक ने जांच अधिकारी के निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और इस घटना के लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध प्रागे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

दो नागा लड़कियों की गिरफ्तारी

2441. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दो नागा लड़कियों को राधावाड़ी चाय सम्पदा में धूमते हुए गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके पास से बरामद की गई अवैध सामग्री का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कोई अवैध सामग्री बरामद नहीं हुई।

(ग) इन दोनों लड़कियों के नागा, विद्रोहियों से सम्बन्धित होने का सन्देह है। इस बारे में जांच की जा रही है।

दिल्ली में अवैध शराब जन्त किया जाना

2442. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने दिल्ली में पहाड़गंज के निकट नबीक्रीम में एक व्यक्ति के पास से अवैध शराब की 260 बोतलें पकड़ी थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे बोतलें उत्तर प्रदेश से लाई गई थीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) मामला न्यायालय में पेश कर दिया गया है और अभियुक्त श्री मुन्दरलाल पर, जो श्री श्यामलाल का पुत्र है, मुकद्दमा चल रहा है । दिल्ली उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा पर पुलिस की गश्त बढ़ा दी गई है ।

भारत में विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक

2443. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका और ब्रिटेन की वित्तीय सहायता से अनेक विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को विद्रोही कार्य करने और तोड़-फोड़ करने की कार्यवाही करने तथा ईसाई धर्म को स्वीकार करने के लिये उकसा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक अध-भूख और अध-नंगे निर्धन तथा सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए लोगों को भड़का कर देश तथा सरकार के विरुद्ध घृणा और विद्रोह की भावनायें पैदा कर रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में अव्यवस्था एवं अशान्ति फैल रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे लोगों को देश से बाहर निकालने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों की गति विधियों का पूर्ण ज्ञान है । किन्तु उनके राष्ट्र विरोधी तथा विद्रोहात्मक कार्यों के लिए उकसाने के कोई विशेष मामले ध्यान में नहीं आये । आपत्तिजनक गतिविधियों में लगने वाले किसी विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक के खिलाफ कार्यवाही के लिये उचित अधिकार विदेशी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मौजूद हैं ।

दिल्ली के सदर बाजार में एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति की मृत्यु

2444. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 के प्रथम सप्ताह में दिल्ली के सदर बाजार क्षेत्र से जब पटरी पर माल बेचने वाले व्यक्तियों को हटाया जा रहा था एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस दुर्घटना के पश्चात् जनता ने पुलिस के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(ग) उस व्यक्ति की मृत्यु किस कारण हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) शव परीक्षा की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मृत्यु का कारण अचानक हृदय-गति का बन्द होना था ।

Madras Fertilizer Project

2445. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the steps taken to implement the Madras Fertilizer Project since the agreement with the American firm was signed in May this year?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): As per terms of the Agreement a Founders Committee and the Technical Advisory Group have been formed to implement the terms of Agreement. The Committee has already taken in hand the preliminary work relating to the project.

P. and T. Offices

2446. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened during 1966-67 in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many of them will be in rural areas; and

(c) the total allocation made for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6802/66].

(b) (1) Post Offices 1862

(2) Telegraph Offices 303

(c) (1) Post Offices:

Rs. 8 lakhs.

(2) Telegraph Offices:

Rs. 41.5 lakhs approximately.

However, there is a possibility of a major cut due to the present financial stringency.

Three Years Printing Course

2447. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5381 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to start a 3-year Printing Technology Course in Kerala has since been considered by an Expert Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education; and

(b) if so, when this course will be started? .

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The course will be started after the details have been worked out.

Use of Imported Kerosene Oil

2448. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate quantity of imported kerosene oil being used for cooking purposes; and

(b) the action taken to discourage it?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) As imported kerosene cannot be distinguished from indigenously produced kerosene, it is difficult to say how much of imported kerosene is being used for cooking purposes. Further, estimates regarding consumption of kerosene for cooking purposes made by various organisations are so varied that it is difficult to indicate even a rough figure for this.

(b) No action is being taken.

Industries for Research

2449. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 2nd March, 1966 and state the names of the Industries which have taken the decision to set apart five per cent of their turnover for expenditure on research and development?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The recommendation of the Get-Together on Research and Industry that industrial establishments should set apart up to 5 per cent of their turnover for expenditure on research and development is still under examination.

Employment for Handicapped

2450. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper arrangements have not been made to take the help of social workers or organisations to persuade the various employers to provide employment to the handicapped people by the one-man Employment Exchange for the handicapped people in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Social workers and social

organisations are already actively associated with the working of the Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped, Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Training Institute for Women

2451. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Training Institute for Women, Curzon Road, New Delhi, has expanded considerably during the last five years, but the staff has not been increased according to the expansion; and

(b) whether the staff members and Principals have been given the same grade and same facilities of T.A. and D.A. and the same status as is being enjoyed by the staff in the Training Institute for Men?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram) (a) The training capacity was expanded from 32 in 1961 to 116 in 1963, which is continuing. Additional staff for expanded capacity has been provided.

(b) Yes, except the Principal who is a part-time officer and allowed Rs. 150 p.m. as Special Pay in addition to her salary etc. as Principal, Industrial Training Institute for Women under the Delhi Administration.

Wage Board for Scavengers

2452. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up either a Wage Board or a Commission to go into the wages and working conditions of the scavengers in the country; and

(b) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The proposal under the

consideration of Government is to set up a Study Group to go into the working and Service conditions (including wages) of sweepers and scavengers. The decision is expected to be announced soon.

Whips' Conference

2453. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the **Minister of Parliamentary Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last Whips' Conference had recommended for periodical consultation between the Whips' of various parties at the Centre during the session periods;

(b) if so, how far this recommendation has been given effect to at the Centre?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three meetings between Government Whips' and Whips' of the Opposition have already been held during the current session.

Official Languages Act

2454. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring forward legislation to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963 which was shelved due to the conflict with Pakistan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scholarships

2455. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the present National Scholarships Scheme, only city-dwellers are benefited;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this lacuna so that students from rural areas may also take the benefit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundararam Ramachandran): (a) No, Sir. The selections are made strictly in order of merit from the Merit Lists of the various examinations subject to a Means Test. A number of students from the rural areas do find a place in the merit lists.

(b) Does not arise.

'Outstanding Telephone Revenues

2456. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the **Minister of Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of Telephone revenue outstanding at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the specific steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the results achieved thereby?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) The amount of arrears as on 1-4-1966 for bills issued upto 30-9-1965 was as follows:

	(in thousands of rupees)
Assam	35.43
Andhra	7.30
Bihar]	9.00

(in thousands of Rupees)

Madhya Pradesh	7,04
Maharashtra	20,04
Punjab	8,30
Gujarat	8,49
Madras	1,71
Kerala	1,08
Rajasthan	2,83
Uttar Pradesh	16,47
Mysore	4,60
J. & K.	18,15
West Bengal	57,29
Orissa	7,67
Delhi	2,10,84
TOTAL	4,16,24

(b) and (c). Action has been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers. Other special steps, such as, pursuing the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are also being taken to secure early settlement. Arrears are being realised progressively.

हिन्दी निदेशालय में काम

2457. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :!

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काम के विभाजन और पुनर्गठन तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन हिन्दी निदेशालय के नये निदेशक द्वारा कार्य भार संभाल लिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी के विकास, प्रसार तथा प्रचार-कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) हिन्दी निदेशालय के काम का विभाजन तथा पुनर्गठन करना किन परिस्थितियों के कारण आवश्यक समझा गया ; और

(ग) क्या निदेशालय को अतिरिक्त अथवा नया काम सौंप दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उभरती (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का कोई पुनर्गठन नहीं हुआ है। केवल वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग, जो स्थापना के समय से केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के साथ कार्यालय-सहायता के निमित्त सम्बद्ध था, सन् 1965 में उसके कार्य के पुनरीक्षण के आधार पर, निदेशालय से अलग कर दिया गया है। निदेशालय के नये निदेशक की नियुक्ति कुछ मास पूर्व ही हुई है। इस थोड़े से समय में कहना कठिन है कि उनकी नियुक्ति के परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

(ग) हाल ही में हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये कुछ नई योजनाएँ, जैसे अहिन्दी भाषियों और विदेशियों को पत्राचार द्वारा हिन्दी सिखाना, मासिक हिन्दी समाचार-दर्शन का प्रकाशन, हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में सभी प्रकार की सूचनाएँ देने के लिए एक सूचना-केन्द्र की स्थापना, अहिन्दी भाषी विद्यार्थियों के लिए अध्ययन शिविर, सेमिनार और विद्यार्थी मेलों आदि का आयोजन, तथा द्विभाषी शब्द कोषों का निर्माण, निदेशालय को सौंपी गई हैं। इन योजनाओं का व्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है और उन्हें अगले वित्तीय वर्ष से कार्यान्वित किये जाने की आशा है।

स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में बच्चों के लिये शिक्षा

2458. श्री लहटन चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूलों और कालेजों में शिक्षा पा रहे हैं तथा उनमें कृषि श्रमिकों के कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : 1963-64 में देश में स्कूल शिक्षा और कालेज शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले बच्चों की संख्या का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 46.6 और 2.3 था। कृषि-मजदूरों के बच्चों के संबंध में सूचना

उपलब्ध नहीं है फिर भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से आने वाले विद्यार्थियों का प्रतिशत कुल भर्ती को देखते हुए स्कूलों में 84.8 तथा कालेजों में 41.6 था।

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons From Burma

2459. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5226 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any amount has since been sanctioned to the Delhi State for the construction of shops, stalls and flats for the repatriates from Burma who have come to Delhi;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposals have been received from the Delhi Administration.

प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाना

2460. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लबाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3981 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारियों को उनके मूल वेतन तथा महंगाई

भत्ते के छः प्रतिशत दर के हिसाब से बोनस दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो बोनस कब दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) बोनस के भुगतान में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) अभी तक नहीं।

(ख) आशा है कि अगस्त, 1966 के अन्त तक अदायगी कर दी जायेगी।

(ग) बोनस के भुगतान में किसी कठिनाई के आने की उम्मीद नहीं है।

Barauni-Haldia Pipeline

2461. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of pipelines from Barauni to Haldia and Barauni to Kanpur have been completed; and

(b) if so, when and whether these are in use now and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The pipeline from Barauni to Kanpur has been completed. The Barauni-Haldia section of the pipeline has not yet been completed.

(b) The Barauni-Kanpur line could not be utilized for want of sufficient tankage and rail siding facilities at the off take points.

I.L.O. Conference Held in Geneva

2462. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian delegates who attended the International Labour Organisation's Conference in Geneva held in June last;

(b) the main decisions taken thereat; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the light thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement showing the names of the Indian Delegation who attended the 50th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva on June 1—22, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. (Appendix I).

(b) and (c). A list of the Conventions, Recommendations and the Resolutions adopted by the Conference is also laid on the Table of the House. (Appendix II).

Authenticated texts of these instruments have not yet been received from the I.L.O. As soon as they are received, they will be examined in consultation with the State Governments, the Central Ministries and other interests concerned and a statement indicating the action taken or proposed to be taken on them would be placed, in accordance with the usual practice, before Parliament within the prescribed time-limit. In terms of the relevant I.L.O. procedure the time-limit permitted in the case of countries like India is 18 months which, in the present case, would expire in December 1967.

As usual, the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the Conference, together with the texts of these instruments and the Resolutions will also be placed before Parliament in due course.

Remedial Classes for Compartment Students

2463. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that remedial classes for students who were placed in compartment by the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education Delhi in 1965, were held in some of the approved subjects in some selected Delhi Government Schools during the summer vacations from 15th June, 1965;

(b) whether qualified teachers were deputed for the purpose and whether all those teachers were given pecuniary compensation on uniform scales; and

(c) if not, the reasons for disparity in their payments and criteria adopted to determine their compensation at different rates?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the students referred to in part (a) above belonged to class XI, only Grade I (Post Graduate) Teachers were detailed to teach them and they were all paid remuneration on a uniform scale. Therefore, the rest of the question does not arise.

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्था, दिल्ली

2464. **श्री भागवत झा छात्राद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सोनाबने :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्था, हौज खास के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने हौज खास पुलिस थाने के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस ने रजिस्ट्रार के अनुरोध पर दो "लैब बयरो" को गिरफ्तार किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो संस्था में विवाद उत्पन्न होने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० बागला) :

(क) जी हां। प्रदर्शन में, भारतीय टेक्नोलोजी संस्थान, दिल्ली के कुछ कर्मचारी शामिल थे।

(ख) संस्थान के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दर्ज कराई गई एक शिकायत पर कार्यवाही के सिलसिले में पुलिस ने 25 मई, 1966 को, शांति-भंग की आशंका से संस्थान के चार कर्मचारियों और एक भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी को संस्थान के अन्य कर्मचारियों को उनके कर्तव्य पालन में बाधा डालने के लिए हिरासत में ले लिया था।

(ग) उपर्युक्त गिरफ्तारियों के परिणाम-स्वरूप कुछ असंतुष्ट कर्मचारी आन्दोलन और परेशानी पैदा कर रहे हैं।

(घ) संस्थान के प्राधिकारियों ने पृथक-पृथक कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं पर कार्यवाही की है।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में लिपिकीय कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2465. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सीनाबने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5272 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के स्थायी तथा अस्थायी (कैरिक्ल) कर्मचारियों के बारे में सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बिष्ठा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा में स्थायी तथा अस्थायी प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिकों तथा अवर लिपिकों की संख्या के बारे में 1-5-1966 को जो स्थिति थी उसकी सूचना सभी मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों (एक विभाग के अतिरिक्त) से एकत्रित कर ली गई है और नीचे दी जा रही है :—

श्रेणी	अधिकारियों की संख्या	
	स्थायी	अस्थायी
प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिक	2134	1975
अवर श्रेणी लिपिक	6944	3708

छम्ब-जौरियां क्षेत्र (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) के शरणार्थी लोग

2466. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सीनाबने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3996 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छम्ब-जौरिया क्षेत्र के शरणार्थियों ने क्या-क्या मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी सब मांगें स्वीकार कर ली हैं ; और

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

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). समय समय पर विस्थापित व्यक्तियों द्वारा

विभिन्न मांगों प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। सरकार ने उन मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया है और उनमें से अधिकांश को स्वीकार कर लिया है। एक विवरण जिसमें स्थापित व्यक्तियों द्वारा की गई मांगों तथा सरकार द्वारा दी गई सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया— देखिये संख्या LT. 6803/66]

Mahatma Gandhi Birthday Centenary Committee

2467. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendramath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a deceased M.L.A. of Kerala was nominated by Government as a member of the Mahatma Gandhi Birth Centenary State Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that a deceased M.P. of Kerala was invited by Government to attend a Conference;

(c) if so, the reasons for such remissness; and

(d) the circumstances in which such egregious *fauz pas* were committed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). In December 1965 a communication from the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary was received by the Kerala Government. It was suggested therein that Gandhi Centenary Committees in the States were to be set up before the close of January, 1966. The Chairman of the National Committee had also indicated in his letter "that the constructive work that Gandhiji had aimed at has to be given its due importance and hence the bodies which are doing this work such as

Gandhi Nidhi, Kasturba Trust, Sarvodaya Mandal, Harijan Savak Sangh etc. should be duly represented". In view of the short span of time at the disposal of the State Secretariat and with a view to give due representation to the types of organisations referred to above, a list of persons for inclusion in the proposed State Committee had to be drawn up, on the basis of information collected previously in some other connection. In an attempt to give representation to prominent Harijan leaders also in the Committee, the name of Shri Kanan who was a non-official member from the Ernakulam District Advisory Committee for Harijan Welfare was included in the list. There was no information in the file that Shri Kanan was not living. It was only subsequently that the mistake was brought to the notice of Government.

The error occurred quite inadvertently. To avoid such errors in future, steps are being taken by the Kerala Government to prepare a panel of names for nomination to such committees as and when need arises and the names included in the panel will also be got checked by the State District Collectors prior to the constitution of the Committee.

(b) No, Sir.

Scholarships for study abroad

2468. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships given to Indians by his Ministry for studies abroad during the financial year ending March, 1966;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who were given the above mentioned scholarships; and

(c) the amount spent on these scholarships category-wise and State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran): (a) 353.

(b) No candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was selected for scholarships during 1965-66 as selection for that year under the Government of India Scheme of Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc; were made only in May, 1966. However, 12 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who were selected under the same scheme in the previous years, were sent abroad for study in 1965-66.

(c) The amount spent by the Government of India:

State	Expenditure
	Rs.
Uttar Pradesh	2313.00
Kerala	1260.00
West Bengal	2078.00
Andhra Pradesh	1039.00
Punjab	1039.00
Rajasthan	1102.00
Madras	1260.00
Delhi	3756.00
Himachal Pradesh	1293.00

The above expenditure excludes expenditure incurred on 12 scholars (7 Scheduled Castes and 5 Scheduled Tribes) under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc; because it is still awaited from the concerned Indian Missions abroad.

Posting of Constables at S.P.'s Residences

2469. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Police Constables are posted at the residences of Superintendents of Police in the Special Police Establishment; and

(b) if so, in what capacity they are posted there and the type of duties

or functions they have to attend to at their residences?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). As is the practice in the States, Police Constables are posted on personal duty with Superintendents of Police in the Special Police Establishment also. They attend to the following types of official duties:

- (i) attending visitors,
- (ii) assisting the officer in field work during an enquiry or investigation,
- (iii) receipt of dak and carriage, and transport of dak,
- (iv) telephone calls,
- (v) security of official records,
- (vi) personal security of the officer.

"Floating drilling platform"

2470. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of Floating Drilling Platforms the off-shore operations are delayed or are not taken up; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission does not possess a floating drilling platform or the necessary know-how and experience for carrying out drilling operations with the help of such a platform. Therefore, the Commission entered into a contract with M/s SNAM of Italy in September, 1964, whereby the contractor was to bring his own mobile drilling platform for carrying out the drilling operations in the Gulf of Cambay. Unfortunately, the drilling platform, which was to be deployed for the purpose, was destroyed towards the end of September, 1966,

as a result of a gas blow-out, while engaged in the drilling operations in the Adriatic Sea. The contractor is, therefore, not in a position to undertake the drilling operations.

Cochin Refinery

2471. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target dates for the commissioning of the Cochin Refinery have been further revised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The delay in the import of materials and equipments, erratic steamer movements, and strikes and go-slow methods by the workers on critical phases of construction, have all contributed to the further delay in the commissioning of the refinery.

University Budgets

2472. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the devaluation has affected the University Budgets in the country and the Vice-Chancellors have urged the Central Government for adequate financial help to meet the increased expenditure resulting from the devaluation; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government have not received any communication from the Vice-Chancellors on the subject. However, the University Grants Commission have approached the Government for increasing their allocation for meeting the additional requirements of the univer-

sities especially for the purchase of imported books and scientific equipments.

(b) The proposal made by the University Grants Commission is under Government's consideration.

Scaling of Hanuman Peak

2473. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Virgin Hanuman Peak in the region of Nanda Devi in the Garhwal Himalayas has been successfully climbed by an expedition from Bombay recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hanuman Peak Expedition was sponsored by the "Giri Vihar", a mountaineering society of Bombay and it consisted of nine members. It left Bombay on 15-5-66 and established its base camp on 28-5-66. The 19,903 feet high summit was reached on 1st June, 1966 by the leader, Professor A. R. Chandekar, Shri D. C. Arora and two high altitude Sherpas.

The Indian Mountaineering Foundation gave a grant of Rs. 3,000 and hire charges of equipment, obtained by the Expedition from Jayal Memorial Stores.

Scaling of Jaonli Peak

2474. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expedition to the Himalayas comprising two boys, a master and an army officer of Doon School successfully made the first ascent of Jaonli Peak on the 6th June, 1966; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Mountaineering Foundation, which is assisted by the Government with funds, gave a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Doon School Boys Expedition. Necessary equipment from Jayal Memorial Stores was also made available to the expedition on hire by the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. The Government is happy to see this increasing interest in mountaineering.

मिट्टी के तेल और पेट्रोलियम का आयात

२४७५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने काफी मात्रा में मिट्टी के तेल और पेट्रोलियम का आयात करने का हाल ही में निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि उन की कीमतें कम कर दी जायें और यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक ; विशेषकर देहाती क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ताओं और खुदरा व्यापारियों के लिये ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) हाल में मिट्टी के तेल को आयात करने का कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, जिसे तब तक आयात करना है जब तक स्थानीय उत्पादन मांग को पूर्णतया पूरा नहीं करता है ! अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद, जिनका आयात करना पड़ता है, हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल, लुब्रीकेंट्स और ईंधन तेल है ।

(ख) सिवाये मांविधिक करों अर्थात् महसूल, भाड़ा-शुल्क आदि में परिवर्तनों के कारण होने वाली भिन्नता को छोड़कर उपभोक्ताओं के लिए मिट्टी के तेल और अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में पिछले कई सालों से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

Cochin-Coimbatore Pipe Line

2476. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of a pipe line from Cochin to Coimbatore to transport petroleum products;

(b) the estimated cost of the construction; and

(c) when it will be completed?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) This is still under investigation by Indian Oil Corporation.

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

Contribution to Nehru Memorial Fund

2477. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a Press Report appearing in the 'March of the Nation' Weekly of the 11th June, 1966, that in certain cases employees of his Ministry are being coerced to contribute to the Nehru Memorial Fund; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary enquiries have since been made and it has been found that the allegation contained in the Press Report about coercion of employees is incorrect.

तार विभाग में लाइनमैन

२४७८. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तार विभाग के लाइनमैन तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य मन्त्रालय के तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की अपेक्षा उनके वेतन-क्रम भिन्न तथा कम होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उनके वेतन-क्रमों को बढ़ाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) इस लाभ से अब तक कितने कर्मचारी वंचित हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लाइनमैनों के वेतन-क्रम उनके काम और जिम्मेदारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित किये गए हैं । उन्हें तथा डाक-तार कर्मचारियों कि कुछ अन्य श्रेणियों को विशेष मामला समझ कर तीसरी श्रेणी का स्तर प्रदान किया गया है । यह स्तर वेतन-क्रम के आधार पर नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) उक्त (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक की गिरफ्तारी

२४७९. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या 18 जन, 1966 के वीर अर्जुन में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि दिल्ली के जामामस्जिद के क्षेत्र में

एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह व्यक्ति अपनी पासपोर्ट की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी ताज होटल में अवैध रूप से ठहरा हुआ था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके पास से कोई अवैध वस्तुएं बरामद हुई हैं ; और

(घ) इसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक 18-6-66 को जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र से गिरफ्तार किया गया । उसका नाम सैयद बुहाद है, न कि वीर अर्जुन में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार मुहम्मद जिहाद ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) उस पर विदेशी अधिनियम 1946 के अन्तर्गत मुकद्दमा चलाया गया । सजा काटने के बाद उसे आगामी कार्यवाही के लिए बम्बई वापस भेज दिया गया है जहां से वह आया था ।

Starvation deaths in Camp for D.P.

**2480. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Indrajit Singh:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four persons died of starvation in June this year at the Dharampura Camp No. 3, five miles from Jagdalpur, under the Dandakaranya project;

(b) whether more than 100 families are living in this transit camp for a long time, awaiting resettlement;

(c) whether the authorities had stopped doles to some families for no specific reason; and

(d) whether the displaced persons resident in the camp have submitted a memorandum to the authorities and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) No, Sir. According to the information available, there were four deaths, one in March and three in June due to the following causes:—

- (i) Pneumonia.
- (ii) Small pox and cellulitis.
- (iii) Infant of about four months died two days after mother's death for lack of proper nursing.
- (iv) Chronic illness and shock.

(b) There are 101 families in the camp of which 27 families have been there for two years and the remaining have been brought on different dates within last 15 months. Most of them are awaiting rehabilitation in one form or other.

(e) No. There has been no stoppage of doles except in accordance with the rules.

(d) Yes. The demands have been considered by the Dandakaranya Project Administration. All the reasonable demands have been conceded. Action in regard to some other demands, namely, for early grant of business loans and for provision of homestead plots, is in hand.

U.P.S.C.

**2481. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received the communications from the U.P.S.C. to the effect that Hindi had become

the principal language of the Union and, therefore, any restrictions on its use as a medium of examination might not be legally tenable;

(b) whether the advice of the Law Ministry had been sought in this connection and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether the U.P.S.C. has been asked to devise its own course?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). As the particular communications from the U.P.S.C. are secret, it will not be in the public interest to disclose their contents.

(c) The U.P.S.C. has been requested to work out the details of the future scheme of examinations and the procedural aspects for the implementations of the Government decision to introduce all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, in addition to English, as alternative media for the All India and higher Central Services Examinations.

Production Bonus in Fertilizer Factories

2482. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Fertilizer Corporation of India have prepared and sent to the Central Government for sanction a scheme for payment to the workers, a Production Bonus (or Incentive Bonus) for high targets of production achieved by them;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned the same and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Naya Nangal Fertilizer Factory had won President's Award continuously for two years for more than fulfilling the production targets and no appreciation was

shown by Government in any tangible form?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The case is under consideration.

(c) The certificate of honour was awarded by the President of India to the Nangal Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India for satisfactory performance during the year 1962-63 only. An ex-gratia payment equal to one month's pay including dearness allowance etc. was made to those workers whose basic pay did not exceed Rs. 500/- p.m. for good performance during 1962-63 and subsequent years.

Fertilizer Factory, Naya Nangal

2483. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Union at Fertilizer Factory, Naya Nangal has submitted a demand that the daily-rated workers including the Muster Roll Employees who have worked in the Organisation for over 240 days should be brought on the permanent cadre; and

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

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Technical Vishwakarma Union, which is not a recognised Union, has recently put in this demand to the Corporation authorities.

(b) The demand cannot be fulfilled as the jobs on which these categories of persons are employed are of casual nature and the services of such persons have to be dispensed with when the work is completed.

Hospital Facilities to Workers of Nangal Fertilizer Factory

2484. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

authorities of Naya Nangal, Fertilizer Factory have recently passed orders that the daily paid workers of the factory will be charged a fee of Rs. 5 per bed per night in case they required to be admitted to the Corporation's Hospital there even in the General Ward;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other salaried workers are admitted in the hospital without any charge and previously the daily-paid workers were also admitted free;

(c) the reasons for imposing the prohibitive charge on the lowest class of workers; and

(d) whether in the area medical facilities on behalf of Government are not available?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to

(c). According to the Medical Attendance Rules adopted by the Corporation, all employees excepting personnel engaged on Muster-rolls are entitled to free in-door and out-door medical treatment in the Company's Hospital. Muster-roll employees who are purely temporary workers and are engaged against specific casual jobs lasting for short duration, are given only out-door treatment as is available in the Company's hospital. In case of their admission in the Company's hospital, they are charged the prescribed fee for indoor treatment which includes Rs. 5/- per bed per day in the General Ward.

During the period of construction of the factory, some Muster-roll employees who continued for comparatively long duration, were allowed concession of indoor treatment in the Company's Hospital. This concession has since been withdrawn as the project stage of the factory is over.

(d) There is a well equipped Government Hospital in Nangal Township about a mile from Naya Nangal where free medical treatment is available to the general public.

Cultural Pact with Poland and Other European Countries

2485. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Ohand Kachha-
valya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed any cultural pacts with Poland and other European countries;

(b) whether there is a proposal to sign similar agreements with Japan, Indonesia and other South-East Asian countries; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement mentioned in part (a) and the main features of those in part (b) above?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cultural Agreements with Japan and Indonesia already exist and preliminary negotiations for similar Agreements are in progress with a few other South-East Asian countries.

(c) The Cultural Agreements mentioned against part (a) above relate to Turkey, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria and France. These Agreements as also those with Japan and Indonesia envisage co-operation in the fields of art, culture, science and technology through exchanges of teachers, students, experts, grant of scholarships, visits of delegations exhibitions, etc.

Police Firing in Goa

2486. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police fired on crowds in Goa in connection with some agitation in or about June, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons for this agitation;

(c) the details of the incidents leading to firing;

(d) whether any inquiry has been ordered; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

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

Namrup Fertilizer Plant

2487. Shrimati Renuka Barkatak:
 Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target to commission the Namrup Fertilizer Plant has been fixed; and

(b) whether the work on the plant is progressing according to the schedule?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Namrup Fertilizer Plant is scheduled to be commissioned in the month of August, 1967.

(b) All efforts are being made to commission the Plant as scheduled.

विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम

4288. श्री बसवन्त :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में विधान बनाने अथवा वर्तमान अधिनियमों में संशोधन करने

से पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अथवा केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय से परामर्श करने के लिए एक प्रथा स्थापित की जानी चाहिए; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां, राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और शिक्षा मंत्रालय दोनों से परामर्श करें ।

(ख) अभी तक जो उत्तर मिले हैं उनमें मद्रास, पंजाब, केरल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, जम्मू और काश्मीर, राजस्थान और आसाम इस सम्बन्ध में राजी हैं । गुजरात, पश्चिमो बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र की सरकारों ने सुझाव से सहमति नहीं प्रकट की है । बाद में इस मामले पर पिछले शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन जो जून, 1966 में हुआ था, परामर्श किया गया । सम्मेलन ने राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय के बीच परामर्श करने के सिद्धान्त को मान लिया है ।

Archaeological Treasure

**2489. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1369 on the 27th April, 1966 regarding the Archaeological Treasure in India and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to enact legislation to check its steady depletion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darsan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of Government.

Medical Check up of University Students

2490. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 19 Universities out of 70 did not conduct any periodical medical examination of their students;

(b) if so, the names of such Universities and the reasons for their failure to conduct medical examination; and

(c) whether Government are determined to see that in all the Schools Colleges and other educational institutions periodical medical examination of the students is conducted, and the students and their parents helped by suitable medical advice and in hard cases even with the medicines?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) The matter concerns primarily the State Governments, the Administrations and the Universities which are autonomous bodies and other educational institutions. However, so far as universities are concerned, the University Grants Commission has a scheme for providing financial assistance to the Universities for the establishment of Health Centres for the medical check-up of students and also for treating minor ailments. 30 universities and Institutions deemed to be universities have been assisted towards the establishment of the Health Centres by the University Grants Commission.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

**2491. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Mahmooda Sultan:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes have been approved

by Government for rehabilitating the displaced persons from East Pakistan in Dandakaranya, Chanda district in Maharashtra, and Betul District in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the approved schemes are as follows:—

- (1) Reclamation of forest land and the opening of new villages;
- (2) Housing and resettling displaced persons in the new villages;
- (3) Provision of adequate educational and medical facilities;
- (4) Construction of roads and irrigation projects;
- (5) Development of the area based on forest and other resources; and
- (5) Development of industries to foster balanced growth of the area and to provide employment.

Apart from the above, in Dandakaranya area, the schemes take care also of tribal welfare.

(c) The sanctioned expenditure is as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Dandakaranya (upto 31-5-66)	32.00
Chanda (upto 31.7.66)	0.89
Betul (upto 31.7.66)	0.53

Designing of Oil Refineries and Chemical Plants

2492. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have, in collaboration with the Bechtel Corporation, established in India an engineering firm to design oil refineries and chemical plants and to serve as Consultants for them;

(b) if so, its proposed headquarters and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. The company is called Engineers India Ltd.

(b) Headquarters have been set up in New Delhi.

(c) Approximately Rs. 25 lakhs.

Automatic Telephone Exchange, Cannanore

2493. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichhava:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation for the installation of an automatic telephone exchange in Cannanore, Kerala, and

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

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Automatisation of Cannanore Exchange has been approved. The new exchange is required to be housed in a new building specially designed for the purpose. The plans for the building are being finalised.

Wage Rise for Rubber Plantation Workers in Kerala

**2494. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Indichibava:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Plantation workers of Kerala have demanded rise in their wages;

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet their demand;

(c) whether Government are aware that the workers propose to strike work to get this demand conceded; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take urgent measures to settle this dispute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Kerala held a tripartite conference at Ernakulam on 26-5-1966 to discuss the matter, but no final decision could be arrived at. The Central Wage Board for Rubber Plantation is also seized of the matter.

(c) Yes. A section of the workers are on strike from 4-7-1966.

(d) The Government of Kerala have called another tripartite conference on 19-8-1966.

Arrests During Mysore Agitation

**2495. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrest-

ed at various places till the end of June, 1966 in connection with the agitation on Maharashtra-Mysore dispute;

(b) the number of M.Ps. and M.L.As. among them;

(c) the places where the Police resorted to lathi-charge and firing;

(d) the places at which the trains were stopped; and

(e) the estimated loss of life and public property?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conversion of Harijans in Madhya Pradesh

2496. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large scale conversion of Harijans and Adivasis to Christianity in the scar-city-hit areas of Chatisgarh in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the American Missions have been active in this work in the garb of doing relief work; and

(c) the number converted so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No large scale conversions have been reported.

(b) Cases have come to notice in which missionaries are alleged to have misused relief supplies.

(c) About 1900 persons are stated to have been converted in the whole of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years.

Incentive Wage Policy

2497. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to have an incentive wage policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Incentive wages have to be introduced on the basis of agreement between the employers and workers. The wage policy, as enunciated in the various plans, recommends the introduction of such incentive wages. The terms of reference of the Wage Boards set up by Government also generally require that the desirability of extending the system of payment by results should be examined subject to reasonable safeguards for labour.

Increase in D.A. of Employees in Industries

2498. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any uniform policy for national industries has been adopted to increase the Dearness Allowance of the employees following the devaluation;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and how much increase has been recommended; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to meet the challenge of rise in prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Central Organisation for Publication Text-Books

2499. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Organisation for the preparation and publication of Text-Books;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the State Governments which have undertaken that work have made more or less, a mess of it;

(c) if so, whether it is among the reasons behind Government's proposed scheme; and also, the other reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of Government's scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). Under the aegis of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, model text-books of quality and standard for all stages of school education are being produced. These text-books have been offered to all States for adoption or adaptation. While the Central Government has not carried out a comprehensive evaluation of the text-books produced by the State Governments the information available indicates that those text-books need much improvement.

Central Schools

2500. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Schools which are proposed to be opened during the current year; and

(b) the number of such schools to be opened during the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry Education (Shrimati Soundararn Ramchandran): (a) About 15. (12 already established).

(b) The Central Schools Scheme is a non-plan scheme. The present phase of the scheme is limited to the establishment of about 100 schools which is expected to be completed during this year. No decision has yet been taken about the next phase of the scheme.

दिल्ली के मुख्य डाकघर में बीमाकृत लिफाफे अथवा पार्सलों का गुम हो जाना

2501. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 26 जून, 1966 के एक समाचार के अनुसार इविन रोड, नई दिल्ली में स्थित बड़े डाकघर में बम्बई से प्राप्त हुए डाक के एक थैले से तीन बीमाकृत लिफाफे अथवा पार्सल गायब पाये गये ; और

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

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले की पुलिस को रिपोर्ट कर दी गई है । पुलिस तथा विभाग द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

Landuse Mapping

2502. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Landuse mapping was undertaken with proper formulation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Survey of India has arrangements to produce landuse map (1 : 1 mile) accurately and expeditiously as the toposheets and aerial

photographs and regular survey facilities are available with them; and

(c) if so, the justification for National Atlas Organisation in Calcutta when it has close liaison with the Survey of India, Dehra Dun?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran): (a) Yes, Sir. A tentative Landuse classification scheme based on recommendations of the International Geographical Commission on World Land Use Survey with certain modifications, has been taken as the basis.

(b) Survey of India is not preparing landuse maps.

(c) Does not arise.

Gazetted Officers in N.A.O.

2503. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Bengali and non-Bengali Gazetted Officers in National Atlas Organisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Director and the Deputy Director of N.A.O. are both from Bengal; and

(c) the reasons for the Director working in an honorary capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran): (a) Four from West Bengal and six from other parts of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) His services for appointment on whole-time basis were not available.

Land Map by N.A.O.

2504. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land Utilisation Map of West Bengal has been prepared by the personnel of the N.A.O. and if so, whether the Government of West Bengal have paid any money for the land utilisation map of West Bengal prepared by N.A.O. personnel;

(b) whether the names of N.A.O. and the Ministry of Education have been mentioned anywhere on the Map;

(c) whether the Agricultural efficiency map (1 : 12M) based on co-efficient of yield rates of crops will be useful to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Agriculture Departments of different States and the Planning Commission;

(d) whether mapping programmes of Landuse type areas 1:50,000 were included after considering the sufficient available mappable data; and

(e) if so, the reasons for its not being published now?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran): (a) and (b). No such map was prepared by the N.A.O.

(c) The map is likely to be useful to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation and Agriculture departments of different States. The map will not be useful for planning purposes.

(d) and (e). There is at present no proposal to include mapping programme of Landuse type areas 1:50,000.

Landuse Mapping by N.A.O.

2505. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost and the number of man-days for Landuse mapping already undertaken by N.A.O.;

(b) whether the comments of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have been received on the Soil Map of Bihar and U.P. prepared by N.A.O.; and

(c) whether the Soil Map of India published in 1957 (Hindi Edition) will be the same in English edition and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran): (a) The land use mapping work undertaken by the National Atlas Organisation forms part of the programme of the Organisation and the cost of and the number of man-days spent on the preparation of any particular maps are not worked out.

(b) The maps are yet under preparation.

(c) No, Sir. The Soil Map of India to be published in the English edition of the National Atlas will incorporate latest information available.

National Atlas Organisation

2606. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether each and every item of the programme of compilation of the N.A.O. has full justification of its publication and bearing national utility;

(b) whether there is any duplication of programme between the N.A.O. and Registrar General of India and if not, whether it needs comparative explanation of the programme of the above two agencies and who is responsible for the same;

(c) whether N.A.O. was set up in the latter half of 1956 and the National Atlas of India (Hindi Edition) was released in October, 1957; and

(d) whether the English edition is still awaiting publication and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran): (a) All items of programme of compilation are taken up by the organisation after full consideration of the utility of the work.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All maps to be included in the English edition are not yet ready for publication.

Withdrawal of Cease-fire Terms

2507. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Manipur have demanded withdrawal of cease-fire terms from the three Sub-Divisions of Manipur, (Mao, Tamenglong and Ukhrul); and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Resignation by Maharashtra Judges

2508. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the reasons for the recent resignations of the two Judges in Maharashtra State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Recently only one Judge resigned from the Bombay High Court but he did not give any reasons for doing so in his letter of resignation.

Labour Camp in Babisole Colliery

2509. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an illegal labour camp

is being run by the management of the Babisole Colliery; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to abolish it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Unofficial Miners' Hostels

2510. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unofficial miners' hostels functioning in the collieries which have not been approved by the Central Miners Hostels Committee;

(b) the names of those collieries and places where they are functioning; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to abolish them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Thirteen.

(b) *I-Raniganj Coal field:*

- (1) Samla Manderboni Colliery, P.O. Pandaveswar.
- (2) Madhujore Colliery, P.O. Kajoragram.
- (3) East Chora Colliery, P.O. Pahula.
- (4) Ghusick Colliery, P.O. Kalipahari.
- (5) Porascole Colliery, P.O. Kajoragram.

II—*Jharia Coal field:*

- (1) Kharkharee Colliery, P.O. Kharkharee.
- (2) Ena Colliery, P.O. Dhanisar.
- (3) Bhatdee Colliery, P.O. Dhanisar.
- (4) Murlidih Colliery, P.O. Mahuda.
- (5) Khas Dharmaband Colliery, P.O. Malkera.

(6) Loyabad (North) Colliery, P.O. Sijua.

III-Karanpura Coalfield:

Khas Karanpura Colliery, P.O. Patratu (Hazaribagh).

IV-Pench Valley Coalfield:

Newton Chickli Colliery, P.O. Parasia, District Chhindwara.

(c) In order to discourage functioning of unauthorised hostels, labour is not supplied from the Labour Depot, Gorakhpur to collieries setting up such hostels. Record Office facilities available at the Labour Depot, Gorakhpur are also not extended to the inmates of such hostels.

Re-employment of dismissed Government Employees in Private Service

2511. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Officers dismissed or removed from Government service have subsequently been employed by the private sector;

(b) if so, the number and names of such officers since the 26th January, 1951 up-to-date, together with the salary each drew on the eve of his dismissal or removal and the salary on which he joined the private sector; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to counter such malpractices by the private sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Some dismissed Government servants or some Government servants removed from service may have been employed in private sector.

(b) Government has no information.

(c) There cannot be an absolute bar which would amount to restriction on a citizen to take up lawful employ-

ment in exercise of his fundamental right to practice any profession or carry on any trade or business.

अन्वमान में एक विद्यार्थी का अनुचित रूप से अगली कक्षा में चढ़ाया जाना

2512. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्वमान में एच० एस० एम० पी० स्कूल के एक विद्यार्थी को, जो हालांकि परीक्षा में फेल हो गया था, उसके प्राप्त अंकों को बढ़ा कर अगली कक्षा में इसलिए चढ़ा दिया गया था कि उसका पिता वहां पर एक उच्च सरकारी अधिकारी था ;

(ख) क्या दमान के मुख्य आयुक्त ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के आदेश दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच-निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) अन्वमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन ने सूचना दी है कि गवर्नमेंट हायर सेकेंडरी बहुदेशीय स्कूल, पोर्ट ब्लेयर की दसवीं कक्षा के कुछ विद्यार्थियों को (जिनमें प्रशासन के एक उच्च अधिकारी का पुत्र भी शामिल था) रियायती अंक देकर 1966 में कक्षा 11 में चढ़ा दिया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षा अधिकारी ने मामले की जांच की थी ; मुख्य कमिश्नर से अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Pay fixation of Ex-servicemen

2513. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5306 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ex-Servicemen appointed to ministerial services on temporary basis prior to the 16th August, 1947 were granted advance increments for fixation of initial pay for completed years of War Service in the scales prevailing at the time of their appointment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when the increments were granted, their grade and pay at the time of release were not taken into account;

(c) whether these advance War Service increments were granted to bring the Ex-servicemen at par with their counterparts in the Civil Departments;

(d) whether it is also a fact that under the Central Civil Service (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947, the pay of

(i) War Service Candidates and others appointed to civil posts prior to 16th August, 1947, were fixed on 16th August, 1947 by adjusting their pay on the 16th August, 1947, to the next higher stage in the revised scales of pay without making any changes in their basic pay; and

(e) whether any distinction in so adjusting the pay of War Service candidates in the revised scales was made and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, except in the case of those appointed to posts carrying unified scales of pay, in which case the benefit was given in the pre-unified scale.

(b) The grade and pay were not taken into account for granting increments in respect of military service rendered between 3-9-1939 and 1-4-1946. Pay was relevant to the extent that in the case of military service rendered after 1-4-1946, only such

military service as had been rendered on a pay equal to or higher than the minimum of the scale of the civil post was taken into account for purpose of increments.

(c) No. Advance increments were granted only with a view to giving benefit for war service.

(d) The pay of War Service candidates as well as of others, who were appointed to civil posts after 1st January 1947, but before 16th August 1947, was fixed, at their option, from the date of such appointment or 16th August 1947, under rule 8(1) of the Central Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947.

(e) No.

Allegations against Rajasthan Deputy Finance Minister

**2514. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from several prominent citizens of Sikar district of Rajasthan demanding an enquiry by C.I.B. into the allegations of corruption against the Deputy Finance Minister of Rajasthan; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was forwarded to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan for appropriate action.

Manhandling of Press Reporters in May, 1966

2515. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Press Reporters were manhandled by Police at Delhi in May, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?'

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Zonal Council Meetings

**2516. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Panna Lal:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meetings of the Zonal Councils were held during June or July, 1966;

(b) if so, of which Zones and the matters considered therein; and

(c) whether a copy of their decisions will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held at Ranchi on 16th July, 1966. A list of the items discussed in that meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6804/66].

(c) The proceedings embodying the decisions taken at the meeting will be placed in the Parliament Library, as usual, as soon as they are finalised.

Akali Dal

**2517. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Akali Dal of Master Tara Singh is a

political party, preaching propagating secession from India;

(b) whether Government propose to ban it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Utterances of Master Tara Singh and his group of the Akali Dal about the Sikhs' right of self-determination and secession from the Indian Union have come to Government's notice.

(b) and (c). Suitable action will be taken whenever Government feel that such action is called for.

Modified Syllabus of Multipurpose Schools

2518. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the syllabus of the Central Board of Secondary Education has been recently modified;

(b) if so, the specific changes which have been introduced therein; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Board reviews the syllabus and courses of studies every year to bring them upto-date. This year changes in the syllabus have been made particularly as a result of changes made in the Scheme of studies for Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools. The changes so made are indicated in Board's letter No. 20239-250 dated 6-7-1966 addressed to Heads of Higher Secondary Multipurpose Schools recognised by the Board. The letter is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6805/66].

Activities of Hostile Nagas in Manipur

2519. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of hostile Nagas armed with rifles and light machine guns entrenched themselves in the Ukhrul sub-division of Manipur in the beginning of July, 1966;

(b) whether they imposed a fine of Rs. 1,500 on the Khamson village in Ukhrul and kept the male persons under confinement for realising the same; and

(c) the steps taken to stop their de-predations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) On 2-7-1966 seven armed Nagas entered the Village Khamson in Ukhrul Sub-division.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary and possible security measures have been taken.

Arrest of Sheikh Abdullah

2520. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad has written a letter to him explaining the circumstances under which Sheikh Abdullah was arrested in early fifties; and

(b) if so, the main points of the letter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad wrote a letter to me on July 7, 1966, the main points of which

were, with reference to Sheikh Abdullah's detention in the past, that he wished to believe that I knew as well as himself about the details associated with the decision and its implementation. He also said that he did not like the continued detention of anybody without trial and that during his tenure as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State, Sheikh Abdullah was released from detention in 1958 and, within months of his re-arrest, his trial on various charges was started.

Artificial Rain in Bombay

2521. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rain and cloud Physics Research Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research tried to bring artificial rain in Bombay in July this year; and

(b) if so, the efforts made in this direction and the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No trials were carried out for artificial rain in Bombay in July this year. The possibility was discussed with the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

Shopkeepers

2522. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2717 on the 23rd September, 1965 regarding the raids on shops in Delhi and state the details of the action taken against the shopkeepers who were found guilty during the raids?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): As indicated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 340 dated the 10th November, 1965,

officers of the Sales Tax Department Delhi, took possession of account books of four shop-keepers of Sadar Bazar on the 27th August, 1965. The examination of account books and documents of two out of the four dealers, has been completed. In one case, the assessment has been completed upto the year 1964-65 by enhancing the disclosed turn over by Rs. 12,000. In the other case, the dealer has been reassessed for the year 1963-64 and the disclosed turn-over enhanced by Rs. 8,000. Besides, a penalty of Rs. 20 was also imposed. The proceedings in the other two cases are still in progress.

Orders Passed by Ram Kishen Ministry

**2523. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Punjab has set aside certain orders passed by the Ram Kishen Ministry;

(b) if so, what were the said orders; and

(c) whether the Governor is reviewing some more orders of the Ram Kishen Ministry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Governor of Punjab has not undertaken any general review of the orders passed by the Ram Kishen Ministry. However, certain cases submitted to him by the various departments of the State Government for reconsideration of the orders passed by the former Ministry have been considered by him.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6808/66].

Judicial Magistrates in Amritsar

2524. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Judicial Magistrates in Amritsar sought the protection of the Governor of Punjab, against the Police alleging that they were often subjected to threats for criticising the police in their judgements; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Guards have been provided for the protection of the Magistrates concerned. The Inspector General of Police has been asked to inquire into the matter and send a report to Government.

Entry of Americans without Visas

2525. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late several Americans are entering India without proper visas or permits and some such cases have been detected in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop such entries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) In order to promote tourism, foreigners in direct transit are granted facilities to break journey for sight-seeing etc. on temporary landing permits. There is no information that there has been any increase in the number of Americans entering India without proper visas.

(b) Instructions have been issued to air and shipping companies to ensure that foreigners brought by them are in possession of valid travel documents.

Library Service

2526. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested to the State Governments the levy of a Library cess for the promotion of effective Library service in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) whether the Education Commission has laid down any concrete proposals for the development of Libraries in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) and (b). The Advisory Committee for Libraries appointed by the Government recommended that the State Governments should enact a comprehensive Libraries Legislation. Accordingly, a Model Public Libraries Bill was prepared. The Bill envisaged levy of library cess for development of library services in the States. The opinion and comments of the State Governments were invited on the Model Libraries Bill. The replies received from the State Governments showed that library cess was already being levied in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Malabar area of Kerala. The Governments of West Bengal, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Delhi Administration were agreeable in principle to the levy of cess. But the other State Governments did not favour the idea of levying cess at the present juncture. A large majority of States did not favour the introduction of the proposed Libraries legislation at the present juncture.

(c) The Education Commission has generally agreed with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Libraries and the Working Group of the Planning Commission, relating to the establishment of a net work of libraries throughout the country at

Central, State, District, Block and Panchyat levels.

दिल्ली में उर्वरक कारखाना

2527. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में चौथी योजना अवधि में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) इसमें कितना उत्पादन होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेसन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

शिक्षा आयोग का हिन्दी में प्रतिवेदन

2528. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा आयोग का प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लगभग 6 मास में ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sub-Regional Offices under Employees Provident Fund

2529. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal for opening the sub-regional offices at Coimbatore and Madurai in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) whether Government have received any memoranda from the employees in this regard; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

Duty Hours for R.M.S. Employees

2530. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the normal duty hours for the employees of the Railway Mail Service; and

(b) if so, the rate of monetary compensation payable for the overtime done by the Railway Mail Service employees?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement of the rates applicable to R.M.S. employees is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6807/66].

New R.M.S. Sections

2531. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have

under consideration proposals for opening of new Sections of Railway Mail Service in the following trains;

(i) between Madras and Coimbatore by the Cochin Express,

(ii) between Erode and Madras by West Coast Express,

(iii) between Mayurum and Madras by Trivandrum Fast Passenger, and

(iv) between Katpadi and Tirupathi by Triupathi Express; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) (i) The proposal is under consideration.

(ii) The opening of this section was not found justified since there exists a transit section in this train between Madras and Shoranur.

(iii) The proposal was not agreed to since it was not advantageous to mails.

(iv) There is no such proposal.

(b) The decision on the proposal as at (a) (i) above is likely to be taken shortly.

Weekly Rest for R.M.S. Employees

2532. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the principle of one day rest after six day's duty in a week is applied to the employees of the Railway Mail Service; and

(b) if not, whether Government have devised any other way of allowing weekly off to the staff in the Railway Mail Service Sections working on all the days in a week?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha

Ans): (a) This principle is applied to all the staff of the RMS, except those in running Sections not performing duty on all days of the week. In the case of latter weekly off is not considered necessary since they are on duty for reduced working hours and get sufficient days of rest in regular duty.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी में तार

2533. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों में डाक तथा तार विभाग को इस आशय की कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि देश में ऐसे विभिन्न ढाकधरों के कर्मचारी, जहां हिन्दी में तार भेजने की सुविधायें दी गई हैं, हिन्दी में तार भेजने में अनिच्छा व्यक्त करते हैं अथवा हिन्दी में तार भेजने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को निरुत्साहित करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) हिन्दी की तार सेवा के विरुद्ध आने वाली शिकायतों के आंकड़े पृथक् रूप से नहीं रखे जाते किन्तु सामान्यतः इस प्रकार की शिकायतों की संख्या थोड़ी ही है।

(ख) उपयुक्त प्रशासनिक अनुदेश केवल देवनागरी में तार बुक करने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि इस बात के लिए भी जारी किये गये हैं कि इन अनुदेशों के उल्लंघन का पता लगाने के लिए नृत्न रूप से जांच की जाये।

वैज्ञानिकों तथा प्रशासकों का सम्मेलन

2534. श्री दिनेश :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1966 में भारत तथा अमरीका के प्रमुख वैज्ञानिकों तथा प्रशासकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें इस बात पर विचार किया गया था कि भारत में विज्ञान गोष्ठियों आयोजित करनेके कार्यक्रम को ग्रीष्म ऋतु में बढ़ावा दिया जाये ; और

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

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां। सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य स्कूलों और कालेजों में विज्ञान तथा टेक्नोलोजी की शिक्षा में सुधार करना था।

(ख) सम्मेलन में तैयार की गई कार्य-आयोजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों का आक्रमण

2535. श्री बृजवासी लाल :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 जुलाई, 1966 को जलपाईगुड़ी जिले में राजगंज पुलिस थाने के अन्तर्गत एक गांव पर कुछ सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों ने आक्रमण कर दिया था और अनेक व्यक्तियों को हताहत कर डाला और कुछ मवेशी अपने साथ ले गये; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ । 12/13 जुलाई, 1966 की रात को लगभग एक बजे 20 के लगभग पाकिस्तानी अपराधी भारतीय क्षेत्र में अवैध रूप में प्रविष्ट हो गये और जिला जलपाईगुड़ी के थाना राजगंज के अधीन बालाबाड़ी गांव में दीप मुहम्मद नामक एक व्यक्ति के घर में डकैती डाली । अपराधियों ने दीप मुहम्मद को मार डाला, दो अन्य व्यक्तियों को घायल कर दिया और तीन मवेशियों को उड़ा ले गये ।

(ख) खोज की जा रही है और गश्त तथा सतर्कता बढ़ा दी गई है । पाकिस्तान सरकार को तुरन्त विरोधपत्र दिया गया । अभी तक कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

Programme for Improving Technical Education

**2536. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme has been chalked out for improving the quality of technical education including the setting up of the National Book Development Council;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme and functions and scope of the Council; and

(c) the action taken in that direction?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The programmes proposed to be implemented during the Fourth Plan are mostly quality-oriented. Some of the specific programmes are promotion of co-operation between industry and technical institutions, expansion of teacher training programmes, setting up of a research agency to investigate into all aspects of technical education, the establishment of centres for Industrial Design and manufacture of equipment for laboratories in tech-

nical institutions, etc. The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on the 22nd July, 1966 recommended the appointment of a Committee to examine the problems and suggest steps to bring about improvement in quality.

The proposal to set up a National Book Development Council is meant to promote all possible efforts to make available text books and standard works for colleges, universities, engineering and technological institutes, at reasonable prices and to coordinate these efforts at the national level. The details of organisational aspects including the scope and functions of the Council have yet to be worked out.

Citizenship for Tripura Displaced persons

**2537. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of photo materials and forms of application, the displaced persons of Tripura are not getting citizenship;

(b) whether this will deprive them of chances of enlisting themselves in the voters list;

(c) the number of displaced persons who are trying to register their names as citizens; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the arrangements for registration of displaced persons as citizens?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 411 on 27th July, 1966, 1,22,137 displaced persons in Tripura were registered as Indian citizens upto the 30th June, 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On the 30th June, 1966, only 2,280 applications for Indian citizenship were pending with the Registering Authorities in Tripura. Out of these 1,149 cases were under various stages of processing and the remaining 1,131 application were incomplete.

(b) Suitable instructions have been issued to the Registering Authorities to deal with applications for Indian citizenship from displaced persons expeditiously.

Shortage of Judges in Tripura

**2538. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of judges in Sessions Court in the Union Territory of Tripura;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in one Court, a judge has not been appointed for over two years and a large number of cases are pending; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a judge in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). On the reversion in August, 1965, of the incumbent of the post of District & Sessions Judge, Tripura, to his parent State of West Bengal, the charge of the post was taken over by the Additional District and Sessions Judge in addition to his own duties till a regular District Judge could be found. An appointment to the post of District & Sessions Judge has been made on 4th August, 1966, and efforts are now being made to find an Additional District Judge. The total number of pending suits and cases in the courts of District Judge and Additional Judge at the end of July, 1966, was 1018.

Security Measures in Assam

2539. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have created new posts in Assam to ward off Naga raids on the N.E.F. Railway Area near Lumding;

(b) if so, the details of the new precautionary measures; and

(c) Government's assessment of the situation and the Naga menace?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Close watch is being kept on the movements and activities of Naga hostiles. In view of intelligence received and the recent acts of sabotage, Government have intensified security measures. Some of the important additional measures taken recently are setting up of an intelligence cell and arrangements to check personal effects of travelling public.

Clash with Pak Intruders

**2540. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a skirmish between some Pakistani intruders and Indians in Cachar, Assam on the 14th July, 1966;

(b) whether any Indians were killed and, if so, how many; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). An armed dacoity took place at 0130 hours on the 15th July, 1966, at Gumrabazar in Cachar District. The party, it is reported, consisted of 40-50 locals and 10-12 Pakistanis

criminals. They opened fire killing two persons and injuring five. Three cases have been taken up under Sections, 302, 396, 397 I.P.C. Twenty-seven persons have been arrested so far.

Industrial Training Institutes in Bihar

**2541. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are giving substantial grant to the Industrial Training Institutes in Bihar and elsewhere;

(b) if so, the total amount paid per year to these Institutes in Bihar;

(c) whether Government have received any representation about the misuse and misappropriation of funds by the Superintendent, Industrial Training Institute, Begusarai, District Monghyr, Bihar;

(d) whether Government have ordered or have asked the State Government to Institute an inquiry into these allegations, if so, the result thereof; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The Central Government pays as grants-in-aid 60% of the cost of Institutes to the State Governments including Bihar, who are in charge of the day-to-day administration of such Institutes.

(b) The total amount of grants-in-aid re-imbursed to the Bihar State by the Central Government during the last two years on account of the Craftsmen Training Schemes (Industrial Training Institutes and other allied programmes) is as under:—

1964-65	Rs. 60.596 lakhs.
1965-66	Rs. 81.900 lakhs.

(c) A hand bill in Hindi containing certain allegations against the

Superintendent, Industrial Training Institute, Begusarai has been received.

(d) and (e). Complaints regarding misuse or misappropriation of funds connected with the Industrial Training Institutes come within the purview of the administrative authority, namely, the Bihar Government. The question of Central Government ordering any enquiry into any complaint concerning the day-to-day administration of the Industrial Training Institutes does not, therefore, arise. This will be a matter entirely for the State Government to deal with.

D.D.T. Factory, Delhi

**2542. Shri Manoharan:
Shri Rajaram:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.T. Factory, Delhi managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., propose to double its production and, if so, when;

(b) the raw materials locally obtained by the factory and from whom these are purchased;

(c) the total amount of purchases being made now and also the expected amount after expansion; and

(d) the attempts made to manufacture these materials by the Undertaking itself?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. The expansion programme is likely to be completed in about two years time.

(b) Chlorine and oleum are obtained from D.C.M. Chemicals Works.

(c) Rs. 15.97 lakhs which is expected to increase to about Rs. 36 lakhs.

(d) The manufacture of chlorine and sulphuric acid are specialised

processes and it would not have been feasible for the Company to manufacture these Chemicals for their small requirements. The size of the plant for chlorine and sulphuric acid would also have been most uneconomical.

Supply of Chlorine for Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

**2543. Shri Manoharan:
Shri Rajaram:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. at Delhi are obtaining Chlorine from D.C.M. Chemicals through pipe-line;

(b) if so, the arrangement for measuring the flow of chlorine through the pipe-line;

(c) whether the measuring equipments are certified by the appropriate authority; and

(d) if so, from which date?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). From 19th August, 1964, payment is made to D.C.M. Chemicals for the supplies of Chlorine through pipe-line based on the meter inspected and certified by the Inspector of Weights and Measures. Before that date, payment was made on the basis of measurement on the weigh bridge.

House Rent for Officers of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

**2544. Shri Manoharan:
Shri Rajaram:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some senior Officers of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi are getting higher rates of house-rent allowance than permissible under the rules;

(b) the special consideration for allowing this; and

(c) whether prior approval of Government or any other appropriate authority was obtained therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Aromatics Complex in Gujarat

**2545. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish India's first Aromatics Complex in Gujarat in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, when and at what place; and

(c) the total amount of cost of the project?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The complex will be established during the Fourth Plan period at Koyali (Gujarat).

(c) The detailed project report based on maximising Indian engineering and Indian equipment is expected to be received very shortly. This will give a clear picture of the total cost of the project.

नगर हवेली की भाषा

2546. श्री बसवन्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह प्रश्न की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नगर हवेली की, जिसका प्रशासन केन्द्र के हाथ में है, भाषा के प्रश्न पर कोई निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) मराठी तथा गुजराती बोलने वाले लोगों के लिये मतदाता सूचियां किन् किन भाषाओं में छापी गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) दादर और नगर हवेली संसदीय क्षेत्रों के लिए मतदाता सूचियां गुजराती तथा मराठी दोनों ही भाषाओं में तैयार की जा रही हैं ।

मिजो लोगों की घुसपैठ

2547. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एंजल लुंगलेह के दक्षिणी भाग में थ्पाइपम के दक्षिण-पूर्वी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों में सशस्त्र विद्रोही मिजो 100-100 के दल बना कर चोरी से घुस रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को घायल कर दिया गया है;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(घ) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठे ।

नागा विद्रोहियों तथा सैनिक दस्तों के बीच मुठभेड़

2548. श्री सोनावने :

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 जुलाई, 1966 को इम्फाल-मोरेह राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 39 पर 200 नागा विद्रोहियों की सैनिक दस्तों से तीन घण्टे तक मुठभेड़ हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). 14 जुलाई, 1966 को नागा विद्रोहियों के एक गिरोह ने इम्फाल-मोरेह सड़क पर बांस काटने में व्यस्त मनीपुर राइफल्स के एक दस्ते पर गोली चलाई । जवाब में इधर से भी गोली चलाई गई । दोनों पक्षों में से कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को लगातार बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

पश्चिमी जर्मनी के दूतावास के एक अधिकारी के निवास-स्थान में चोरी

2549. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलाई,

1966 में पश्चिमी जर्मनी के दूतावास के एक अधिकारी के निवास-स्थान से 20,000 रुपये के मूल्य के चांदी के बर्तन चुरा लिये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई । मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

मिजो विद्रोहियों का टोपुई पर हमला

2550. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 जुलाई, 1966 के "बीर अर्जुन" में दिये गये समाचार के अनुसार जुलाई के दूसरे सप्ताह में लुंगलेह से 8 मील दूर टोपुई नामक स्थान पर मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा स्वचालित हथियारों तथा मशीनगनों से चलाई गई गोलियों से कुछ व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). 4 जुलाई, 1966 को मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के लगभग 100 विद्रोहियों ने तवइपुई से 5 मील दक्षिण

क्षेत्र में आसाम राइफल्स के एक दस्ते को घेर लिया । विद्रोहियों ने हलकी मशीनगनों, राइफलों, स्टेन गनों और 12 बोर की बन्दूकों से आक्रमण किया । लगभग 30 मिनट तक उनकी गोलीबारी का जवाब दिया गया और घेरा साफ हो गया । दस्ते ने घेरे के स्थान की तलाशी ली और एक लाश, एक-हथगोला, तीन राइफलों और कुछ कारतूस बरामद किये ।

चोरी-छिपे मिट्टी का तेल ले जाया जाना

2551. श्री सोनावने :

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में मिट्टी का तेल बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चोरी-छिपे उत्तर प्रदेश में ले जाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 20 जुलाई, 1966 को उत्तर दिल्ली पुलिस ने एक ट्रक को पकड़ा था, जो 10,000 लिटर मिट्टी का तेल ले जा रहा था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो चोरी-छिपे मिट्टी का तेल ले जाने में कितने व्यक्तियों और फर्मों का हाथ पाया गया है; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री अल्लगेसन) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना सिविल सप्लाईज निदेशालय दिल्ली से भंगवाई जा रही है और सूचना प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Boarding Stipends to Tripura
College Students**

**2552. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boarding stipends given to different categories of school and college students of Tripura are adequate;

(b) whether Government of Tripura have moved for an enhancement of the rates of boarding stipends; and

(c) whether, in view of a steep rise in the cost of living index, these rates are proposed to be enhanced and if so, from when?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

**Financial Assistance to Tripura
Schools**

**2553. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to privately-run aided High and Higher Secondary Schools in Tripura;

(b) whether audit raised any objection to the utilisation and keeping of accounts regarding the financial assistance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

कांडला पत्तन

2554. श्री पन्नालाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बृजवासी लाल :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 जुलाई, 1966 को गोदी कर्मचारियों की आकस्मिक हड़ताल के कारण कांडला पत्तन पर माल चढ़ाने तथा उतारने का काम बन्द हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह हड़ताल पत्तन और गोदी कामगारों के लिये केन्द्रीय मंजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर आधारित, उनकी अन्तरिम सहायता और महंगाई भत्ते की मांग के अनुसरण में हुई ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध मशीनरी ने इस मामले में हस्ताक्षेप किया और उसके फलस्वरूप 29 जुलाई, 1966 की संध्या को हड़ताल समाप्त हुई ।

Rabindra Bhawan at Agartala

**2555. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tripura asked for any financial grant

for the construction of Rabindra Bhawan at Agartala; and

(b) if so, the amount of grant asked for and the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Retirement age in Kerala

2557. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have raised the retirement age of a large number of employees recently;

(b) whether the previous Ministry had considered this question and decided not to raise the retirement age in view of the large scale unemployment in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the reasons which compelled the Government to review the decision taken earlier by a popular Ministry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No formal decision was taken by the previous Ministry, but the Chief Minister had stated in the State Assembly that there was no intention of raising the age of retirement.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment in Government Service

2558. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have decided on the 22nd July, 1966 according to the 'Tribune'

News item to recognise a pass in the Tenth Class of Higher Secondary Part I as equivalent to pass in Matriculation in respect of recruitment to Government service; and

(b) whether Punjab S.S.S. Board and P.P.S. Commission have been informed accordingly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Assistants in Central Secretariat Service

2559. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of permanent Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service who have put in more than twelve years of continuous service in that grade, have no prospects of promotion to the next higher grade and this stagnation is causing frustration among them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to eliminate their grievances especially when persons of other services get their promotions according to seniority in that grade?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) and (b). Figures regarding the number of permanent Assistants of the C.S.S. who have put in more than 12 years of continuous service in that grade are not readily available. According to information collected in 1965, however, there were about 1,550 Assistants who had rendered 15 years of service or more in the Assistants' grade of the C.S.S. Originally, the C.S.S. scheme had prescribed direct recruitment to 50 per cent of the permanent vacancies in the grade of Assistant Superintendent (Section Officer—Grade III) and the remain-

ing vacancies were to be filled by the promotion of Assistants (1) on the basis of seniority, and (2) through the U.P.S.C. limited competitive examinations. With a view to improving the prospects of promotion of the Assistants, since October, 1962, the direct recruitment quota in the Section Officers' grade has been reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent for a period of 5 years and 33 1/3 per cent thereafter. According to information collected in 1965, out of about 5,500 Assistants in the Central Secretariat Service, only about 64 had reached the maximum of the pay scale. It cannot, therefore, be said that there is great stagnation in this grade.

2. A co-ordinating committee consisting of four Joint Secretaries is currently examining the various grievances of the members of the C.S.S. and will suggest remedial measures necessary, if any, for the consideration of Government.

Vigilance Cases Pending Against Officials

2560. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vigilance cases pending against officials and traders, if any, in various Departments/Ministries of the Central Government;

(b) the period for which they are pending and the reasons for their continuous pendency;

(c) the number of cases pending in respect of political persons; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

पुनर्वास (सेटलमेंट) संगठन

2561. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या जन, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5379 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अनुबन्ध 'ख' में उल्लिखित 67 पदों पर भरती करने के लिये बनाये गये नियमों का व्योरा क्या है ?

अन, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : पूर्व प्रश्न संख्या 5379 के उत्तर के अनुबन्ध (ख) में उल्लिखित 6 राजपत्रित पदों के बारे में सीधी भरती नहीं की जाती है। इन पदों को राज्य या केन्द्रीय सरकारी विभागों से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिये गये कर्मचारियों या विभागीय पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है। ये नियुक्तियाँ/पदोन्नतियाँ बाद में संच लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित की जाती है।

शेष 61 अराज-पत्रित पदों को निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में विभक्त किया जाता है :-

(क) वे पद जिन्हें निम्न ग्रेड से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है, और

(ख) वे पद जिनके बारे में रोजगार कार्यालय की एजेन्सी द्वारा सीधी नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं।

जहाँ तक उपरोक्त (क) में निर्दिष्ट पदों का प्रश्न है, विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक की जाती है और समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार इन पदों की नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं। जहाँ तक उपरोक्त (ख) में निर्दिष्ट पदों का सम्बन्ध है, रोजगार कार्यालय को माँग भेजते समय गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर निर्धारित शिक्षा योग्यताओं, आयु सीमा आदि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

Promotion to Higher Posts in C.S.S.

2562. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the quota fixed for promotion to higher posts in the Central Secretariat Service by direct recruitment through U.P.S.C. and also by departmental promotion; and

(b) the manner in which the departmental promotions are made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The requisite information is contained in the Central Secretariat Service Rules; 1962 and the Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Selection Grade and Grade I) Regulations, 1964 copies of which are already available in the Library of Parliament.

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली

2563. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा 1965-66 में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली का कार्य पूरा करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या हाल में इस विभाग का विस्तार करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या व्यौरा है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त बंशन) : (क) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्द निर्माण का कार्य स्थायी रूप से चलने वाला कार्य है। प्रथम स्नातक स्तर के सात मूल वैज्ञानिक विषयों से सम्बन्धित 40,000 शब्दों की विज्ञान शब्दावली सन् 1964-65 में प्रकाशित की गई थी। 1965 तथा 1966 में (जुलाई, 1966 तक) आयोग ने विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक, इंजीनियरी, चिकित्सा

विज्ञान, मानवविद्या और समाज विज्ञान के 77,256 शब्दों को अन्तिम रूप से दे दिया है और उन्हें प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इनके अतिरिक्त प्रशासन सम्बन्धी लगभग पांच हजार और भी शब्द तैयार किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Land Grants to Freedom Fighters

2564. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh: Shri N. P. Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States that have decided to give land grants to freedom fighters in recognition of their services to the country;

(b) the total land granted to them so far and the number of freedom fighters benefited thereby; and

(c) whether the land grants were made free or on payment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received from them.

Admission in Engineering and Medical Colleges

2565. Shri Pottekkatt: Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether different age-limits have been fixed for admission in the Engineering and Medical Colleges in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons for fixing different age limits; and

(c) whether the age limit is proposed to be made uniform?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Necessary and possible security measures are being taken.

Political Sufferers of Orissa

**2566. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from political sufferers of Orissa for grants by the Central Government during the current year since 10th March, 1966; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to them during the same period.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Eight.

(b) Rs. 1300/- granted to four of them.

Nags coming from Pakistan

**2567. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 Naga hostiles from Manipur and Nagaland moved for East Pakistan through the Tamenglong Sub-Division of Manipur and via Mizo Hills district for Military training; and

(b) the additional measures taken by Government to check the recurrence of such incidents as earlier measures have not proved effective?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Police posts have been alerted. Army personnel are also patrolling some portion of Churachandpur bordering Mizo hills to intercept them.

Promotion in C.S.S.

2568. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the decentralisation scheme of C.S.S., the Upper Division Clerks and Assistants belonging to the cadre of one Ministry and transferred to other Ministries on loan are not promoted to the next higher grades in the Ministries where they are transferred in short long term vacancies. even when they are senior;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministries of Finance, Supply and Technical Development and few other Ministries promoted such persons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals who had and even now no cadre of its own, did not promote the persons belonging to other Ministries' cadre in spite of their representations giving therein the instances; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to remove such anomalies which have arisen due to the de-centralisation of C.S.S.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vadya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial help to Freedom Fighters

**2569. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any permanent record of the Freedom Fighters;

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a copy thereof on the Table;

(c) whether Government give financial help to the Freedom Fighters who are in need of it from the Home Minister's discretionary Fund; and

(d) if so, the amount given as help to these persons since 1960 to-date, year-wise, with detailed break-up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6808/66].

Museum at Lothal in Gujarat

2570. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 3,000/- has been sanctioned by Government for the establishment of a Museum at Lothal in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, whether the work of establishing the Museum has started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned for the Museum during the current financial year and the work is expected to start shortly.

Excavation of Lothal in Gujarat

2571. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a report has been submitted to Government regarding the excavation at Lothal in Gujarat State;

(b) whether Government have published this report and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report will be published as soon as it is completed in all respects and the blocks for the Plates and line drawings are ready.

Dwarkadish Temples

2572. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to declare the Dwarkadish Temples at Dwaika in Gujarat as national monuments;

(b) if so, whether Government have undertaken the work of repairs to this monument; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Dwarkadish group of Temples has already been declared as of national importance.

(b) and (c). Government have carried out the essential repairs to this monument for the present.

Pending Cases in Kerala High Court

2573. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases in the Kerala High Court up to 1st August, 1966;

(b) the date on which the oldest of these cases were filed; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The number as on 1st August, 1966 is not available. However the number as on 30th June, 1966 was 21,726.

(b) The oldest cases which were pending on the above date were filed in 1951.

(c) The matter is being looked into and the strength of the High Court will be augmented if necessary.

मध्य प्रदेश में साक्षरता

2574. श्री जलमू भवानी: क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्ति साक्षर हैं ;

(ख) उन पुरुषों और महिलाओं का क्या अनुपात है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न जिलों की जनसंख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने स्कूल तथा कालिज हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मुं० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). विवरण जिसमें उपलब्ध नवीनतम सूचना दी गई है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [प्रस्तकालय में रखा—इसलिये संख्या एल० टी०—6809/66]

(d) the foreign exchange allowed to each of them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6810/66].

Termination of Services of Welfare Officer of I.C.C.R.

2576. Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of Welfare Officer, Grade I in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have been terminated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the said post has been filled up and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The services of the Welfare Officer Grade-I were terminated during the period of probation without assigning any reasons, as it was not necessary to do so in accordance with term of his appointment.

(c) No, Sir. The vacancy was advertised and interviews were held on 16-6-66 by a Selection Committee. One of the candidates has been selected for the post.

Foreign Visits of I.C.C.R. Employees

2575. Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who visited foreign countries during the last five years at the expense of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) the names of the countries visited by each of them and the purpose of their visit;

(c) the amount spent on each person; and

Azad Memorial Lectures

2577. Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates for the expenditure on the Azad Memorial Lectures held in 1965 by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations were not prepared in advance;

(b) the detailed break-up of the above mentioned estimates and the total amount sanctioned for the said lectures; and

(c) whether the expenditure incurred on the said lectures was sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Council and if so, when?

The Minister of Education. (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. It was not necessary to have detailed estimates for the expenditure on these lectures as an *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 15,000 was made for lectures including the Azad Memorial Lectures.

(b) A detailed break-up of the estimates was prepared in January, 1965. It was as follows:

	Rs.
1. Honorarium to the lecturer	5,000
2. Local hospitality	2,500
3. Arrangements for lectures including publicity	2,500
4. Miscellaneous	500
TOTAL	10,500

The President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations sanctioned an amount of Rs. 11,659 in 1965 on the basis of actual expenditure.

(c) The amount was sanctioned on 3.2.65 and 1.8.65 by the President of the Council who is the competent authority in this respect.

Dacoits With Pakistani Arms

2578. Shri Omkar Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhvatya:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some dacoits with Pakistani arms were arrested by the security forces in Calcutta as reported in the 'Hindustan' dated the 30th July, 1966;

(b) if so, the details of the articles recovered from them; and

(c) the action taken against him?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Five Indians while assembling by the side of Bangaon road near Bangaon Bazar for the purpose of committing dacoity at village Hariharpur were arrested by the members of Resistance Group of Bangaon and the Home Guards.

(b) An improved gun, four cartridges manufactured in Pakistan, one big dagger, a screwdriver and two torch lights were recovered.

(c) The case is under investigation.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में वर्दी का पहना जाना

2579. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सभी स्कूलों में (वे उच्चतर माध्यमिक हों या प्राथमिक) यह परम्परा है कि उन विद्यार्थियों के, जो पूरी वर्दी नहीं पहनते हैं, नाम काट दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्धन बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में काफी कठिनाई अनुभव करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को स्वयं वर्दी देने का प्रयत्न किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली के प्राथमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के कितने छात्रों और छात्राओं को वदियां दी गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० फ० जागला) :

(क) से(घ). दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्र के शिक्षा प्राधिकारियों से अपेक्षित सूचना मांगी गई है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कालेज आफ आर्ट्स में लिपिकों के पद

2580. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री मुकम चन्द कल्लाय :

श्री आंकार सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालेज आफ आर्ट्स में लिपिकों के कुछ पद खाली हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन पदों को भरने के लिये बाहर से उम्मीदवार बुलाए जा रहे हैं और इस विभाग द्वारा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी नियुक्त नहीं किये जा रहे हैं हालांकि उन्होंने हाई स्कूल परीक्षा पास कर ली है ;

(ग) क्या कालेज आफ आर्ट्स के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने हाई स्कूल परीक्षा पास कर ली है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० फ० जागला) :

(क) जी नहीं, फिलहाल नहीं ।

(ख) जब भी स्थान रिक्त होते हैं, अपेक्षित योग्यता रखने वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी भी आवेदन देने के लिए स्वतन्त्र होते

हैं और उनके आवेदनों पर अन्य आवेदकों के साथ विचार किया जाता है ।

(ग) जी हां । चतुर्थ श्रेणी के एक कर्मचारी ने हाई स्कूल परीक्षा पास की है ।

(घ) ऐसी कोई पद्धति नहीं है जिससे अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों/कबीलों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों द्वारा उच्च पदों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यतायें प्राप्त कर लेने पर उन्हें अपने आप ही तरक्की दे दी जाए । विभागीय प्रतियों के समय, विभाग में कार्य करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों/कबीलों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी लिपिकों के पद खाली होने पर अपना आवेदन भेजते हैं उनके आवेदनों पर रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा भेजे गये अनुसूचित जातियों/कबीलों के अन्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ योग्यता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है । असुरक्षित पदों के लिए भी उनके नामों पर विचार किया जाता है ।

Funds of the Mountaineering Institute, Manali

2581. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the money sanctioned for the Mountaineering Institute at Manali is not being paid by the Punjab Government in anticipation of the proposed reorganisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the money sanctioned for the repairs of school buildings for Punjab Hill Areas is also being held up on this very account;

(c) whether the furniture in the Circuit Houses, Guest Houses and Rest House lying in Punjab Hill Areas is also being removed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of

Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being obtained from the authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delayed Reorganisation of Punjab

2582. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the report appearing in 'the Patriot' of the 1st August, 1966 that the reorganisation of Punjab may be delayed till January, 1967; and

(b) whether the reorganisation will take place on the 2nd October, 1966 as declared earlier?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The intention of the Government is to give effect to the scheme for the reorganisation of Punjab as soon as possible. The actual date on which the new States will be brought into existence will depend on the completion of legislative and other preparatory processes.

बरीनी तेल शोधन कारखाने में प्रति-नियुक्त कर्मचारी

2583. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बरीनी तेल शोधन कारखाने में कितने कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्त (डेप्युटेशन) हैं और उन में से लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क तथा अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क कितने हैं और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है, जिनकी सम्पत्ति निर्माण कार्य के लिए अर्जित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिनियुक्त व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर नये कर्मचारी भर्ती

करने के लिए एक नई योजना आरम्भ की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और कितने प्रतिनियुक्त व्यक्ति वापस भेजे गये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अल-गेसन) : (क) (i) प्रतिनियुक्त कर्म-

चारियों की संख्या 44

(ii) ऊपर दिये आंकड़ों में शामिल लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों की संख्या 9

(iii) ऊपर दिये आंकड़ों में अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों की संख्या 23

(iv) उन व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता जिनकी जायदाद अर्जन की गई थी 4.5 प्रतिशत

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Site for Government Junior College, Calicut

2585. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for the Government Junior College at Calicut has been acquired;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision about the site; and

(c) the expected time when the buildings will be completed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Gas Prices for Gujarat

**2586. Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in giving Award by the Arbitrator regarding the gas prices for Gujarat;

(b) whether the Arbitrator has asked for an extension of time for giving the award; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the completion of the work of Arbitration?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). No time limit had been prescribed for completing the arbitration proceedings. Such a course was not considered practicable, as each side to the dispute had to be given the fullest opportunity to state its case and make its counter-submissions, if any. In these circumstances, there can be no question of delay nor of any extension of time. The Arbitrator is aware of the need for completing the proceedings as early as possible and is endeavouring to do so, consistently with his other major pre-occupations.

Indo-U.S. Education Foundation

2587. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government have shelved the Indo-U.S. Education Foundation proposal;

(b) whether it has been done on account of difference on the question of management of the Foundation and if so, the precise nature of the differences; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of

India is not aware of any such move on the part of the U.S. Government.

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

Black-out Casualties in Delhi during August Sept. 1965 Indo-Pak. Conflict

2588. Shri Pottekkatt: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and disabled in Delhi during the black-out operations in Delhi during the last Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) whether any compensation or other help has been rendered to their families; and

(c) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing the number of persons killed and injured and the amount of compensation paid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No person was killed or disabled.

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

Birthday Celebrations of Shree Narayana Guru Dev

**2589. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri M. K. Kumaran;**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the birthday of Shree Narayana Guru Dev used to be observed as a public holiday in Kerala;;

(b) whether it has been converted into a restricted holiday; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the issue in view of the importance of the day?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Samadhi day of Shri Narayana Guru Dev used to be observed as a public holiday and is being

contained to be observed as a public holiday.

(c) Does not arise.

Pollution of Jamuna Water by Waste Liquor From D.D.T. Factory

2590. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that waste liquor from the DDT Plant at Najafgarh is regularly drained into the Jamuna without properly neutralising it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about one tonne of pure 100 per cent liquid DDT was drained in the Jamuna very recently;

(c) whether there have been complaints from the public as well as from the Delhi Administration about the pollution of Jamuna water due to the release of waste liquor from the DDT Factory, Najafgarh; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) There have been complaints from the Public and also by the Delhi Administration about the pollution of Jamuna water due to effluents from several factories in the Najafgarh Road area including the DDT factory.

(d) Adequate steps have been taken by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. to neutralise completely the effluents from this factory to ensure fully that these effluents are not health hazards.

Promotion to Cadre of Section Officers

2591. **Shri Mahananda:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assistants who have completed more than

10 years of service in that grade are not eligible to appear in the limited competitive examination for Section Officers although they have no chance of promotion in the normal course;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of Assistants who are eligible to sit in the said examination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The upper service limit of 10 years as a condition of eligibility for appearing at the Section Officers' Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination is being removed for the examinations to be held from 1967 onwards.

(c) The information is not readily available.

हिन्दी की पाठ्य पुस्तकों की छगई

2592. श्री ए० व० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री अ० कार लाल बेरवा :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी माध्यम वाली, प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें, जिन्हें दिल्ली में प्राथमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिए शिक्षा निदेशक, दिल्ली ने निर्धारित किया है, अंग्रेजी में छपी पुस्तकों की तुलना में छोटे टाइप में छापी जाती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० खगन्ना) :

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद में अराजकव्रित पद

2593. श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री बुकम चन्द कश्यप :
श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् में कितने ऐसे अराजकव्रित पद हैं जिनके लिए विशेष भत्ते, वेतन एवं मासिक भत्ते दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो इन पदों पर लगातार तीन वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं तथा उन्हें अधिक समय के लिये उन पदों पर रहने देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में इन पदों से कितने व्यक्तियों का तबादला किया गया है; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री यु० द० वागमा) :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् में अठारह अराजकव्रित पद हैं जिन के लिए विशेष वेतन (विशेष भत्ते नहीं) दिया जाता है ।

(ख) तीन सिविल ओवरसीयर तथा दो निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक लगातार तीन वर्षों से विशेष वेतन ले रहे हैं । आयोजना-कार्य में लगे हुए सिविल ओवरसीयर विशेष वेतन पाने के अधिकारी हैं जैसा कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा अन्य संस्थाओं के उसी प्रकार के कर्मचारियों को स्वीकार्य है । गणनायंत्रों को चलाने के लिए निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक सरकारी नियमों के अन्तर्गत अनुमत विशेष वेतन ले रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) एक सिविल ओवरसीयर की बदली निर्माण कार्य की देखभाल

के लिए दिल्ली के प्रकाशन तथा सूचना निदेशालय को कर दी गई थी ।

Ambush laid by Mizo Hostiles

2595. Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at least six men of the Assam Rifles were killed and three others wounded when they were ambushed by Mizo-hostiles on Friday the 29th July, 1966 at Nauhthial on Aijal-Lungleh Road; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are fully seized of the problem and all necessary and possible steps are being taken.

Movement of Naga Hostiles on East Pakistan Border

2596. Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that a group of Naga hostiles were proceeding from Mikir Hills towards East Pakistan for securing arms and that hostile Nagas were moving about surreptitiously in the area of reserved forests of Sibsagar districts; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All possible measures have been taken against such movements and activities of Naga hostiles.

P&T Quarters in Palghat (Kerala)

2597. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the construction of quarters for P&T Employees in Palghat District, Kerala during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the number of quarters constructed and the amount spent?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No specific amount was allotted during these years for construction of quarters in Palghat District.

(b) No quarters were constructed and no amount was spent.

दिल्ली में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति

2598. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछराय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ, इसी प्रयोजन के लिये गत वर्ष जून में हुई परीक्षा का परिणाम घोषित किये बिना ही कर दी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है

और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में स्थान की कमी

2599. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछराय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के गैर-सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त मिडिल स्कूलों में स्थान की बड़ी कमी है तथा प्रत्येक कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 40 होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि इन स्कूलों में किसी भी कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 25-30 से अधिक न हो ।

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

हिन्दी अतिस्टेंटों के लिये परीक्षा

2600. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछराय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5353 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी अतिस्टेंटों के पदों के अतिरिक्त संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने किन्-किन पदों के लिये परीक्षाएँ कीं ; और

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इन पदों को नियमित केन्द्रीय सेवा में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सम्भवतः अन्य ऐसे असंवर्गीय पदों की ओर संकेत है जिनके लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा परीक्षा ली गई थी। यदि ऐसा है तो, उत्तर यह है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के असंवर्गीय पदों के लिये भी एक परीक्षा ली गई थी।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के सभी पदों में भर्तियों के लिये सामान्य सिद्धान्तों से है, फिर चाहे वे नियमित केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में सम्मिलित हों अथवा नहीं। तदनुसार ही, हिन्दी सहायकों पदों पर भर्तियों के लिये एक से स्तर की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से 1959 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा एक परीक्षा कराने का निर्णय किया गया था।

Indian Postal Orders

2601. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Postal Order for the highest denomination is rupees ten only;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the U.P.S.C. and various Universities and Public Service Commissions accept only Indian Postal Orders for payment of their fees for which public have to purchase many postal orders of rupees ten only;

(c) if so, whether in the interest of economy of paper, Government propose to issue I.P.Os. of the denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25; and

(d) if so, when the I.P.Os. of higher denominations are likely to be available in the Post Offices?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir, Under Section 45 of the I.P.O. Act 1898, the Central Government is not empowered to issue I.P.Os. for denomination beyond Rs. 10.

(b) When fees for more than Rs. 10 have to be paid this is done by purchasing suitable number of I.P.Os. of different denominations to make up the requisite amount.

(c) and (d). The proposal is under consideration. Amendment of the I.P.O. Act is necessary. It is not possible to indicate definitely the time by which this will be introduced.

Indian Labour Conference

2602. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Manoharan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusions of the recently held Indian Labour Conference;

(b) whether the Industrial Truce Resolution has been repudiated by the Trade Union Organisation because of Government's failure to hold down prices, curb profits and black-marketing; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to save the Industrial Truce?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) A copy of the conclusions will be placed on the Table of the House shortly. Some copies have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) Only one organisation has done so.

(c) At the 24th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on July 29-30, 1966 the Union Labour Minister appealed to the Organisation concerned to continue to abide by the Industrial Truce Resolution.

12.17 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
AGAINST THE MINISTER OF FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: There was a breach of privilege notice given by Shri Madhu Limaye in the first instance, and then by three Members Shri Daji and Shri S. M. Banerjee and by Shri Madhu Limaye again after four days.

I have had the opportunity of listening to Members. I have been receiving communications also by way of explanations, elucidations and other additions. Rather, it has been very difficult affair because so much material was collected that it was not easy to sift out what really were the crucial matters because of other things having been brought in, there was naturally a likelihood of some confusion being created. Still, yesterday I had promised that I would announce my ruling at four o'clock but then suddenly at three o'clock I got another communication from Shri Madhu Limaye that I should not give it in haste; and that I should read the communication. I had read it. I had said that I would give my ruling this morning. Of course, it has taken long in coming to a decision, but I have explained the circumstances.

The chief allegations made in the notice are as follows. The first was that the Minister made an incorrect statement on the 17th May, 1966. The second was that he contradicted himself on the 18th May, 1966, though he had expressed regret as well. The third was that he abused his right to make a personal statement and suppressed the truth and misled the Committee. The fourth was that he cast reflections on the PAC in observing that:

"It is rather surprising that an observation should have been made suggesting that I had re-considered certain order without adequate reasons."

The fifth is that utter contempt was shown towards the Committee and the Committee has expressed displeasure that this late request of the Minister had caused some avoidable inconvenience to the Committee. The sixth is that the order of suspension, which the Minister called as 'draft' order, was absolute, final and precise. He called it a 'draft' order and in that way misled the Committee. This was also said. Then the Committee has remarked that the reasons for the revision of the order remain 'obscure' even after doing all this.

Towards the end, Shri Madhu Limaye had added in his communication of the 7th that no hon. Member/Minister with any self-respect should remain a Minister after all this and the Minister should resign forthwith, there ought to be a thorough probe into the matter and those who are responsible for this should be punished.

Now, I have to say at the beginning that privilege and its breach are special provisions which are the prerogative of the Members of Parliament, of this House. Except those that are really established and were being enjoyed by the House of Commons on the day when our Constitution came into force, we cannot create new privileges.

The whole affair, of course, is an unfortunate episode. That I must admit in the very beginning. There have been errors committed. Lapses have also occurred and so much of confusion is there that one regrets all that has happened. But, as was remarked by Shri Daji yesterday, I have not to decide here whether the Minister should resign. That is for the Minister to decide . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Or for the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Or for the Prime Minister. One might also argue that there might be a cause for censure or for removal or even for the resignation of the Government. I have not to do anything with that, and I cannot go into those questions. My limited purpose is to see whether really any breach has been committed.

So far as this privilege is concerned, it is of the utmost importance that the notice must be given immediately, at the very first opportunity; a delay of one day or two days has been held to be fatal to the entertainment of any notice of breach of privilege. Many things that have been said here arose out of the observations made by the Public Accounts Committee in their 50th Report which was presented to the House in May, so far as I remember. Then there were the statements of the Minister on the 17th and 18th May. All those things have been brought in. I am glad that Shri Daji did say yesterday that he did not emphasise the fact that the Minister had contradicted his statement on the 18th, one day after he made it. It is just possible that he might have been under a misunderstanding or he might have forgotten that he was the Minister to whom all this related.

What we have to see here is this. Incorrect statements made, by a Minister cannot make any basis for a breach of privilege. It is only a deliberate lie, if it can be substantiated, that would certainly bring the offence

within the meaning of a breach of privilege. Other lapses, other mistakes do not come under this category, because everyday we find that Ministers make their statements in which they make mistakes and which they correct afterwards. That is happening everyday. If it were to be held that that also is a breach of privilege, then probably it would be an everyday occurrence and then privilege would not mean anything of consequence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I am sorry to interrupt, but on a point of order, (Interruptions).

Why do you usurp his powers? He is there to conduct the proceedings.

You were pleased to say that there should not be delay of even 24 hours, that a delay of even 24 hours may be fatal to the privilege motion. (Interruptions).

Please keep quiet, I am here, you sit down. He is there to conduct the business, not you.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Both sides will kindly listen to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The phrase used in rule 224 is "recent occurrence".

Mr. Speaker: There are decisions in which two days, three days have been held to be fatal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The rule says "recent occurrence".

Mr. Speaker: I know that. Even though the original notices could have been summarily dismissed by me simply on this account, I had not done that. I was coming to that. Why should he be impatient?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: The original notice, I am sorry, did not disclose any cause

[Mr. Speaker]

of action at all, and I said again and again on the 5th when it was being argued, that I might be told what was the breach of privilege, what was the privilege involved whose breach was being complained against, and then it was, that Mr. Daji and Mr. Banerjee on the 8th put another notice, after four days, bringing in "suppression and misleading."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरे नाम का उल्लेख किया है। मैं एक बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 18 मई को लोक सभा मुलतवी हो गई थी और दूसरी बात यह है कि यह मामला चल रहा है—यह खत्म कहां हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर लोक सभा 18 मई को मुलतवी हो गई, तो वह 25 जुलाई को फिर खुल गई थी। 25 जुलाई से लेकर 4 अगस्त तक का समय भी काफी था। लेकिन मैंने इस वजह से इम को खत्म नहीं कर दिया।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मामला चल रहा है। जब पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी इस मामले पर विचार कर रही थी, तो वह पूरा कह हुआ ? उसकी 55वीं रिपोर्ट इसी से सम्बन्धित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गई और अगर कोई बात उठती है, तो उसको उसी वक्त लाना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसको उसी वक्त लाया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 3 अगस्त को कमेटी की 55वीं रिपोर्ट आई और 4 अगस्त को माननीय सदस्य का नोटिस आया।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक ही दिन में नोटिस भेज दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका ताल्लुक 50वीं रिपोर्ट से है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कमेटी की 55वीं रिपोर्ट भी इसी से सम्बन्धित है। यह मामला खत्म नहीं हुआ है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपनी जजमेंट डिलिवर कर रहे हैं या इस बारे में बहस कर रहे हैं ? जब आप रुलिंग दे रहे हैं, तो सदस्यों को बीच में नहीं बोलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो नहीं होनी चाहिए कि जिस वक्त मैं अपनी रुलिंग दे रहा हूँ, उस वक्त बीच में इंटरप्ट किया जाये या आर्ग्यु किया जाये।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : आप ने गलत स्टेटमेंट किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कोई गलत स्टेटमेंट नहीं किया।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the meaning of "recent occurrence"?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को दस डिसिबल दिख सकता हूँ कि "रिसेंट आकरेंस" के क्या मानी हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : "रिसेंट आकरेंस" की क्या व्याख्या है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Are these people greater than the Speaker, I want to ask this question.

Mr. Speaker: This should not be the new procedure laid down now that when I am delivering a ruling others should interrupt or begin to argue with me. Whatever I have to say I might be allowed, and therefore finish the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right, I shall speak at the end.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It might be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: This is not fair.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We are patiently waiting to hear your ruling.

Mr. Nambiar: Nobody has said it might be laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Nambiar: Nobody has said that.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee has said, I have heard him. Is it fair?

Mr. S. M. Banerjee: I thought you were going to lay it, you can circulate it to all us.

An Hon. Member: Let him withdraw it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want to read it carefully.

Mr. Speaker: If I have not got anything in written, what should I lay on the Table?

Shri Ranga: Sometimes ruling have to be read out; there is nothing wrong in that.

श्री मधु लिखये : यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि लिखकर ही देते तो अच्छा होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मेरी मर्जी पर है । आखिर तक तो यह चलता रहा है । . . . (व्यवधान) अगर आराम से मुझे नहीं सुनना चाहते तो मुझे मुद्दतसर तौर पर कहना होगा ।

I have said about the incorrect statement; that was contradicted on 18th May and an apology was also offered. So far as abusing the right to make

personal explanations is concerned, there is nothing to show that the right had been abused or that facts have been suppressed. There was no question of misleading the Committee, so far as that is concerned—that is the statement on the 18th. It was said that he cast reflections on the PAC by saying 'it is rather surprised'. I agree that it was unfortunate that such words, "that it was surprising" should have been used. I also agree that there is force in that. But does it constitute a breach of privilege? I have not come to that conclusion that it does. Therefore, I have not been able to hold that, though I do say that no Member, when the PAC or any other committee of the House has given a report, should say such words. It might cast reflections on their decisions. These reports are to be accepted as they are. Then alone we can proceed with satisfaction. There is another question, that he showed utter contempt. I am surprised to find that on one side it is insisted that it was an extraordinary procedure that the Minister appeared before the Committee; on the other hand, it is said that he did not care to go before the Committee until the report had been finalised. There was no 'utter contempt' in that. When he learnt that there was something personal against him in what was being observed, then alone he expressed the desire. It has been said against me as well that I gave him permission. I would read from the second chapter and quote what the Committee had said. I had done nothing irregular. "As there was no precedent for a Minister appearing before the PAC, the direction of the Speaker was sought and the Speaker directed that the Chairman of the PAC should have a talk with the Minister." (*Interruptions*). I request the hon. Members to listen to this. This is what they say in their report:

" . . . The Speaker directed the Chairman, PAC could have a talk with the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Community

[Mr. Speaker]

Development and Co-operation in the first instance and thereafter if the Chairman considered it desirable that the Minister should appear before the Committee, the Minister might be permitted to do so in which case his evidence should be recorded."

There was nothing unusual that I had done. I had only asked the Chairman that he might have a talk with the Minister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
सवाल तो यह है कि पहले क्यों नहीं आये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, पहले क्यों नहीं आने का सवाल नहीं है। इस बात का तो जवाब मैंने दे दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कहाँ दिया है ? रिपोर्ट फाइनल होने के पश्चात् 27 जुलाई को आये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह पहले नहीं आये, पीछे आये तो इसमें भी कोई ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज नहीं होता। . . . (श्वेतवस्त्र)
अगर लोक आउट हुआ तो किसी और का कमूर होगा। The other serious thing is, I think, about what he called the draft order while the order was absolute, precise and had to be carried out. He tried to explain what he had meant by that.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Explain away that.

Mr. Speaker: I am saying that he tried to explain that, but he says he tried to explain it away. I am not very much convinced with that explanation, though he might have just laboured hard to 'explain that away'. That was a mistake that was committed, and he ought to have admitted it frankly there and then that it was a mistake, because that was an order that was to be carried out and left nothing further to be stated, unless of course the Minister

himself feels otherwise. Therefore, that was an order. But there could be difference of opinion. He calls it a draft order.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सदन छोड़कर जाने की इजाजत दीजिये। मैं अपमान नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इजाजत मांग रहा हूँ। मेरे लिए असम्भव हो रहा है आपका यह निर्णय सुनना। मुझे तकलीफ हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी इजाजत की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप खड़े हैं तो मैं कैसे जा सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अज्जा, तो मैं बैठे जा रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सुनने में तकलीफ हो रही है। मैं जा रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: It is simply this one, that he calls it a draft order. He has admitted his mistake in the House as well as before the Committee and has also said that the conclusions of the Committee were under the circumstances were justified. He has gone to that extent, and I do not hold that this also constitutes a breach of privilege.

There was another thing. The PAC had said that the reasons remained "obscure". I find that the PAC had made that observations in the first chapter then only Secretaries had appeared before it. But when the Minister appeared before it, in the second chapter, they have given the reasons that the Minister advanced before them; there were two reasons for that and they have considered that. There might be difference of opinion whether they were valid or not; there could be difference as to whether they were justified or valid warrant that.

The Ministers are there; they, are the executive heads and they have to take decisions, whether right or wrong or whatever it is. So far as the decisions are concerned, if they are not justified by the facts that are on the file, certainly they can be held responsible and action may be called for against them; that is quite a different thing and these things would be brought out in the discussions on the PAC report when this discussion takes place and the House can make any observations and can ask for any action, whatever it may be. I do not find, so far as the strict limitations of the breach of privilege are concerned, that any privilege has been established or breach has been committed.

I, therefore, do not give my consent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have been pleased to say, Sir—it is just a point of clarification for future guidance—that he said it was a draft, when he knew it was really the final order. Is it your view, do you hold, Sir, that when a Minister occupying that high position does not know the distinction between the word 'draft' and the word 'final', simple English words, is he worth of continuing as Minister, in that high office, if he does not know the meaning of such simple words?

Secondly, this must be decided once for all, because rule 224 says *inter alia*, that the question shall be related to a matter of recent occurrence. You have held today in an obiter in the course of your ruling, you have held that a delay of one day, even 24 hours may be fatal. Once for all, the word 'recent' should be defined. Shall we refer to a dictionary now....

Mr. Speaker: No need for a dictionary here. 'Recent occurrence' has been interpreted here by Speakers during the last 20 or 25 years. There are so many decisions and Shri Kamath may kindly look into them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): But not after our Rules of Procedure was adopted?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; three days or four days, all these delays have been held fatal. There are these decisions and even now, in a recent case, about a month back when I was in England, a motion of breach of privilege was brought against one Member and the House of Commons Speaker....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If Parliament is in recess, what will happen?

Mr. Speaker: It could be brought on the 25th July.

Shri Daji (Indore): How can I give notice during my suspension? I am prevented from doing it. (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I would like to submit that what the Chair has sought to interpret should not come under the ambit of the expression "recent occurrence." There is no hide-bound rule in regard to one or two days. On occasions, it might even be a fortnight as Shri Daji has pointed out. Therefore, any suggestion emanating from your ruling that one or two days appear to be the maximum limit beyond which a privilege motion is bound to be ruled out would not be in order. That should not be there.

Mr. Speaker: The first opportunity that comes.

Shri Daji: I had the first opportunity on the 8th.

Mr. Speaker: When a notice had been given on the 4th, then again, another notice on the 8th would be time-barred and it would not be entertainable.

Shri Daji: I was barred from giving notice. I was *functus officio*. (*Interruption*).

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): An answer was given by the Leader of the House, which will create some wrong impression. Our information is

(Shri N. C. Chatterjee.)

that no reference was made to the Attorney-General, and it is entirely incorrect.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a separate notice.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: To say, that he has given a clean chit to the Minister is entirely incorrect. I understand that, from authoritative sources, no papers were placed before him and no files were given.

Mr. Speaker: I have received separate notice about that. I will take it up separately. I have received notice; I shall take it up.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That should be clarified; otherwise, it would give a wrong impression, a different impression.

Shri Daji: What about my notice, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: There are others fixed already. I will take that up. I have received that notice.

Shri Ranga: May I take it that your interpretation in regard to the word "recent" is not final and that it is only in regard to this particular matter? You have also said that it should not be treated as a precedent.

Mr. Speaker: A ruling is always a ruling. (*Interruption*) I have made it clear. I have added that when I say a delay of one day might be fatal. The Member has that opportunity of utilising that day. Supposing the House was not in session, then, on the first opportunity that might be available to him, he can take it up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We take it that it has no hearing with your present decision.

Mr. Speaker: I have not said particularly about 25 hours or 48 hours.

Every case has to be decided on merits.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Ministers have the temerity to correct their answers four months they have been given. You do not take them to task; why do you take us to task?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hathi.

12.43 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE CHIEF MINISTER OF BIHAR

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, as directed by you I have ascertained the facts from the Bihar Government relating to the Notices of Motions of Breach of Privileges given by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Shri Madhu Limaye and have obtained reports from the State Government on the points made by both the Members.

The facts as reported by the Bihar Government are as under serially with regard to the grounds urged by both the Members which, according to them, are tantamount to breach of privileges:—First, let me take up the points made out by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. The first ground that he mentions is that Shri Madhu Limaye and himself were held in forced detention in the V.I.P. Room in the Patna Airport from 12 noon to 1.30 P.M. on August 9, 1966, at the instance of the Chief Minister of Bihar and that they were forcibly prevented from proceeding to Patna where they were to address a public meeting on that date. Sri Chaudhuri further says that they were kept in virtual arrest and detention in the V.I.P. Room at Patna Airport and their free movement was prevented with the help of Armed Police for the 1-1/2 hour period after

the service of the orders of externment under the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Act, although they were free to move about in Bihar without any restraint for that period in terms of the order. He also complains that the fact of their detention was not communicated to the Speaker with reasons for the detention as also the place of detention in the appropriate form.

According to the report furnished by the Government of Bihar, neither Sri Chaudhuri nor Sri Limaye was detained or restrained in any manner during the period of 1-1½ hours allowed by the order. There was no question at all of any forcible detention. As soon as the Members got down from the aircraft, the police officer introduced himself to the Members and informed them of the externment orders that were to be served on them. The V.I.P. Lounge was got opened for them and they went inside and sat down.

Arrangements for refreshments were also made. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
रिफ्रेशमेन्ट में क्या क्या चीजें थीं ?

Shri Daji (Indor): We do not want any obligations of refreshment. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उसमें पुलिस
ने कितना खाया ?

Mr. Speaker: These are very small things and they need not be mentioned.

Shri Hathi: It shows the courteous and polite manner.

At one stage, Shri Limaye enquired from the police officer if they were under arrest and was told that they were not under arrest. Shri Limaye then asked him whether they could go out and the police officer replied in the affirmative. In fact, they came out of the VIP Lounge and met the

press people and others who had collected and nowhere in the published reports of Shri Limaye's statement to the press is there any allegation or reference to their alleged detention or arrest. Shri Limaye in his Notice of the Privilege Motion says that there was no transport available at the airport. It was also raining very heavily at the time. This may be one of the reasons why they could not leave the airport premises and the State Government maintain that there was no objection at all to their going out during the period of 1½ hours if they really wished to do so.

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirapalli): It is written there "Satyameva Jayate" but everything he is saying is a lie.

Shri Hathi: May I submit, Sir, let it not be said that it is only the members on that side who are keen to maintain the dignity and privilege of the Members of Parliament and we are not keen. I have to place before you the facts as are stated by the State Government. That is the only thing I am doing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): On a point of order, Sir. The Minister is reading a statement based entirely on the version of the Bihar Government, which purports to contradict whatever statements were made by the members concerned the other day. If, therefore, we are to be inflicted with this kind of denial of what a member of this House had said, let that be reserved for the Committee of Privileges to go into. I am not going to sit here as a Member of Parliament to listen to what the Bihar Government has said contradicting what a member of this House has already said in this House. If there is to be some investigation, let it be made by a Committee of the House.

Mr. Speaker: It is quite a different thing whether we believe that or not. Certainly when I take into consideration all that, I shall have to give due weight to what the hon. members have said. When we told the Minister

[Mr. Speaker]

that he should elicit the facts, the only agency from which he could get the information is the State Government. Therefore, let that be read and heard, and then we can see.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would have been ready in all propriety to listen to the Minister if he had begun that statement by saying that certain things have been reported to him by the State Government and he does not necessarily accept them. But the tone, the voice and the manner in which he is reading it makes it quite clear—it is not a subjective matter; it is a purely objective matter.

There is one sentence, to begin with, at the top of his statement, from which it is quite clear that it is a version of the Government of India. For the Government of India to come forward with a statement contradicting what Members who are aggrieved said in this House is something unheard of. If there is a question of privilege or anything like that, and sometimes I believe there is nothing like that, all kinds of things happen in this House which do not admit any question of privilege or honour or anything like that, this kind of a statement made by the Government which adopts the facts stated by the Bihar Government....

Shri Daji: By the police.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: is extremely disrespectful to this House. I can understand him saying that he is not adopting them, but he is adopting them.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of adopting anything.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Sir, can a member of the Privileges Committee interfere in the proceedings in this way so that he himself becomes prejudicial in the course of consideration of the subject by the Committee. He constitutes the court of the Privileges Committee, and as a Member here he

is taking part in the discussion. It shows that the Committee would not be able to consider the whole thing impartially (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, let me hear the Minister. This is a statement of the State Government. Naturally, the Government of India has not made any independent enquiry.

Shri Hathi: These are all facts which we have got from them (*Interruptions*).

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to know whether it is a statement of the Bihar Government or it is a statement of the Government of India on this point in this House?

Mr. Speaker: I have put it (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hathi: I would like to know the position in this respect. It is not a question....

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने आदेश दिया था कि सरकार जांच करायेगी लेकिन यह मंत्री जी तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार किया हुआ बयान पढ़े चले जा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट क्या ग्रहण रखती है

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Government of India has got only one agency and that is the State Government (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The House may not. The Government of India has so many other agencies.

Mr. Speaker: The House may not place any credence on that, that is a different thing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): You have stated, Sir, that there is only one agency.

Mr. Speaker: We wanted them to get the facts. They have to get the information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have made a statement saying that that is the only one agency—the Government of Bihar that is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: Not in that respect. We have told them to get the facts. They can get those facts from the State Government or make an independent enquiry. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भारत सरकार अपने स्तर पर स्वतन्त्र जांच क्यों नहीं कराती है ? यह गृह मंत्रालय आखिर किस मर्ज की दवा है ? आपकी स्पेशल पुलिस क्या करती है । उससे आप जांच क्यों नहीं कराते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If the House wants, subsequently, and if it is felt that some independent enquiry be made, that would be a different thing altogether. In the first instance, we are getting only the version that has been given by the Bihar Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No points of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस तरह से राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट पर क्यों भरोसा करते हैं ? विशेष पुलिस द्वारा इसकी जांच कराया जाय ?

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : मंत्री जी महज राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये बयान को पढ़ रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the Minister.

Shri Hathi: The next point made by Shri Chaudhuri is that they were put into a motor vehicle belonging to the Bihar police by show of physical force and threat of molestation and taken as prisoners under virtual arrest from the Patna Airport to the Buxar Railway Station and were

forcibly put into a passenger train kept waiting there by show of force and threat of molestation with help and concurrence of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Buxar. Sir, the allegation made by Shri Chaudhuri about the Members being forcibly put into the motor vehicle significantly differs from the version of Shri Limaye as given in his ground No. 2 in which he says that they were asked to get into the waiting station wagon under a false representation that they were being taken to the High Court to enable them to challenge the validity of the externment orders. If they entered the vehicle in these circumstances, it would only have been voluntary although under a false representation as alleged. The conflicting versions of Shri Chaudhuri and Shri Limaye at least show that there is a possibility of misunderstanding as to what precisely happened. On the State Government's part, they say that no force at all was used to put them into the vehicle nor was it falsely represented to them that they were being taken to the High Court. It is not also correct that force was used to put them into the train. It is, however, true that they were told by the Sub-Divisional Officer that he was under instructions to ensure that Shri Limaye and others took the train to remove themselves from Bihar as per the terms of the externment order. The Sub-Divisional Officer hoped that they would do it voluntarily but if they did not do so, he would, if necessary, use force to ensure their compliance with the externment orders. Eventually, it did not become necessary to use any force. It is also true that the train had been kept waiting for a few minutes to enable the Members to board it. There were some police men in and outside the Buxar Station and this was also by way of precautionary measures, especially following an incident the previous night in which a gang-man at a nearby station was shot in the chest by unknown people.

Shri Chaudhuri has also said in his statement on the floor of the House that one of his advocate friends was

[Shri Hathi]

present and they wanted to give him the power of attorney to move the High Court. According to Shri Chaudhuri, he was immediately seized by the police and put in a police car and all the papers including the externment orders were seized from him. The State Government have denied this allegation also. I may, however, incidentally mention that this advocate has filed a contempt petition in the Patna High Court with reference to this episode and the real nature of the incident will come out when the case is disposed of and decided.

In answering Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri's allegations, I have also covered grounds 1, 2, 4 and 8 of Shri Madhu Limaye. I have also pointed out how Shri Madhu Limaye actually met representatives of the press who had gathered at the airport and was told repeatedly by the police officer serving the externment orders that they were not under arrest or any kind of restraint whatsoever.

Now, coming to the other grounds mentioned by Shri Limaye, he says that physical force was used to restrain them from getting out of the car resulting in hurt.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has argued on behalf of the State Government. He said he would be giving the facts as given by the State Government.

Shri Hathi: I am making a statement giving the facts which I have gathered.

As I have submitted already, once the period specified in the externment order expires, the authorities can lawfully ensure compliance with the order. I understand that on the expiry of the period specified in the order they were seated in the car. According to the State Government, when the car started moving Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri P. Ramamurthy all of a sudden opened the doors and the car was immediately stopped, whereupon all of them came out and went

inside the airport building. They were, however, persuaded to get back into a station wagon for proceeding to Buxar (*Interruptions*).

This is exactly what I want to bring out here. I am bringing out honestly the facts. These are the facts.

Mr. Speaker: He may read on without any argument.

13 hrs.

Shri Limaye then goes on to say that the externment order served on him was unrestricted in time and space and for an indefinite period, applicable to the entire State of Bihar where his parliamentary constituency is. According to him, any order that prevents a Member from meeting his constituents is a flagrant violation of the privileges of Members and Parliament as it deprives him of his effective membership of Parliament which presupposes live contact and constant exchange of views between him and his constituents. Therefore, he contends that this externment and forcible eviction from Bihar constitutes obstruction and molestation of a Member in performance of his parliamentary duties and in his journeys from Parliament to his constituency and, as such, is a very grave breach of privilege. I may mention that the externment orders made under the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949, do not operate indefinitely but only for a period of six months provided they are confirmed by the advisory board before whom they have to be placed if they are to be continued. It is also permissible under the law to make an order applicable to the whole State or any part thereof. On 9th August 1966, it was not possible to assess precisely the law and order situation in Bihar as it would develop in the next few days but the moment things settled down to normality, the orders were withdrawn with effect from 11th August, 1966. Shri Limaye

himself has quoted the following portion from May's Parliamentary Practice:

"The privilege of freedom from arrest does not extend to criminal charges and upon the same principle, the internment of a Member under regulations enabling the Home Secretary to detain persons in the interest of public safety or the defence of the Realm has been held not to constitute a privilege".

If, however, it is conceded, as it is, that a Member of Parliament could be detained on a criminal charge on grounds of public security, it presupposes restrictions on him from meeting his constituents, moving about his constituency, hearing the grievances and in any other manner performing his parliamentary duties in the State. Therefore, if a Member could be detained on a criminal charge or in the interest of public safety or security while the Parliament is in session, there can also be no bar to the service of an externment order on him in the interests of public safety and security when the Parliament is in session even if the effect of the externment order is to prevent him from going to his constituency.

Sir, the Government of Bihar and the officers concerned have the profoundest respect for Parliament and all its Members but it must be remembered that they had a very difficult situation to face, especially when they had before them the experience of other States with such agitations and their own experience in August last year. In the circumstances, the Government of Bihar had to think of steps to prevent incidence of violence and destruction of property. Not to do so would have meant abdication of their duties and responsibilities towards the law-abiding citizens of the State. It is in this context that the Government of Bihar were constrained by the demands of public order and security to perform a most unpleasant duty by making the orders of externment as they did. It is, therefore

submitted that no case for breach of privilege has been made out on any of the grounds mentioned by the Members.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, on a point of order... (interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, I might be heard for just one second. So far as my responsibility is concerned, whether I should give consent to it or not, in considering that I will take everything said by the Members as correct, because there is so much divergence of opinion and I do not know what is right and what is wrong. If on the facts stated by the Members there is a case for my giving consent, even though there is divergence of opinion, I will ask the Committee to go into the details and find out facts. But if, on the facts stated by the Members themselves, taking their allegations to be true, I come to the conclusion that there is no case for giving my consent, then it will be difficult for me to give my consent. So, for the present, I will take it that all the allegations that have been made are true for the purpose of coming to a conclusion whether I should give consent to it or not. Of course, I will take some time to give my decision.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Arising out of the statement of the Minister...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not so many hon. Members, at the same time. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मेरा भी एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं एक-एक कर के ही तो बुला सकता हूँ। पहले मैं चौधरी को सुनूँगा।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berpampur): Sir, I am seeking a clarifi-

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

...cation from you on your ruling in this matter. You have held that for the purpose of giving your consent to this motion you would accept all the statements that have been made by us on the floor of the House as correct. Then, what stands in the way of your straightway proceeding to give your consent?

Mr. Speaker: I have to decide whether the facts stated do constitute a breach of privilege.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, may I point out that the law is absolutely clear? I am reading from May:

"...It is contempt to effect arrest, save on a criminal charge of any Member of the House of Commons during a session of Parliament or during forty days preceding and forty days following the session."

will constitute breach of privilege. "Arrest" has been defined in Stroud's Judicial Dictionary, Vol. I as meaning when one is taken or restrained from his liberty by the State. Here, there is *prima facie* restraint of the Member from his liberties because he is not allowed to go to the city, is not allowed to go to the High Court, is not allowed to consult his lawyer; he is put in a station wagon and taken to some place. Therefore, there is a *prima facie* case of arrest of a Member when the Parliament is sitting and it comes within the clear mischief of the law.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने सिर्फ एक साइड को सुना है। हम लोग जो बिहार से आते हैं उनको भी आप इस पर बोलने का मौका दीजिये क्योंकि सन् 1965 में जो कुछ हुआ हर एक प्रान्तों में इस बन्द को ले कर जो कुछ हो रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तिवारी साहब यह प्रश्न जब उठेगा जब कोई इन्क्वायरी होगी।

अगर बिहार के मंत्रियों ने कुछ देखा है और उनको कोई बात उठानी है तो वह इन्क्वायरी कमेटी के सामने जा कर कह सकते हैं। इस वक्त यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सब आदमियों को सुना जाये। इस वक्त तो महज सवाल यह है कि :

Mr. Speaker: Whether the facts as stated do constitute cause of action under the breach of privilege, that is all that I have to see. That is the limited question.

इस लिये इस वक्त यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता कि आप को भी सुना जाये और आप भी कुछ कहें। चूंकि आप वहां मौजूद नहीं थे इस लिये आप को कुछ इतला लेनी है वह दूसरी से ही लेनी है। मैं इस वक्त यह भी कह रहा हूं कि एक ठीक है और दूसरा ठीक नहीं है। हम को पहले यह देखना है कि जो फैसले दिये गये हैं नोटिस में आया वह ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज कास्टिग्यूट करते हैं या नहीं और मैं इसको अपनी कंसंट दू या नहीं।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, I wanted to raise it earlier....(interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने भी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब सदस्यों को एक साथ कैसे बुला सकता हूं। मैं इस वक्त सिर्फ प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन रहा हूं। क्या श्री बनर्जी कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठा रहा हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब मुझे पहले प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुनने दीजिये।

Shri Priya Gupta: Since the whole of the case is arising out of the Bihar (Maintenance of Public Order) Act, may I know whether the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Ministry of Law have examined whether it has been promulgated by the proper authority....

Mr. Speaker: I am not interested in it.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, may I point out....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him. That is not a question to be discussed just at present, whether it is illegal or *ultra vires* or passed by the proper authority. That is not the point under discussion.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I invite your attention to rule 210 (viii) of the Rules of Procedure which reads:

"It shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;"

It has come to light from the statement of the Minister that an advocate has filed a complaint, which is pending consideration before a court of law. Obviously, in that complaint the circumstances in which the lawyer was arrested will be a very important matter for adjudication by the court of law. So, my request is that while considering this matter and giving your ruling, you may keep in view this fact also.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will do that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा और जो कुछ राज्य सरकार का वक्तव्य आया है वह दोनों परस्पर विरोधी हैं । इसलिये मैं अपने मत के अनुसार कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में क्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर को मजाक न बना लिया जाये । सब लोगों को पांच साल हो गये हैं यहां आये हुए और वह इसको समझते हैं । लेकिन इस बहाने से बोलना क्या हाउस के काम में रुकावट डालना नहीं है । जितने भी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाये गये

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें क्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि हाथी साहब ने जो कहा है बिल्कुल सही कहा है । ये लोग वहां पर बन्द के सिलसिले में और फस क्रियेट करने के लिए जा रहे थे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह सब सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं कहूंगा कि बिहार की किस्मत अच्छी थी कि वह

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार गवर्नमेंट की डिफेंस पेश करने की जरूरत नहीं है । इन वाक्यात को कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद (भागलपुर) : मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि एक क्लास या स्पेशल लैक्चर अगर यह समझाने के लिए कि क्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर होता है आयोजित हो तो अच्छा रहेगा । इससे मेम्बर साहिबान को ज्ञान हो जायगा कि प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर क्या होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लेक्चर से क्या असर होगा । हर रोज मैं दरख्वास्त

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

करता हूँ कि इस तरह से प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर न उठाया जाए। लेकिन दोनों तरफ से ये उड़ते हैं। यह तो अबस्ट्रक्शन होता है, रुकावट डाली जाती है, न कि प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर होता है।

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): Whatever the hon. Member....

Mr. Speaker: Is he also rising on a point of order?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: No, Sir; I do not have a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is no question of his speaking.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I just wanted to seek clarification on what the hon. Member for Burdwan has said just now. He read a few lines from May.

Mr. Speaker: The merits of that are not being discussed. Let that remain where it is. There is no opportunity now to discuss that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When the hon. Minister was making a statement—I am not discussing the merits of the case.... (Interruption).

An hon. Member: Is it a point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not a point of order.

An hon. Member: It is a point of obstruction.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not discussing the merits of the case. When the hon. Minister was making a statement and when he was asked certain questions by us, he said that this was the information which he had got from the State Government. You, in your wisdom, said that that was the only machinery available to them. I think, you said that for this specific case. While making the statement he

had not only given the information which he got from the State Government but he also said something of his own; he has made his own observations. So, before you go into the merits of the case, I would like to know what is the specific document received from the State Government, whether it is from the Chief Minister because even after this question was referred to here the Chief Minister of Bihar said, "I do not know whether Shri Madhu Limaye is representing or misrepresenting Bihar". That is exactly what he has said.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, I want to know what are those specific documents and who have supplied them.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have stated, and rightly so, the criteria which will determine your ruling on this subject.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Has he also risen on a point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of the statement made by the Minister of State I want to submit a moot point for your consideration before you give your ruling. If I heard him aright, the Minister said that the externment order was served on Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Tividab Kumar Chaudhuri externing them from the State of Bihar for a period of six months. Later, I suppose, he said that it has been modified, changed or withdrawn—I could not hear that word.

Shri Hathi: It is withdrawn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even if it has been withdrawn, the point for your consideration is whether on the date the order was issued by the Government externing a Member from

the State of Bihar, which would have practically prevented him from going to his constituency for the next six months, at that time, that is, at the time of the issue of the order, by that order breach of privilege was committed. In that connection, you have rightly held in Shri Umanath's case that anything which impedes a Member from discharging his function.....

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, the subsequent rescission of the order does not matter, but whether on the date of issue breach was committed. That is the moot point for your consideration.

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister of State has made a statement of facts and you have rightly said that you will take the facts given by the hon. Members as a basis for a *prima facie* conclusion as to whether the matter should be referred to the Committee or not. But the Law Minister is sitting here and other eminent lawyers are there on the Treasury Benches. After all, a breach of privilege matter is not a matter for the Member concerned and a third party but for the entire House. What has the Leader of the House got to say on your observation? Does the Leader of the House consider, if the facts stated by the Member have to be taken for a *prima facie* conclusion, that contempt has been committed or not?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question. I have said simply, purely, strictly so far as giving consent is concerned, that presuming all that has been stated by the hon. Members to be correct, I will decide whether it is a case in which I should give my consent. I have not said that these facts are wrong or that this is correct or that is wrong. I am not giving any opinion on that, but strictly for the purpose of giving consent I have said that.

Shri Daji: What is the opinion of the Leader of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I do not want any opinion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What you have said is unexceptionable, but if in this House we are going seriously to have any discussion small or prolonged in regard to questions like privilege and Members of the Government party, specially the legal luminaries of the Treasury Benches, never open their lips, never make the slightest contribution, never suggest even remotely to the House or to the country that they are interested in the privileges of this House, if the Leader of the House runs away and does whatever errands are given to him by the Prime Minister, it bodes very ill for this House and the country. This kind of thing has got to be stopped by somebody and you alone can do it. Who else can keep order in this House? Who else can ask for propriety to be observed in this House?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has written to me that she is host to a lunch in honour of the Vice-President of Zambia. Papers to be laid.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: She has nothing to say in regard to these matters—we know it very well—but there are legal luminaries. The Leader of the House has to have some sense of responsibility to this House. Things are continuing to be said in this House on this side as well as on that which should never be heard in the precincts of Parliament and on no occasion has any Government representative come either to the rescue of the House and its propriety and rights or to the rescue of yourself, if I can say it with all submission. It has never happened. If this House is to function with the Government party, with its serried ranks, with talent nobody knows where defined, going on behaving in this fashion, what is the future? I say it with a great sense of sorrow.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

The way in which Parliament is being conducted is no fault of yours; it is the fault of the Government party which never makes the slightest contribution, even by an iota, to the propriety and the conduct of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.
Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This is a very important point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee. He made an appeal to you and we would expect you to say something about the conduct of this Government and the Treasury Benches. Have they no responsibility either in regard to the maintenance of the prestige or the privileges of the House as a whole and the Members? Surely you cannot simply listen to us and then pass on to other subjects as if our remarks have no relevance at all.

Mr. Speaker: Not that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why do you not pull them up?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It has an important bearing because you are also concerned with this and sometimes your position becomes very very awkward. If the privilege question is taken as a matter between the Government and the Opposition, the whole thing strikes at the rights and privileges of the House and the Members. Whether the Leader of the House has also anything to say in this matter, that is the main question. Whenever any question about the rights and privileges of the Members of the House arises, it should have the concern of the whole House. Then, your task also becomes easier. Therefore, what has been emphasized by Shri Mukerjee, very rightly, is that on such matters the Government and the Leader of the House specifically, if he is interested in seeing that the privileges and the interests of the House are safeguarded, should come forward with his views on

matters like this. You should direct them to take interest whenever these matters arise. He just goes away without listening to what is happening in the House. They must listen to these things and must express their views.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this is concerned, I agree with these observations that whenever a question of breach of privilege arises, the whole House, on all sides, must be interested in that, whatever it is, and the law officers and others should take greater interest in order to help the House in coming to a right conclusion.

13.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RESOLUTION ACCEPTING RECOMMENDATIONS OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR IRON ORE MINING INDUSTRY ETC.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Government Resolution No. WB-2(4)/66(1), dated the 12th August, 1966, announcing acceptance of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Iron Ore Mining Industry for grant of second interim wage increase. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6792/66].
- (2) A copy of Government Resolution No. WB-2(4)/66(2), dated the 12th August, 1966, announcing acceptance of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Limestone and Dolomite mining Industries for grant of second interim wage increase. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6793/66].

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION
(AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966of India dated the 12th
February, 1966.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1218, in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. *(Placed in Library. See No. LT-6794/66).*

(v) The Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) First Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 219 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1966.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1952

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table—

(vi) G.S.R. 426 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1952:—

(vii) G.S.R. 427 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(i) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement benefits) First Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 215 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1966.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 562 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1966.

(ii) The All India Services Provident Fund (First Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 216 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1966.

(ix) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 563 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1966.

(iii) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (First Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1966.

(2) Five statements showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6795/66].

(iv) The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund (First Amendment) Rules, 1966, Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 218 in Gazette

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir. In regard to item 5 of the Order Paper, I have a complaint on this score. This has become a hardy journal. Everyday, they are laying statements on the Table of the House

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath] with so-called explanations for the delays. Some of the statements are laughable. I have got two specimens of these so-called statements explaining the delay. The statement—I will not read the whole statement—reads like this:

“Though the Notification, in question, was published in the Gazette of India on 30th April, 1966, there was some delay in getting information regarding the G.S.R. No. of the Notification.....

—the delay was in getting the G.S.R. No. of the Notification—

“.....and the date of its publication.....”

—which, they say, was published on a particular date—

“...in the Gazette together with a copy of the Notification as printed in the Gazette.”

I do not know whether a Government is functioning at all in this country if they cannot get the No. and the date of the Notification already published on a particular date which is referred to in the statement. I think, we are in for bad times.

Another statement reads like this:

“...They were in a number of cases received from the State Government.....”

—I am referring to previous statements, not today's statements—

“.....in the Ministry of Home Affairs and were passed on by that Ministry to the Department of Agriculture.....”

So, there was a shuttle-cock movement and they came back to the Home Ministry after some time. This is the reason given for the delay.

Sir, it is preposterous that this sort of thing should go on like this, treating the House everyday to a sort of *tamasha*. This is becoming a *tamasha*.

Shri Nathi: I do appreciate Mr. Kamath's point. When I saw all those papers were to be laid on the Table, I myself tried to find out why there was delay and I myself was not satisfied with the reasons given. We shall be more careful in future.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended the 31st March, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6796/66].

PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) FOURTH AMENDMENT SCHEME, 1966.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I lay on the Table a copy of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fourth Amendment Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2285 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1966, under section 24 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6797/66].

13.25 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: SEVENTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस सदन को विशेषाधिकार समिति की सातवीं रपट पर विचार करने के लिए कहना है। उसके तथ्यों के बारे में ज्यादा तफ़सील में न जा कर मैं दो सिद्धान्त के जो सवाल उठते हैं, उनकी तरफ़ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। एक, संसदीय सचिवालय के मामलों पर इस सदन का कहां और कितना अख़्तियार होता है और दूसर, सदन के सामन अधिभूत रूप से सदस्यों की जो रपट क़ौरह आये, क्या उनमें से कुछ हिस्से निकाले जा सकते हैं या नहीं।

जहाँ तक संसदीय सचिवालय का सम्बन्ध है, मैं श्री मधु लिमये के, जिन पर विशेषाधिकार का सवाल था और जो इसी सम्बन्ध में पंद्रह दिन के लिए इस सदन से निकाले गये थे, उस पत्र में से कुछ हिस्से पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ, जो उन्होंने विशेषाधिकार समिति के अध्यक्ष को लिखा। मैं उस पत्र के पैराग्राफ 26 का पूरा ही अनुवाद दिये देता हूँ।

मैंने अपने कटौती प्रस्तावों के द्वारा कुछ शिकायतों की तरफ ध्यान खींचने की कोशिश की थी : (1) संसद के सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों को अपना संगठन बनाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए, (2) संसद के सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों की नौकरी को शर्त वगैरह कानून द्वारा बंधी हुई होनी चाहिए, (3) श्री म० ना० कौल,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री एम० एन० कौल।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चूंकि मैं तो अपनी जवान में बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैंने "श्री म० ना० कौल" कहा है।

श्री म० ना० कौल की, जो अवैतनिक सचिव हैं बिना किसी कातूमी अथवा सांविधानिक अख्तियार के, नौकरी-नियुक्ति और उनको एक कमरे का दिया जाना, जब कि विरोधी सदस्यों को कोई अपना अलग से कमरा नहीं दिया जाता और जो अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के टाइप करने वाले हैं, उनके साथ विरोधी सदस्यों को रहना पड़ता है, (4) सदस्यों और कर्मचारियों के लिए खाने-पीने के रेस्टोरान वगैरह की असंतोषजनक सुविधायें।

इन चार बातों को लेकर यहाँ कटौती-प्रस्ताव रखने की कोशिश की गई थी। मैं इस बात को मान लेता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में नीयत वगैरह का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिए। स

सवाल को थोड़ी देर के लिए छोड़ दीजिये। लेकिन क्या ये सवाल सदन में उठाये जा सकते हैं या नहीं, इस पर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

संविधान इस मामले में बिल्कुल साफ़ है। संविधान ने कह रखा है कि हर एक पैसा, जो भारत सरकार खर्च करती है, उस पर इस सदन को पूरी तरह से बहस करने का अधिकार है। कुछ पैसा ऐसा है कि जिसके ऊपर उसको अपनी राय देने का अधिकार नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, एक चीज मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दो डेफिनिट सवाल इस वक्त कमेटी के सुपुर्द किये गये थे कि यह कमेटी को अधिकार है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह मैं बाद की अर्ज करूँगा। मैं भी तो बोलूँगा डाक्टर साहब को रपट पर, सम्मटेंटिब बातों पर बोलने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी बोलेंगे, आधा घंटा सारी बहस के लिए है। इस वास्ते मेम्बर साहब जिन्होंने . . . (व्यवधान) आधा घंटा रूलस में है। रूल 315 (2)।

"Before putting the question to the House, the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion not exceeding half an hour in duration"

श्री हरि किष्ण कामत (होशंगाबाद) : हाउस की सम्मति से आप बढ़ा सकते हैं। आप के अख्तियार की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस वास्ते डाक्टर की तबज्जह खींच रहा था कि सारा वक्त आधा घंटा है। जो सवाल इस वक्त सामने है, उनकी तरफ ज़्यादा देना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो जहाँ तक सम्मति था यही सवाल है।

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरे रपट का सवाल है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्योंकि यह सारा मधु लिमये का मामला है। वह निकाले गये। उन्होंने क्या शब्द कहे ? उसके ऊपर कैसी कार्यवाही की गई ? फिर विशेषाधिकार में क्या रख लिया ? वहां मुकदमे में क्या हुआ ? मुकदमे में कुछ शब्द इस्तेमाल किये। तो मैं उस तफसील में न जा कर जड़ पर जा रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो सवाल इतना है कि जो पिछली दफा कहा गया था कि दो मामले पर विचार करके कमेटी रिपोर्ट करे, तो वह दो मामले अब कमेटी के सामने ये आये हैं ? क्योंकि उन्होंने कुछ जो नोट था सरदार कपूर सिंह का उसको वहां से निकाल दिया था रिपोर्ट से और पिछली दफा यह बहस हुई थी कि आया वह निकालने का अधिकार रखते हैं या नहीं रखते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक मामला यह हुआ। और दूसरा मामला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सातवीं रपट पर विचार है केवल उस के एक अंश पर ही नहीं।

Shri Krishnamoorthy 'Rao (Shimoga): The statement of Mr. Madhu Limaye is included.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: (Burdwan): Two points were referred to us.

Mr. Madhu Limaye wanted that oral evidence and his written statement should be included. We have included that. Having regard to his expression of regret before the Committee, it was not necessary, but in the Seventh Report, we have complied with his request and have completely incorporated them.

The only other point was whether the Deputy-Speaker was justified in

expunging certain remarks made against the Speaker and the Chairman, whether that was proper or not. It was referred to the Committee and the Committee has approved the action of the Deputy-Speaker.

So, only one point remains.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर एक ही सवाल रह गया डाक्टर साहब।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यह जो आपके सामने सवाल है, मैं प्रस्ताव ही पढ़े देता हूँ। यह प्रस्ताव है कि इस रपट पर विचार किया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी रिपोर्ट ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विशेषाधिकार समिति की सातवीं रपट जिससे हम ने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया था कि वह खन का 26 वां पैराग्राफ था रपट के 20 वें सफे पर। यह पूरी की पूरी रपट है सातवीं रपट विशेषाधिकार कमेटी की जो है इस के ऊपर विचार करने के लिए प्रस्ताव आया है और यह आपने शुरू में बिलकुल सही कहा था कि दो बातों पर विचार करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो बातों में से एक बात तो मुझे चैटर्जी साहब ने इत्तिला दी, मैं नहीं जानता था कि एक बात तो कमेटी ने मान ली है

श्री मधु लिमये : कमेटी चाहे मान ले या नहीं अब तो सदन के सामने बात आयी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, पांच सात मिनट में कह लें आप जो कुछ कहना है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी तकदीर ही मालूम होता है कुछ खराब है, खैर।

तो संविधान हमारा इस मामले में बिलकुल साफ है कि हम हर एक वीज पर बहुमत

कर सकते हैं। केवल मत देने के मामले में जैसे राष्ट्रपति वगैरह का है उस में मत नहीं दे सकते। लेकिन वहस उस पर भी हो सकती है। और वह संविधान लिखा हुआ है। हम भारत की जनता ने यह संविधान अपने आप को दिया है। जब एक लिखा हुआ संविधान होता है तो उसमें कोई परिपाटी या रिवाज कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकता। तो मैं सदन से बहुत जोर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ा भारी अन्याय हो रहा है कि इस सचिवालय की मांगों के ऊपर यहां कोई वहस नहीं हो पाती। और इस संबंध में खास तौर से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक अफसर को जो कि नौकरशाही से आया हुआ है इस सदन में एक कमरा दिया जाता है। एक नामजदगी के अफसर को कमरा दिया जाता है और दूसरे जो लोग चुन कर आते हैं उनको कमरा नहीं दिया जाता। यह आज की स्थिति और पस्थिति को बिलकुल साफ दिखाता है कि यह सरकार कहां चली गई है यह नुमाइन्दगी की सरकार है। नामजदगी की सरकार नहीं रह गई है अगर ऐसे मामलों पर वहस नहीं कर सकते तो हम कहां क्या वहस करेंगे ? उसके अलावा और यहां कहां गया था मैं बहुत सी बातें आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ। सुना करता हूँ लेकिन उन को कहता नहीं हूँ यहां कहा गया था कि जो लोग काम करते हैं अपने संसद के सचिवालय में उनको ठीक वह बातें लागू हैं जोकि गृह मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के ऊपर लागू हैं। यह बात सही नहीं है। अगर इन बातों पर वहस नहीं होती तो नतीजे खराब हो जाया करते हैं उस के अलावा जब सरदार कपूर सिंह की तरफ से नोट रखा गया तो उस में से खाली एक पैरा की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो हमारे सचिव है श्री सत्यनारायण सिन्हा, उनको पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ, जो सरकार कपूर सिंह की नाराजगी की रपट में आया है

"The disorderly defiance of Speaker's ruling seems to sug-

gest that defians)...entertain a lurking suspicion that the Speaker's rulings are biased in favour of, the Government or tainted with the influence that the Government exercise over the Speaker."

यह श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा का जुमला है। बंगालूर में कहा हुआ है कि यहां पर काफी लोगों के मन में यह बात रहती है कि जो अध्यक्ष हैं उन के फैसेले या तो सरकार के पक्ष में रहा करते हैं या सरकार के असर से दूषित हो जाया करते हैं। यह बात संसदीय मामलों के सचिव साहब कहते हैं मैं नहीं जानता कि इस तरह से सोचना कहां तक सही होगा, नहीं होगा। उस तफसील में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। खाली अध्यक्ष के मामले में दो बुनियादी बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। मेहरबानी कर के आप उसे अपने लिए मत लीजिएगा। अध्यक्ष किसी भी संसद का या तो बिलकुल स्वतंत्र आदमी होना चाहिये और स्वतंत्र माने किसी पार्टी से जुदा हुआ नहीं होना चाहिये और या किसी पार्टी का हो, मान लीजिए कोई पार्टी यहां ताकतवर है, उसका बहुमत है तो ऐसा सदस्य होना चाहिए जो मौका पड़ने पर, प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर भी अपनी धाक जमा सके, तो यह बिलकुल साफ बात है। या तो निर्दलीय हो और अगर दल का हो तो इतना शक्तिशाली होना चाहिए कि दल के नेता के ऊपर भी कभी-कभी अपना हुकुम, या अपनी हिदायतें या सुझाव डाल सके। ऐसी स्थिति में बिलकुल साफ है कि अगर इस सदन की कार्यवाही को अच्छी तरह से चलाना चाहते हैं तो कोई न कोई यह रास्ता अख्तियार करना पड़ेगा। मैं इतना आप से जरूर कह दूँ कि अंग्रेजों की जिनकी कि हम नकल यहां दिन रात किया करते हैं और उस नकल के कारण बहुत-बहुत नतीजे भी हो जाया करते हैं, एक तरीका है कि कोई अध्यक्ष जब चुन लिया जाता है उसके बाद अपनी पार्टी से वह इस्तीफा भी देता और सारी जिन्दगी के लिए करीब करीब अध्यक्ष

[डा० राम महोहर लोहिया]

बना रहता है। उस के चुनाव क्षेत्र में कोई मुकाबला भी नहीं करने जाता वह चुन कर आ जाता है। लेकिन वह निर्दलीय होता है। किसी दल का सदस्य नहीं हुआ करता।

तो अब वह मामला कितना खतरनाक हो चुका है क्योंकि यह बिलकुल साफ बात है कि जिस वक्त शक्ति का सवाल होता है उस वक्त शोभा का सवाल उठता है और उसी के साथ-साथ यह सवाल उठ जाया करता है कि जनता के अन्दर क्या मामला इस वक्त चल रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हम इस संसद के अन्दर कई एक दिक्कतों और पेंच में फँस जाया करते हैं। दिन रात मैं देखा करता हूँ कि मंत्री लोगों के जवाब बेमतलब हुआ करते हैं। सवाल और जवाब का घंटा अगर खत्म हो जाय तो शायद संसद को किसी तरह का नुकसान नहीं होगा क्योंकि मंत्री लोग कभी कोई इतिला भूले भटके दे दे नहीं तो नहीं दिया करते सवाल और जवाब से अनेक बार तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे कोई कुश्ती या पेंच होता है न दांव पेंच होते हैं या कई तरह के खेल कूद होते हैं वैसे ही यह सवाल जवाब होते हैं। इसके अलावा सवाल जवाब में कुछ दम नहीं रहता। तो उस वक्त दिक्कत आ जाया करती है। और तब आप को बिलकुल सही तौर पर इस सदन की शोभा कायम रखने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। लेकिन शोभा और शक्ति तो साथ-साथ जाया करते हैं न? और उस के साथ-साथ मैं यह जानता हूँ, एक दिक्कत और होती है कि मंत्री लोग ऐसे जवाब यहां पर इस लिए दे पाये हैं कि बाहर जनता में हंसने को ताकत नहीं रह गई है, समझ कर हंसने की। यहां मंत्रियों के जवाब अक्सर ऐसे होते हैं कि जनता उन को सुन कर इतने जोर से हंसे कि उस हंसी में ही सरकार खत्म हो जानी चाहिए, लेकिन फिर भी यह सरकार कायम रह जाया करती है?

इसका कारण यह है कि एक तरफ तो संसद की कार्यवाही इतनी खराब चल जाती है और दूसरी तरफ आप शोभा कायम नहीं रख पाते, इसलिये कि मंत्रियों का यह व्यवहार रहता है। तीसरे हम लोगों के दिमागों पर असर पड़ता है।

आखिर आप जिस कुर्सी पर बैठ हुए हो, वह ठण्ड की कुर्सी है और मैं जिस जगह पर खड़ा हूँ वह गरमी की कुर्सी है। हमारा आपका यह बटवारा हुआ है। हमारा काम है गर्मी के द्वारा इस देश में नई शक्ति सृजन करना और आपका काम है, इन दो कामों के बीच में संतुलन रखते हुए किसी तरह से काम को निभाना। तो ठण्ड की जगह पर शोभा का न होना—इस का कारण यह है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी उस तरफ के लोगों ने आपको वह शक्ति प्रदान नहीं की है कि जिस शक्ति से आप इस सदन की शोभा की कायम रख सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आपको जब शक्ति मिले तो आप देना।

ड० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मुझे कभी शक्ति मिलेगी तो मैं बता दूंगा कि अध्यक्ष को किस तरह से और किस खूबी के साथ रखा जाता है।

इसके अलावा जहां तक अध्यक्ष के बारे में संसदीय सचिव श्री सत्य नारायण मिन्हा ने कहा है, मैं आपसे अग्रं करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में इस वक्त एक बड़ा भारी विचार फैला हुआ है कि जितने भी कायदे कानून चलते हैं, वे कहीं एकदम फिर से अधोगामी हुआ करते हैं, एक शिखर है—सिर और माथा, सिर से शक्ति नीचे आया करती है—अब उस शक्ति की सीढ़ी में कहां अध्यक्ष का नम्बर आता है, वह मेरे लिए कहना मुश्किल है। लेकिन जब शक्ति का पुंज ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक आया करता है, तो साफ बात है कि अध्यक्ष की शोभा और सदन की शोभा को कायम रखना असम्भव हो जास्त है।

बर्ना मैंने जो अंग्रेजों के सदन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, कायदे-कानून "में" वगैरह में, उनमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि एक शब्द भी कहीं किसी रपट से चाहे राजी काला हो या नाराजी वाला हो, निकालना नहीं चाहिये। यह जो नियम आपने बनाये हैं, उस में लिखा है कि कुछ शब्द, कुछ शब्दावलि—वर्ड्ज, फ्रजेज एण्ड एक्सप्रेसेशन्ज—हटा दिये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन सात सात सफे निकाल दिये गए हैं। अगर श्री कपूर सिंह की बात खराब लगी तो फिर उसके ऊपर विचार कर के, उनको उस कमेटी से निकाल देना चाहिये था। जब तक वह उस कमेटी में रहते हैं, अपनी राय देते हैं सात सफों में और उस राय पर श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा का वह वाक्य भी मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया, तब तक वहां रहनी चाहिये, उस पर अच्छी तरह से वाद-विवाद होना चाहिये।

मैं खाली एक वाक्य आखिर में पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। यह वाक्य लार्ड एक्टन का है। मेरी राय में वह कोई बहुत बढ़िया आदमी नहीं थे, बहुत प्रतिगामी थे। लार्ड एक्टन ने जिन्होंने खास तौर से ब्राइस के "अमरीकन कामन वेन्थ" पर टीका लिखी थी, उनका कहना था—ये एक्टन और ब्राइस खास तौर से संसदीय मामलों के पण्डित माने जाते हैं, उन लोगों की ओर से जो संरक्षणशील हैं, दकियानुमी हैं, प्रतिगामी हैं, पोछे जाने वाले या इसे समाज को बचाने वाले हैं, उनका यह वाक्य है :—

"जो अमरीकी संविधान है, उसके सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाहियां हुई हैं, यह सिखाती हैं कि आदमी को चाहिये कि वह हमेशा लड़ता रहे उसे किसी दूसरे खतरे से भी जो उनकी आजादी को हो। अगर बादल आदमी के हाथ से भी ज्यादा बड़ा नहीं है तो उनका अधिकार है, और उनका कर्तव्य है कि वह राष्ट्रीय अस्तित्व पर भी खेल जाय अपने जीवन

और अपनी तकदीर का हवन कर दे, खून की नदी अपने देश के ऊपर बहा दे।"

श्री त्थाषी (देहरादून) : अंग्रेजी में भी पढ़ दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पढ़े देता हूं "और चाहे ताज और तख्त का खत्म कर डाले और संसद को समुद्र में फेंक दे।"

यह लार्ड एक्टन का वाक्य है। मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं अंग्रेजी में भी पढ़ दूँ—

'It teaches that men ought to be in arms against a remote and constructive danger to their freedom; that even if they could is no bigger than a man's hand, it is their right and duty to stake the national existence, to sacrifice live and fortunes, to cover the country with a lake of blood, to shatter crowns and sceptres and fling parliaments into the sea.'

यह संरक्षणशील आदमियों के विचार हैं। आज यहां क्या हाल है? जब पहली बार अमरीका में संविधान लोगों ने अपने आपको दिया था, उस के बाद से उस संविधान की एक भी कलम को कम नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने 15 मिनट ले लिए हैं, इस के लिए सारा आधा घण्टा है, इस वास्ते आप जल्दी खत्म कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस को आप बढ़ाइये।

मैं आप से यह विनती कर रहा हूं कि आप ठण्ड की कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं इसलिये संविधान की दीवाल को सिकोड़िये मत, इस संविधान की दीवाल को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कीजिये।

यहां पर हर पैसे पर बहस होनी चाहिए, यहां तक कि राष्ट्रपति के पैसे पर भी होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये। पांच पांच मिनट लेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न जड़ा हुआ है, वह आधे घण्टे में नहीं आ सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इस में क्या कर सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो प्रस्ताव है उस पर मैं दो ही मिनट लूंगा, उस से आपका समय भी बच जायेगा और मेरी बात भी आयेंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस दिन आपने फरमाया था कि प्रस्ताव पर बहस करते समय, उस से जुड़े हुए जो तीन मामले हैं, व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी, उन पर भी हम कुछ कहें और मैं उस पर फैसला दे दूंगा।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Seventh Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 16th May, 1966, be taken into consideration."

श्री मधु लिमये : ये तीन मामले इस प्रकार हैं कि आपके द्वारा यह निर्देश देना संसद को समिति को कि ऐसे अगर कुछ अमसदीय या अशिष्ट शब्द या शब्दावलि आ जायेंगे तो उनको काटने की इजाजत है या नहीं है अधिकार है अध्यक्ष को—क्या यह निर्देश नियम और संविधान के अनुकूल है।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो 91 निर्देश है, क्या उसका यह मतलब है कि शब्द, वाक्यांश या शब्दावलियां ही नहीं, पूरा अनुच्छेद, पूरा पृष्ठ काटने की इस में इजाजत है या नहीं।

तीसरे यह जो अधिकार है, उस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कहाँ तक उचित ढंग से और जायज ढंग से समिति ने किया है, और उसके पश्चात् रपट पर बहस।

चौथे के बारे में डाक्टर साहब ने फरमाया है। अब जहाँ तक चौथे का सवाल है उस के बारे में मैं एक ही बात कहूँगा कि आप ही ने फरमाया था कि आधा घण्टे

का नियम लागू हुआ है तो नियमों के विपरीत हम कैसे जा सकते हैं। मैं उसको मानता हूँ। लेकिन कानून और नियमों की भी एक श्रेणी है, एक सब से बड़ा संविधान है और उसके मातहत है नियम, नियमों के अनुसार फिर निर्देश बनते हैं और समय समय पर अध्यक्ष निर्णय भी देते हैं। जैसे यहां पर कोरम का प्रश्न हमेशा उठाया जाता है और जो संविधान की धारा 100 (4) है—

"It at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum."

अब इन के बारे में आपने कोई निर्णय देकर संविधान की इस धारा को खत्म करने का प्रयास नहीं किया और वह अच्छा ही किया। कोरम का मामला बारबार बाधा उत्पन्न करता है तो भी आपने कहा कि जब कोरम का सवाल उठाया जायगा, मैं उसके अनुसार काम करूँगा जब तक कि संविधान में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता। फिर, अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो कठोरी प्रस्ताव है, जिसके बारे में अभी डाक्टर साहब ने फरमाया वह धारा 113 से सम्बन्धित है—

(1) So much of the estimate as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in either House of Parliament of any of these estimates.

(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the people, and

the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to reduction of the amount specified therein."

इस के अनुकूल 208 से ले कर 210 तक नियम बने हुए हैं, इस पर भी अगर आप अध्यक्षीय निर्णय के द्वारा पूरे संविधान की एक महत्वपूर्ण धारा को, जिस के ऊपर सारे प्रजातन्त्र की इमारत खड़ी है, खत्म कर डालते हैं, नियमों को भी खत्म कर डालते हैं, तो मैं बड़े अदब के साथ इस रपट पर बोलते हुए आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार कीजिये। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि संख्या बल तो आप के निर्णय के हक में है, लेकिन संविधान का फंडा संख्या बल के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि संविधान में जो चीजें हैं, नियमों में जो चीजें हैं, उन के अनुसार होना चाहिए। यह बात तो मुझे इस रपट के बारे में अर्ज करनी है।

अब यह जो तीन बातें रह जाती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप नियम 380 को देखिए, जिस में आप को यह अधिकार है कि अगर कोई ऐसे शब्द आते हैं तो आप उन को विवाद से निकाल दें, बहस से निकाल दें। यह नियम इस प्रकार है :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

इसमें तो आप को इस नियम के अनुसार यह अधिकार है।

जिन मामलों के बारे में कोई नियम बगैरह नहीं हैं, उन के बारे में जो अन्तिम 389 नियम है, उस के अनुसार आप को

अधिकार है निर्देश बगैरह देने का। यह नियम इस प्रकार है :

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules".

"detailed working of these rules" पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ।

"shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct".

अब आप देखिये कि यह जो निर्देश की किताब है उस में रूल्स कमेटी की एक बैठक का उल्लेख है। इस की प्रस्तावना जो है उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"At the sitting of the Rules Committee held on the 1st March 1952, a suggestion was made that the Speaker might issue directions to the Chairmen of Select Committees for better organisation of work in those committees".

याद रखिये,

"Better organisation of work."

समितियों का काम अच्छी तरह चल सके इसलिये आप निर्देश दे सकते हैं। उस के बारे में अन्तिम जो नियम है, उस को मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया। डिप्टी चैयरमैन आफ रिजल्ट्स। समितियों का काम अच्छी तरह चल सके इसलिए आप को नफसील के सम्बन्ध में निर्देश देने का अधिकार है। इस के सम्बन्ध में नियम समिति की जो बैठक हुई 14 दिसम्बर, 1953 को उस ने यह सिफारिश की है :

"As far as possible, all important matters should be provided for in the rules of procedure".

अब यह जो आप के द्वारा निर्देश चलाया गया है वह नियम तथा संविधान के अनुकूल है या नहीं इस के बारे में नियम समिति के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इस प्रस्ताव से या सिफारिश से काफी रोशनी मिलती है। जितने हमारे कार्य हैं, जहाँ तक बन सके उन के बारे में नियम साफ होने चाहिए। अब इस के बारे में कोई नियम नहीं है। चूँकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है इसलिए इस के बारे में नियम होने चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि जो आप का यह निर्देश है उस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें। आप यह मान लें कि वह गैर-कानूनी है और उस को खत्म कीजिये।

यदि आप यह मानने के लिए तयार नहीं हैं तो मैं दूसरी बात पर आता हूँ कि जो निर्देश आप के द्वारा दिया गया उस में बिल्कुल साफ है कि कुछ शब्द, वाक्यांश या शब्दावली को हटाया जा सकता है। यदि इस के अर्थ को विस्तारित किया जाये और कोई समिति कहे कि उस को इस निर्देश के अन्दर यह शक्ति प्राप्त है कि वह कई सफे और कई अनुच्छेद हटाये, तो मैं अदब से कहूँगा कि यह आप के निर्देश के अनुसार भी नहीं होगा। पहली बात तो यह कि निर्देश नियम के अनकूल नहीं है इस लिए गलत है। लेकिन यदि आप यह मानते हैं कि नियम के अन्तर्गत आप को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है तो मैं कहूँगा कि जो अधिकार आप ने इन समितियों को इस निर्देश के द्वारा दिये हैं उस में यह बात नहीं आती पूरे सफे और अनुच्छेदों को खत्म करने की शक्ति समिति को नहीं है।

इस के बाद यह बात आती है कि यह जो अधिकार है क्या इस का समिति ने और खास कर के इस समिति के सभापति ने ठीक से इस्तेमाल किये हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि जय डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने यह मामला सदन में उठाया था तब काफी गर्मी यहाँ पैदा हुई थी और करीब करीब सभी लोगों की राय थी कि जो श्री कपूर सिंह का असहमति पत्र है, उसके बारे में समिति द्वारा विचार

करे। करीब करीब सभी लोगों को यह राय थी कि जो इन सत्रों को काटने का काम हुआ है वह ठीक नहीं हुआ है और इसी लिए पुनर्विचार के लिए भेजा जाये। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उस के पश्चात् भी समिति और समिति के सभ्य पति ने जो निर्णय लिया, और यह सभापति वाणी निर्णय है क्योंकि श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने कहा है कि जो निर्णय हुआ उसका उन को पता नहीं था। तो क्या दुबारा उस असहमति पत्र को काटने का उन का निर्णय ठीक है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अनुचित है।

इसलिये आप इन सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करें, खासकर जो संविधान को धारा 113 है उस पर, क्योंकि संविधान और नियमों की इज्जत और उस की प्रतिष्ठा इस सदन में बहुत होनी चाहिए।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I explain the position? There were some statements made casting reflections on the Speaker of the House in a writ petition filed by Shri Madhu Limaye in the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court. On that, the Committee of Privileges was asked to consider the matter. Shri Limaye appeared before the Committee and made a statement. I will not take your time reading the whole thing. But the last sentence is:

“Since my statements in the Court have caused pain to the Speaker and my other colleagues in the House, I hereby express regret as an index of my honourable intention in the matter.”

On that, the Committee made this recommendation:

“The Committee recommend that in view of the regret expressed by Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P., in his statement before the Committee, no further action be taken by the House”.

There was a Note of Dissent appended by Shri Kapur Singh. It

covers many pages. We have printed everything. But unfortunately, in two places, there were reflections cast on the Speaker and on the Chairman. Therefore, that was ordered to be deleted. They are small portions on pages 10 and 11.

Two things were demanded after this: first, that Shri Madhu Limaye's full evidence should be printed, his whole statement should be printed; second, that it was *ultra vires* on the part of the Deputy Speaker to order expunction of certain irrelevant or offensive remarks against the Speaker or against the Chairman, and that he should not have done it.

We are all conscious that we should have the right to submit notes of dissent and that the same should be placed before Parliament. We are all conscious of that right; we do not want that that should be interfered with lightly or improperly.

If you will kindly refer to page 3 of the Report of the Committee, you will find it stated in paragraph 10:

"In Shri Madhu Limaye's case (Fourth Report), the Committee, in view of the subsequent statement made by Shri Madhu Limaye, MP, when he appeared before the Committee on the 18th March, 1966, expressing regrets for the impugned statements made by him in his writ petition filed before the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court, did not consider it necessary to append his earlier lengthy written statement and the oral evidence given by him before the Committee, to their report on that case. Since Shri Madhu Limaye and some other Members have requested that the said written statement and the oral evidence of Shri Madhu Limaye should be made available to the House, the Committee have no objection to the same being reproduced in the Appendix to this Report".

Therefore, we have in the Appendix to the Report reproduced the full evidence and the full written statement. Hence that thing is finished.

14 hrs.

The only thing that remains is whether the Deputy-Speaker acted *intra vires* or *ultra vires*, properly or improperly, in ordering that some sentences in Shri Kapur Singh's note of dissent be expunged. That was referred to the Committee. I assure the House that the Committee seriously considered the matter and wanted, if possible, to restore it. But we found it impossible to do so:

"As regards the omission of certain passages from the Note of Sardar Kapur Singh appended to the Fourth Report of the Committee, it may be stated that the Chairman of a Committee can omit or expunge words, phrases or expressions which in his opinion are unparliamentary, irrelevant or otherwise inappropriate, from the Note given by a Member for being appended to the Report of the Committee."

That is based on Direction No. 91 given by you, which reads as follows:

"(1) If in the opinion of the Chairman, a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary, irrelevant or otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minutes of dissent."

That is exactly what has been done. He says that Direction No. 91 is *ultra vires*. I am pointing out that Direction No. 91 is not *ultra vires*. It is perfectly *intra vires*. The Charge is you have flouted the Constitution; you have flouted our rules, you have given power which is thoroughly improper, unconstitutional, unparliamentary.

[Shri N. C. Chattrjee]

tary. I am submitting that it is putting it too wide.

Rule 283 reads:

"The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of a Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organisation of its work".

By virtue of rule 283 you have given that direction. It is perfectly consistent with the rules. After all, how can a Chairman function? Supposing the Speaker was the Chairman or some other Member of the House, supposing I was made the Chairman and I found some remarks made against the Speaker by an hon. Member of the House thoroughly inappropriate, unparliamentary, irrelevant, nothing to do with the matter, surely the Chairman should have the right to order expunging of it.

This was also referred to the Committee of Privileges, and just look at what the Committee of Privileges have done. The Committee of Privileges in their Seventh Report have said—kindly allow me to read one sentence:

"The Committee have carefully pursued the two impugned paragraphs Nos. 7 and 9 which had been omitted by the Chairman from the Note of Sardar Kapur Singh appended to the Fourth Report".

You asked the Committee to consider whether the Chairman was right or wrong, and the Committee considered it carefully, and the Committee's decision is this:

"The Committee, after considering the tone, tenor and content of the said paragraphs, are of the opinion that the decision of the Chairman to omit the said paragraphs from the Note of Sardar Kapur Singh was justified and in conformity with the rules and practice of the House. The Committee, therefore, feel that no further action in respect thereof is necessary."

I am submitting that nothing improper, nothing illegal, nothing unparliamentary, nothing inappropriate has been done. The Committee and the Chairman acted in conformity with the rules, in conformity with the directions.

The only point is: you can expunge words, you can expunge phrases, you can expunge expressions, but you cannot expunge a number of sentences. I am saying that would make the meaning of the whole rule absolutely otiose. That was not the meaning. When you can expunge words, phrases and expressions, you can also expunge certain sentences, which cast reflection on the Speaker or which are inappropriate, and he has acted within his power, within your rule; your direction is in conformity with our rules, and the rule is inconformity with all parliamentary conventions and practice, nothing against the Constitution, does not take away one constitutional right or prerogative of any Member of this Parliament. And I assure you that the Committee simply did not differ whatever the Chairman had done. The Committee read those passages, considered them, and confirmed that what he did was perfectly proper and appropriate in the circumstances.

डा० राम मनोहर ल० हिरा मुझे
उत्तर देने का अधिकार तो है न ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी तो बोल
रहे हैं मेम्बर साहिबान ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall confine myself very briefly to the narrow issue regarding the expunction of certain paragraphs from hon. friend Sardar Kapur Singh's statement before the Committee.

May I invite your attention to rule 303 read with Direction No. 64? Rule 303 forms part of Chapter XXVI on Parliamentary Committees, and sub-rule (6) of rule 303 reads as follows:

"If in the opinion of the Speaker a minutes of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary or

otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minute of dissent."

But the directions of the Speaker go further, the scope of the direction framed under the rule, because I take it that there can be no two opinions on that point that no direction can override or supersede the rules, the direction only tries to clarify or explain what the rule contains. What does the direction say? Direction 64(1) says:

"If in the opinion of the Chairman...."

You have delegated that power conferred on you by the rules to the Chairman of a parliamentary committee, and what powers does the Chairman enjoy under this delegation? Direction 64(1) says:

"If in the opinion of the Chairman a document, such as, representation, memorandum etc. . .

—I suppose it includes a minute of dissent also, because the word "etc." is there—

"...contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary. . .

—another word is interpolated here, introduced here—

"...irrelevant...."

—the word "irrelevant" is not in the rule—

"...or are not couched. . .

—this goes very much farther than the rule contemplates—

"...in respectful. . .

—of course, we all have respect for parliamentary institutions and our language should be respectful, but one can make a fetish of respectfulness or respect; what exactly respect is God only knows, but we try to be as respectful as we can in our speech, in our minutes of dissent, in our notes.

but it can be made a fetish of; and I am reminded of a famous phrase of Prof. Harold Laski "the dangers of obedience", obedience also can be just as dangerous disobedience, so also respect, I do not know what "respect" exactly connotes here, but it goes much beyond the scope of rule 303—

"...decorous. . .

—that is all right, we know decorum—

"... and temperate language. . .

—there is a distinction which has been very well understood between temperance and prohibition, temperance is something different from prohibition, temperance is enforced by public opinion while prohibition is enforced by law; and what is temperate action is a matter of judgment—

"...respectful, decorous and temperate language, or. . .

—again it goes much further—

"...are otherwise inappropriate. . .

Mr. Speaker: Which direction?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Direction 64.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is it not under Direction 91?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. 64.

Rule 303(6) mentions only "unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate"; here it is mentioned "unparliamentary, irrelevant", and then comes "respectful". That means disrespectful language shall be excluded, indecorous language also shall be omitted, and intemperate language.

I do submit that sometimes we do use what may be dubbed by you, described by you, as intemperate language in the House, that is not expunged.

Mr. Speaker: Direction 64 relates to the documents that are produced by the witnesses or other representations or memorandum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Etc. The word "etc." is there.

Mr. Speaker: It is not that, Direction 64 does not apply. It is under Direction 91.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right. I thought the word "etc." was comprehensive.

Mr. Speaker: It has only reference to documents, representations,....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A minute of dissent is a document.

Mr. Speaker:....presented to the Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then we go to Direction 91, which reads:

"If...a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary, irrelevant....

—the word "irrelevant" is introduced, interpolated, it is not in the rules—

"...or otherwise inappropriate...

—the rule merely refers to "unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate"; the word "irrelevant" does not find a place in rule 303—

"...he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minutes of dissent."

I feel, therefore, that this direction goes beyond the scope of the rule and therefore cannot be considered as being strictly *intra vires*.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The rule is 283.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no, 303. 283 is about giving directions to the Chairman of Committees. Rule 303 applies, doesn't it?

Mr. Speaker: He may say whatever he likes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this case rule 303 applies because only in this rule there is reference to the minute of dissent. I would, therefore, submit that direction 91 cannot be considered as being strictly *intra vires* of the rule.

Mr. Speaker: 303 applies to select committees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Parliamentary Committees. The other rule quoted by my hon. friend Shri Chatterjee concerned the Joint|Select Committees.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: 303 is for Select Committees.

Mr. Speaker: I also feel like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But there is no provision as such for minute of dissent in regard to Parliamentary Committees; that is why I wanted to know whether that rule can apply here. There is no specific provision for minute of dissent to be given to the report of the Committee of Privileges. The only provision in the rules is given here concerning the minute of dissent and therefore I submit, guided by the very wise precedent, in my humble judgment, which you already set up a few days ago with regard to the verbatim evidence that was tendered before the PAC and your ruling to the effect that the evidence tendered before that Committee shall be made available to Members of the House in the Chamber of the Chairman of the PAC, guided by that precedent, I would submit that what is available to the Members of the Committee of Privileges—they know what it was before they decided to expunge it—which is a smaller body of the House must be available to a Member of the House who has got, I submit, every right, equal right, co-terminous rights with the members of a Parliamentary Committee. I would, therefore, submit that the minute of dissent submitted by Sardar Kapur Singh may kindly be made available to any Member of the House in your Chamber,

if you so desire, so that he can go through it and come to his own judgment; it may not be used by him in the House or published. I would, therefore, submit that this direction is somewhat *ultra vires* the rules and further, every Member should have the opportunity to see the comments made by Sardar Kapur Singh.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Sir, the question here is very simple; with due respect to my friend Shri Kamath, I must submit that the question has been a bit confused for he rather misquoted such rules which are absolutely unapplicable to the present case. Only rule 283 applies here because 303 applies to Select Committees. Under rule 283, the Speaker has powers to give directions to the Chairman of a Committee; it says:

"The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of a Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organisation of its work."

Here, proceedings of the committee do not mean anything here or there but from the beginning to the end, from the time that the work of the committee begins till it closes its function in a particular matter. Any direction given by the Speaker for the regulation of the procedure is perfectly valid and therefore to contend that the directions given by the Speaker in No. 91 are *ultra vires* is untenable.

Coming to the merits of the case, the question is whether whatever had been appended as a minute of dissent by Mr. Kapur Singh was to be circulated and whether the Chairman of the Committee was empowered to expunge the words and expressions from that. It has been argued here that the Chairman could expunge only words and phrases or expressions. My friend Mr. Madhu Limaye tried to give the Hindi version of the three words and tried to convince the House that only a few words can be omitted. the word expression has got a very wide and unlimited sense.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने "शब्दावली" कहा है ।

Shri Parashar: Expression may be in parts or in pages; if the note is not in respectable language that also can be expunged. The Seventh report of the Privileges Committee has clearly said that they had carefully persued what is contained in paragraphs 5 and 7 of Mr. Kapur Singh's note; it says further:

"The Committee after considering the tone, tenor and contents of the said paragraphs are of the opinion that the decision of the Chairman to omit the said paragraphs from the note of Mr. Kapur Singh was justified and in conformity with the rules and practices of the House."

Being a Member of the Privileges Committee, if I can just have a say in this matter. I can only say that if a note of dissent casts aspersions on the Chairman or the Speaker and if the Chairman is compelled to incorporate those words, phrases or expressions in the minutes or in the proceedings it will be rather very difficult for the committee to function and at the same time it will be misuse of the powers of the Members' privileges in the committee. Therefore, I humbly, submit that whatever has been expunged has been perfectly, legitimately, correctly, legally and regularly expunged and therefore, this question does not arise; this motion should fall.

श्री गो० ना० बीक्षित (इटवा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रश्न के बारे में कानून की नज़र से नहीं, बल्कि वाक्यात की तफ़सील के आधार पर संक्षेप में कुछ अर्थ करना चाहूंगा ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
पहले सदन में कोरम होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बज रही है—
अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य
अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री गो० ना० दीक्षित : माननीय
सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, ने इस सदन का
अपमान किया और प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी
में उन का मामला भेजा गया। वहां जा कर
श्री मधु लिमये साहब ने अपना दोष स्वीकार
किया और क्षमा मांगी। इस पर
प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी ने उन को क्षमा कर
दिया। माफी मांगने और क्षमा मिल
जाने के बाद अग्रर एक सदस्य ने स्पीकर
महोदय या डिप्युटी स्पीकर महोदय के सम्बन्ध
कोई अपमानजनक बात लिखी है, तो
श्री मधु लिमये को इस में दिलचस्पी है
कि उन्होंने जो माफी मांगी थी, उस के
विरोध में यह प्रश्न लाया जाये।
मुझे तो अपनी हिन्दी की कहावत एक याद
आती है—उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे।
जिसने जुर्म किया, माफी मांगी, जुर्म मान लिया
वह यह कहे और आज सदन का समय
इस काम पर व्यय किया जाये, मैं इसको
गलत समझता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है और मैं
तो यह समझता हूँ कि उनका यह माफीनामा
जो उन्होंने अब रख लिया है, उस से वह रद्द
हो गया है और उनका मामला फिर प्रिविलेज
कमेटी में जाना चाहिए और उनको दंड
दिया जाना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि
जहां तक कानून का प्रश्न है हमारे भाई
राम सेवक यादव जी ने कहा कि वह कानून
का सवाल इसलिए नहीं उठाये इस समय कि
हमारे भाई लोहिया जी ने हिन्दी में सवाल
उठाया, इसलिए उसका जवाब मैंने भी हिन्दी
में दिया, कानून की बात कहने में शायद मुझे
अप्रेजों में बोलना पड़ता, यह गुस्ताखी मैं
नहीं कर सकता था।

मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करूंगा कि कमेटी
ने बहुत सही काम किया। गलत काम किया
मधु लिमये साहब ने। अग्रर आप मुनासिब

समझें तो इनका मामला फिर कमेटी में
भेजें।

श्री बड़े (खारगौन) : आपने जो कहा
इस प्रकार की बात यह नहीं है। इसमें
केवल एक कानून का सवाल है कि जब कोई
कानून साइलेंट हो और अपने रूल्स में कोई
भी ऐसा नियम दिया नहीं है कि मिनट आफ
डिसेंट पेश करना है या नहीं करना है, तब
कोर्ट में दूसरे जो ला, दूसरे जो ऐकगंस रहते
हैं, उनका प्रोसीजर एडाप्ट किया जाता है
और उसके अनुसार 303 में मूलेक्ट कमेटी
का प्रोसीजर दिया है। वह इसमें प्रोसीजर
नहीं देने से, संदिग्ध होने से उसको फालो
किया जाये और यह जो कामत साहब का
कहना है, उन्होंने उसको स्पष्ट तरीके से
नहीं कहा क्योंकि 303 नहीं लागू होता
है। लेकिन 283 लागू किया जाये यह मेरा
निवेदन है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, श्री चटर्जी और श्री दीक्षित ने दो
बातों को धोलमेल कर दिया जिसको बिल्कुल
अलग रखना चाहिए था। एक बात तो है
कि क्या आपने या सदन ने संसदीय मामलों
के पैसे पर बहस रोक देने में काम गलत किया
या नहीं? दूसरी बात है कि मधु लिमये ने
नीयत के ऊपर कोई बात कह करके अच्छा
किया या नहीं? तो यह दूसरी चीज बिल्कुल
खत्म हो चुकी। नीयत का कोई सवाल नहीं।
इन्होंने यह कह भी दिया कि यह आपकी
नीयत पर शक नहीं करना चाहते। तो यह
बात वहीं खत्म हो गई। लेकिन फिर भी आपने
अथवा सदन ने या हम लोगों ने गलती का
या नहीं उस पर तो बहस होनी ही चाहिए।
नहीं तो इस कमेटी की रपट का मतलब
क्या रह जाता है? इसलिए श्री चटर्जी
और श्री दीक्षित ने इन दो मामलों को धोल
मेल करके बड़ा अनुचित काम किया है। मैं
चाहूंगा कि इन दोनों को अलग रखा जाये।
मैं श्री मधु लिमये के खेद को मान लेता हूँ।

इसलिए मैं ने नीयत के ऊपर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहा। वह बात तो खत्म हुई।

लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में जो दिया है उस का आदर हो। श्री चटर्जी ने उस के बारे में एक हरफ नहीं कहा, श्री दीक्षित ने उस पर एक हरफ नहीं कहा कि संविधान ने हम को जो अधिकार दिये हैं कि एक एक पसे पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिए। वह बहस यहां हो, संसदीय मामलों पर जो कटौती के प्रस्ताव आते हैं उन पर यहां बहस हो। तो मैं समझता हूँ, मैं उन के शब्द तो यहां नहीं इस्तेमाल करूंगा, लेकिन चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका एक कहावत है। मालूम होता है कि दाढ़ी में तिनका रह गया, इसलिए वह इस मामले को अच्छी तरह नहीं उठा पाये।

मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ और उन से नहीं कहना चाहता। आप के अन्तःकरण तक यह आवाज पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ। संविधान की चहारदीवारियां हैं। उन चहारदीवारियों की आप मेहरबानी कर के न सिकोड़ें। उन को बढ़ा सकें तो बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें। यहां पर हर एक मामले के ऊपर बहस अच्छी तरह से हो जाने दी जाये।

और दो ही वाक्य में शोभा और शक्ति के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ, किसी का नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता। राजा शक्तिमान अगर होता है तो वह अगर कोई अपशब्द उसको कहे जाते हैं तो वह कैसा रुख लेता है? चुप रहता है, कुछ गड़बड़ नहीं करता। दंड भी नहीं देता। वह केवल अपने कानूनों के अनुसार जिस किसी ने अपशब्द कहे या बुरे काम किए, यहां तक कि अगर मान लीजिए मैं शक्तिशाली राजा हूँ और मुझे कोई मार बैठे तो मैं उसे मारने नहीं जाऊंगा, चुप रहूंगा, अन्यमनस्क रहूंगा, गंभीर रहूंगा, फिर उसके बाद कायदे कानून से जो कुछ भी उसको सजा दी जा

सके वह दी जाय। तो शोभा और शक्ति का कुछ न कुछ अपने देश में मिश्रण होना चाहिए। इसलिए जब कभी श्री चैटर्जी या दूसरे लोग शोभा, ओहदा, रुतबा, ताकत, इसका यह बयान करते हैं तो उन्हें चाहिए कि उस शोभा को शक्ति के साथ जोड़ दें। शक्ति के बिना शोभा बिलकुल एक उस तरह से होती है जैसे कोई कांच हीरा बनने की कोशिश करे। कोई ऐसी चीज यहां बिलकुल नहीं होनी दी जाय। मेरा आपसे नम्र निवेदन है इसलिए कि हमारी शक्ति है नहीं सदन के अन्दर और बाहर भी इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है। तो रखवाली आप को करनी है। नहीं तो नतीजा यह होगा कि बहुसंख्यक दल जब चाहे जिस नियम का मन चाहे जैसे पालन करवा लिया करेंगे। अब देखिए, कोरम का जैसे मामला है, उसके मामले में तो इतने सब्त हैं कि जहां कोरम का सवाल उठा तो फौरन कह देते हैं कि कोरम पूरा करो। लेकिन संविधान की धारा है कि एक एक पैसे के ऊपर यहां बहस होनी चाहिए, उसका पालन नहीं होता। उसका पालन होना चाहिए और उसके ऊपर बहस जरूर होनी चाहिए। तो मैं आपके अन्तःकरण को इस वक्त अपील कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपील इनकी मेरे अन्तःकरण तक पहुंची और उससे भी गहरी पहुंची। उसने मुझे अच्छी तरह चोट दी र। मैंने भी इत पर सोचा है। मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि यह हाउस जो है उसको अधिकार नहीं है उन मांगों पर बहस करने का। कभी नहीं मैंने कहा और न मैं कह सकता हूँ। यह विधान में है। बराबर अधिकार है कि किसी वक्त बहस करें। मगर उसी अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करना भी इनका अधिकार है कि कौन सी मांगें जो हैं उनको वह डिस्कस करेंगे, किन को वह न करेंगे और यही हर साल होता है क्योंकि सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज तो आती भी नहीं। यह पहले बैठकर फैसला करते हैं कि हम किन किन मांगों पर बहस करेंगे, किन पर नहीं

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

करेंगे। फिर वह हाउस के सामने आती हैं। अब डाक्टर साहब कहते हैं कि गो शक्ति दूसरी तरफ है मगर मैं ऐसा कोई तरीका निकालूँ कि अगर वह शक्ति एक फैसला करती है तो भी मैं कोई तजवीज निकालूँ कि उसके बरखिलाफ जो शोभा जिसको वह कहते हैं उसके लिए कुछ कर सकूँ। मगर मुझे अभी तक तो यह चीज नजर नहीं आती कि मैं कर सकता हूँ। मगर यह जो उन्होंने अन्तःकरण को हिलाया है . (व्यवधान) व्यक्ति का अधिकार, हाउस के बरखिलाफ व्यक्ति का अधिकार नहीं हो सकता। तब फिर संविधान की क्या जरूरत है ?

दूसरा सवाल कहा गया कि यह अल्ट्रा वाइरिस है। मुझे उसमें ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो कुछ बँटर्जों साहब ने कहा है और जो मैंने पहले कहा यहाँ जो लागू होता है वह 91 ही है, डाइरेक्शन जो लागू होता है और उसमें सात तौर से यह दिया हुआ है। अब मैं मोशन को हाउस के सामने पेश करता हूँ।

The question is:

"That the Seventh Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 16th May, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 16th May, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 16th May, 1966."

The Motion was adopted.

14.28 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
 LEVY OF EXPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN ITEMS**

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move the following resolution:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification

of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 2316 dated the 2nd August, 1966, levying from the date of the said Notification export duty of Rs. 10 per tonne on lumpy iron ore, Rs. 5 per tonne on iron ore fines (including blue dust), Rs. 40 per tonne on kyanite, Rs. 15 per tonne on chrome concentrates and 20 per cent ad valorem on Manganese Dioxide, Sillimanite, and Steatite (Talc)."

As I have already had the privilege of placing a similar resolution earlier in the previous week, I do not want to take the time of the House. I only beseech that as there are other pressing demands on the time of the House, perhaps this resolution which is of a routine character may be approved by the hon. House.

Mr. Speaker: Let me place the resolution before the House. Resolution Moved:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 2316 dated the 2nd August, 1966, levying from the date of the said Notification export duty of Rs. 10 per tonne on lumpy iron ore, Rs. 5 per tonne on iron ore fines (including blue dust), Rs. 40 per tonne on kyanite, Rs. 15 per tonne on chrome concentrates and 20 per cent ad valorem on Manganese Dioxide, Sillimanite, and Steatite (Talc)."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
मैरा मः व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह प्रस्ताव
रखा गया है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।
क्या बिना कोरम के प्रस्ताव रर सकते है।

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung. जो हों गया सो ठीक है, उस में मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता, आपने आन्वेषण किया है तो घंटों बजाई जा रहा है। There is quorum now.

Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir. You have consistently held that it is not proper for the Treasury Benches to throw dust into the eyes of the House. Here, amongst other things, "blue dust" is mentioned. The Minister is throwing not only dust, but blue dust into the eyes of the House. I want to know whether it is proper on his part to throw blue dust into the eyes of the House.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Blue dust also has its value.

Shri M. E. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, I think the Minister was overly optimistic in thinking that since he has come before the House after committing the same offence for the second time, the House should allow him to do so without let or hindrance. It is true that the export duties which he is trying to justify and for which he is seeking approval are a second list and that the first list was discussed in this House on 8th August. On that occasion, Mr. Dandeker, speaking from these benches, voiced our opposition to these export duties. We would be failing in our duty if we allowed this second list of duties to be approved without making it clear that, in our view, they are bad in principle and will be hurtful and harmful to the country's economy in effect.

As my colleague pointed out on the last occasion, the levying of these export duties after devaluation is a self-defeating measure. The whole purpose of devaluation should have been—the Government claimed that it was—to promote exports and to increase the margin of profit in the

[Shri M. R. Masani]

country's exports to such an extent that there would be an incentive to expand and divert production from the home market to the export market. Devaluation, even if it is partial, does that by giving the exporter a large quantum of rupee return for the foreign exchange that he is earning. The real question that arises is, was the exporter getting a fair deal before devaluation? The answer is, he was not. If he had been getting a fair deal, our exports would not have been in the doldrums, as they have been. One of the purposes of devaluation, as the Finance Minister explained in his broadcast, was that by giving the exporter a fairer deal, by removing the handicaps under which he was labouring—he was earning a lot of foreign exchange, but the number of rupees he got was less than what it should have been—the effect of devaluation would be to increase the number of rupees to the exporter by 56 per cent, or whatever it was. The moment this incentive is given, this Government of quacks, as I call them—there is no other description for people who pretend to know what they are doing, but have not the foggiest idea about it—comes forward and promptly levies an export duty to destroy that incentive!

A lot of self-contradictory arguments have been used to justify this kind of folly. Mr Dandekar dealt with this point clearly and I will quote a couple of sentences from his speech:

“The whole argument proceeds on a complete fallacy, the fallacy that there would be, if no export duties were imposed, a fall in the rupee value of the goods exported and consequently a fall in the amount of foreign exchange earned and consequently perhaps a fall in the amount of foreign exchange earned. The proof that the argument is wrong is immediately furnished by the second reason which the Govern-

ment has advanced for the imposition of export duties, namely, that windfall profits ought not to be allowed to be made.”

They must, make up their mind as to which is the real reason for what they are doing. They cannot have it both ways. My feeling would be that the real reason is that they just cannot bear to see people make a profit and want to lay on their hands on it and grab it. This is a Government of grab and loot. Wherever there is money going, they want to lay their hands on it and grab it for their own wasteful purposes. If that is the case, why devalue at all? You have given a little incentive with one hand and you take it away with the other. In fact, the amount of incentive given, which should have been 56 per cent according to the Finance Minister's statement, has now come down, on an average, to 15 per cent. That is all that is left in the hands of the exporter.

This question has to be looked at not from a static view point, which is all this Government is capable of. There is no dynamism; they can only think in terms of the miserable little cake of today. The purpose of devaluation is to give such an impetus or stimulus to exports that people may expand the production of what they are producing. It is not that the quantity of tea, jute or engineering goods produced in this country will always remain the same. The whole purpose is that, by increasing productivity, we will produce more in the country, so that the people of India can use more, and more can be exported. But these export duties are going to take away with one hand what is given with the other and negative one of the few beneficial effects of devaluation.

14.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The hon. Minister distinguished himself the other day by coming out

with the sovereign remedy of how to step up our exports. Referring to tea, he advised our people to drink less tea, so that more can be exported! Can anything be more ridiculous to think of? Is this the way to build up exports? The Minister knows perfectly well that the kind of tea that is exported is not the kind of tea that the common people of India drink. It is an entirely different quality. By drinking a little less in our tea shops, the common people are not going to contribute to the earning of foreign exchange for this country. The real limitations on the export of tea are restrictions on production, poor quality and the oppressive burden of export duties and taxation. These are making the tea industry incapable of earning adequate profits. Just when devaluation was going to give them for the first time a little margin of profits which would encourage them to produce more, the Minister hits them on the head and takes away whatever little advantage is left.

When I spoke in this House on the Finance Minister's motion two or three weeks ago, I said that if this Government had been an honest insolvent, something could have been said for the step of devaluation, but being a dishonest insolvent, even that act of insolvency had lost what little grace there was in it. These export duties are a clear corroboration of our suspicion that devaluation was not brought about for real, genuine reasons, but for extraneous reasons of extorting aid, because any Government that really devalues for the sake of promoting exports would not have come forward with these export duties which are going to undo that very effect. Therefore, so far as we are concerned, we want all these export duties to be completely abolished. We think they are pernicious and we shall vote against them.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, again, the hon. Minister has come with another list of articles on which export duty has

been levied. This is supposed to be one of the follow-up actions after devaluation (*Interruption*). I think till the end of the session every week the hon. Minister will come forward with a list of articles on which he will try to get the sanction of this House to levy export duties.

My point is this. When devaluation was announced, it was specifically stated by the Government that the gap between exports and imports is widening, they tried their level best to narrow down this gap, all their efforts failed and, therefore, there was no other go except to resort to devaluation so as to mainly reduce the gap. How the gap will be reduced by that, that also they had said. They had said that by devaluation our export articles will become cheaper, they will get a competitive advantage over other articles, over other countries, import also will be restricted and in this way the gap will be reduced. That was the explanation given by the Government.

Last week, when they brought a resolution I thought they were going to stop with that. But this week they have come with another list of such articles. It may be that next week another list will come. Last week, when they came forward with a similar list, the Minister explained that if they do not come forward with such a measure our articles of export will be so cheap that we will lose even the foreign exchange that we were getting so far and, therefore, in order to protect our export articles, in order to protect our existing exports and in order to protect our existing foreign exchange earnings we have to resort to this step.

Now, because the list of articles is increasing, I am coming to this conclusion that this is an admission on the part of the Government that devaluation instead of helping to increase exports has raised the problem of exports going down or the country losing its foreign exchange earnings and therefore the Government has to come for-

[Shri Umanath]

ward with a measure to protect the exports. Actually, in practice, what is happening now is, devaluation, instead of leading to increased exports, has created a completely new problem as to how to protect our existing exports.

This clearly shows that devaluation really had nothing to do with reducing the gap between exports and imports and the decision on devaluation was taken by the Government on some other reasons which, as we have openly said, was the pressure brought—I do not say, as Shri Masani says, “extort” because extortion is done by America—from outside. Our Government has submitted to American pressure. That was the reason for devaluation.

On the other hand, as far as imports are concerned, our imports have become costlier. On the one hand, due to devaluation, you have to protect our exports and, on the other hand, as far as our imports are concerned, they have become costlier. Therefore, the net gain from devaluation will be more and more for foreign monopolists and western countries, than our country having any net gain from it.

Secondly, what is happening internally? The Jute Association has announced on 5th August that hereafter they will seal off their looms by 15 per cent which will result in unemployment to about 40,000 workers. Therefore, devaluation, instead of bringing about a boost up in the exports externally, has made them take special measures to protect the exports and, internally also, further sealing off of looms is going to take place according to a notification of the Mill-owners' Association. This is the position. The Government might say that they did not say, overnight these exports will go up. But overnight another thing is happening. Overnight the looms are getting sealed and workers are being thrown out. Did the Government tell the country that overnight these looms will be sealed and overnight the workers will get unem-

ployed? Therefore, what is happening is exactly the opposite of what the Government said.

Another thing is about the coir exports to Burma. With regard to pre-devaluation contracts, the Burmese Government is refusing to re-value our exports of coir or such of those items which were exported before devaluation. The Government of Burma, on the one hand, has refused to revalue and, on the other, our Government has imposed export duty on coir on the basis of revaluation. This is threatening the coir export itself from this country.

Finally, I would like to mention this, that the question of reducing the gap between exports and imports, has brought to the notice of this House as well as the country that the difference between the actual amount of money in terms of value of goods exported from this country and the actual amount credited in the Reserve Bank as exchange is about Rs. 80 crores every year. The difference between the amount for which exports have been made, as accounted for at the export point, and the amount of foreign exchange credited in the Reserve Bank is Rs. 80 crores. This sum of Rs. 80 crores is put in foreign banks by recognised exporters and importers. We are losing Rs. 80 crores every year because of illegal methods adopted by recognised exporters and importers, and this Government refuses to have an investigation into these matters and save foreign exchange.

Sir, I am prepared to bring forward proof to show that recognised exporters and importers are doing this and that officers in the department concerned are conniving at this. I can also show that connivance is there, in this illegal procedure, even at ministerial level. I am throwing a challenge. Let the Government appoint a high-power committee headed by a Supreme Court Judge or a High Court Judge. Let them say that they will give protection to the witnesses who come for-

ward to give evidence. Then it will definitely be proved that connivance at ministerial level as well as official level, in this illegal thing that is going on, is there. As a result of that every year we are losing Rs. 80 crores. Either the Government must come forward and investigate, or let them take up this challenge. I am throwing this challenge that if they appoint a committee like that and give protection to the witnesses, definitely ministerial connivance as well as official connivance will come out.

श्री ३० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कोई इरादा नहीं था कि इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलूँ। लेकिन चूँकि इसमें कायनाइट की बात आई है और मैंने कोई बार इसके सम्बन्ध में सदन का ध्यान दिलाया है इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि कायनाइट के सम्बन्ध में इतनी धांधली और गड़बड़ी है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। केन्द्र से इस सम्बन्ध में हम कोई सुझाव नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह राज्य सरकार का अपना अधिकार है कि वह माइनिंग लीज दे, लेकिन फिर भी आप के द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब से दख्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वह माइन्स ऐंड मेटल्स के जरिये से या होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये से ऊँचे स्तर पर जांच कराकर इस गड़बड़ी को दूर करे।

आखिर गड़बड़ी है क्या। कायनाइट माइन्स जो मेरे गांव के बिल्कुल करीब हैं वहाँ कायनाइट की कई लीजेंज दी गई हैं। एक लीज ब्रिटिश कम्पनी को दी गई है। लेकिन दूसरी दो तीन कम्पनियाँ हैं जिन को ऐसी जगहों पर लीज दी गई है जहाँ पर कायनाइट है ही नहीं। बिहार गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम है कि वहाँ पर कायनाइट है ही नहीं लेकिन फिर भी वह लीज देती है। यह जो दो तीन कम्पनियाँ हैं वह वहाँ के लोगों से पहली कम्पनी से चोरी करवाती हैं। विदेशों में कायनाइट की बड़ी जबर्दस्त मांग और दाम हैं। वहाँ के सारे इलाके के

गरीब लोगों से चोरी करवाते हैं और उनका चरित्र भ्रष्ट किया जा रहा है। मैं खुद भी एक आदिवासी हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि सैकड़ों आदिवासियों को इस काम में लगाया गया है। मैंने कई दफे कोशिश की कि इस सम्बन्ध में तहकीकात हो और यह चोरी और चरित्र-हानन बन्द हो। लेकिन यह बन्द कैसे हो। यह दो तीन कम्पनियाँ खुद ही चोरी करवा रही हैं। चोरों को पकड़ा जाता है लेकिन हैरानी यह होती है कि जो कम्पनियाँ चोरी का काम करवा रही हैं उनके लिये कुछ किया ही नहीं जाता। माइन्स में बड़े पैसे वाले आदमी हैं शायद इसलिये ऐसा होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दो कम्पनियाँ हैं चोरी करवाने वाली उनके काम में गवर्नमेंट आफ बिहार का भी शेर है। इसलिए और भी जरूरी है कि अबिलम्ब इस सारे मामले की जांच होनी चाहिये और जो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है उस को दूर करना चाहिये।

बाकी जो बातें इस प्रस्ताव में हैं उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, speaking on this resolution brought forward by the hon. Minister, I would like to refer to the statement "Selected programmes to help and develop exports" published by the Director of Commercial Publicity, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. We got it only very recently. On page 5, item 13—Mineral ores—it is said:

"Iron ore has the greatest potentiality for exports. The programme to develop an export of 25 million tons of iron ore per year by 1970-71 is being streamlined in order to quickly modernise and mechanise iron ore mines, and provide financial credits to the miners for development of their mines and roads in the mining areas. The programmes of road construction and construction of link railway lines will also be expedited. Development of ports, and facilities for better transport

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]
and mechanised handling and loading at the ports will be given top priority among the programmes of transport and port development during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These programmes connected with the Mineral Ores will be given highest priority in implementation. Similar steps will be undertaken for development of manganese ores."

I believe this levy on exports is meant for the development of mineral ore mines. Further, I would like to draw attention to a publication entitled Board of Trade—Functions and Activities, 1962—66 by the Ministry of Commerce. On page 64 it is stated:

"(iii) To enable us to expand the exports of minerals, the plan for which includes an increase of 102 per cent in exports of iron ore, (in this field competition is increasing and threatening to become stiffer in the future), it is necessary not only to bring about the required increase in domestic production (which has also to take care of increasing domestic requirements), but also to see that the increase takes place according to plan in terms of time-schedule, and that simultaneously the necessary improvements are also made in transport and harbour facilities. Cost reduction is also a crucial factor."

This also enables us to develop according to our Five Year Plan.

Thirdly, there is a Report of the Study Team on Import and Export Trade Control Organisation. On page 36 of that publication, under the heading "Formulation Enunciation of Policy" it is stated:

"A statement of the policy in respect of individual items is also given in a consolidated form in the Hand Book of Export Promotion which is published by the Ministry of Commerce. There is no regular periodical publication of this book."

The Minister may kindly note this.

"We feel that, like the import control policy, the export control policy should also be published in the form of a separate book which should normally be valid for a period of one year subject to six monthly review. The requirement of periodical review will help to systematise the process of policy formulation."

At present the exporters do not know what policy the Government are going to put into practice. Therefore, such reforms will be very welcome. The Study Team further stated:

"We also recommend that the general principles to be followed for allowing exports in respect of each item should be indicated to the maximum extent possible in the policy book itself, so that the intending exporters should know where they stand before they enter into contracts for exports and apply for licences. This will also facilitate delegation of powers to port authorities and reduce the need for *ad hoc* decisions."

This will facilitate our exporters in making contract with the foreigners. Otherwise, they may quote one figure and such resolutions may upset their deals. I hope the Ministry will take note of my suggestions.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution introduced by the Minister of Commerce underscores the contradictions that Government is following in its economic policy. During the time of the discussion on devaluation many Members emphasised the fact that it is not so much the fact of devaluation, which is a monetary measure, but the fact that the Government could not or did not comprehend what devaluation means that is leading us into this economic trouble. Since devaluation was forced upon us, we presume that the Government did know what devalua-

tion meant, or it did comprehend what devaluation is and it should have, I am sure, undertaken counterveiling measures to build up its economic defence which it had so far neglected.

The very first contradiction is in regard to the issue of import substitution. We were told that devaluation will help us speed up import substitution and, at the same time, there was a long list of liberalisation of imports for over 70 industries. It is obvious that if there is liberalisation of imports, the question of import substitution will be self-defeated because these two things are contradictory in nature.

Then, again, there is a second contradiction. One of the reasons given by the Finance Minister for undertaking a decision on devaluation was that it will boost our exports. The levies that are now being imposed on certain items will obviously make exports dearer and, therefore, presumably make them less attractive to the foreign buyers. These contradictory measures have not been explained to this House by the Commerce Minister.

I remember last year the then Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari fondly hoped that the gap between the imported price of copper and the domestic price, which was about Rs. 1,500 he would be able to mop up if he were to impose an excise duty of Rs. 1,000 per cwt. That hope was belied and the result was that that imposition of Rs. 1,000 per cwt. on imported copper was passed on to the trade immediately by the importers. Therefore, the Government has no machinery by which to implement a decision. Whether it is a question of import substitution or encouraging exports, contradictory policies are followed.

I remember that the Government had given some incentives, tax credits, import quota etc. for those who exported certain items, notably manganese ore and iron ore. We find that the whole policy has now changed and the Minister has put in some embargo

by introducing a series of levies on certain items of exports. In the yellow book that he has supplied to us we find the same policy.

What does the Minister hope to achieve by these things? Is there a better market? It is a fallacy that devaluation by itself will bring about an increase in exports. Not at all. The Secretary-General of the Import Export Bank said in Delhi last year that devaluation as a means to boost exports is an exploded theory. Shri Manubhai Shah himself attended a conference in Iran where it was made out that the trade gap between developing and developed countries is widening and that, therefore, mere devaluation to boost exports is not a very safe remedy.

Therefore, I can only say this, that there is no rationale, that the Government has no policy, that it has indulged in contradictory policies and, therefore, has taken this country through its wrong economic policies to the brink of economic disaster. It would be better if the Government accepts the suggestion of Shri Umanath to call a conference of leading economists, exporters and importers, and some Members of Parliament and decided on a comprehensive policy by which there can be some rationale in the method of imports and also in the need for exports. In the alternative, I think some drastic remedies must be applied. I am not one of those who believes that controls are necessarily a socialist measure. They are sometimes applied to certain circumstances. But here the Government is itself making out a case for the nationalisation of certain imports, or at least exports. Therefore, I would urge, rather than continue to lead this country into economic brinkmanship, the Government would consider the nationalisation of at least all exports for such time as we are able to rehabilitate ourselves in the international market.

15 hrs.

Shri. Heda (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am surprised at the arguments advanced by the

[Shri Heda]

Members of the Opposition. Shri Masani, for example, says that levying of these export duties would be defeating the purpose of devaluation. It is a simple case of mathematics. By devaluation we gave a boost-up to exports to the tune of 56 per cent. Now had these export duties been 56 per cent, it would have been defeating the purpose of devaluation; but that is not so. The export duties that are being levied are far less than the advantages that exporters are getting from devaluation.

Now the question is why it has to be done. The point is whether we should allow the exporter unlimited profits.

Should there be a rationale behind it?

Shri M. R. Masani: They must be given a fair profit.

Shri Heda: I am glad that Shri Masani says that they should not be allowed unlimited profits.

Shri Masani: There is no danger of that. You are penalising them. They are not getting a fair profit.

Shri Heda: That is different. Because of our policies they are not getting unlimited profits. That is quite a different matter. But the question is whether he would like them to have unlimited profits. Therefore we have to take a certain share of those profits and allow them reasonable profits for their commodities.

Then, ours being a free economy there are a number of exporters and there would certainly be a competition. If a commodity has a certain price in India, naturally, the importer would think that the exporter should get about 5 or 10 per cent, or at the most 15 per cent, profit on that price. Since because of this 56 per cent devaluation now the gap has become big, the interplay of competition between the individual exporters would be such that according to the quantum of export we would be getting less foreign exchange than otherwise. Therefore, levying of these

duties would take away that apprehension and would allow us to get the same amount, or rather a better amount, of foreign exchange for the same quantum of commodities that we would be exporting. To this factor the hon. Minister had referred earlier, but I am surprised to find that this has been taken as a strange argument by others.

Let us see what has happened in the past also. Before the STC came into the field, we were exporting manganese ore and iron ore and other things. What was happening there? The various exporters were cutting each other by offering low prices and, therefore, we were getting far less price than we were entitled to. After the STC took over the entire business, they regulated the price, studied the price in the world market and tried to get as best a price as was possible. Thus the nation has benefited. If the same thing is to be allowed to happen, this measure was very necessary.

Another criticism has been made that the Ministry is coming with lists one after another. What does it show? They should have been happy to see that here is a minister who is taking judicious care in selecting the commodities, taking time, studying the impact of devaluation on the export of those commodities and then finding out how much export duty is necessary or if at all not necessary, comes forward with measures like this. Here was a development which they should have welcomed. Instead of that, they say that one after another he is bringing forward the lists and thereby is putting a curb on exports. Exports would not be curbed. The law of supply and demand would work. There is a limited demand in the world. Simply because we reduced our prices, it would not be possible for us to increase exports in quantum more than the demand in the international market. Therefore, that factor has to be taken into consideration. The only point that we have to see is that our exporter is able to compete with the other exporting

countries and he is not handicapped as he was so far. From that point this was very necessary.

I am also surprised at the argument advanced by my good friend, Shri Peter Alvares. He says that the claim made by the Government that after devaluation imports would be curbed and there would be a boost-up of the substitution for imported components etc. and liberalisation of import policy are contradictory in terms. How? What was the purpose of devaluation? The purpose of devaluation was that the import value increased by 56 per cent. This by itself is a good boost-up to substitution of all those articles. That is taking place and should take place. If we have liberalised imports, we have not reduced the cost. We have not taken away devaluation out of it. Liberalisation of imports is on the basis of that devaluation. Therefore, liberalisation would only mean that such of the factories, which were lying idle and which were not able to work because they did not have the necessary raw material or components, would not get them and would be able to do this. Therefore from this angle I welcome this measure.

I further state that Government should study commodity-wise the impact of devaluation on exports and imports and wherever it is necessary they should do it. Earlier there was a scheme of export entitlement. That has been taken away, but I understand that Government is reconsidering it. It is time that Government should have considered those commodities which were taking advantage of that scheme and were able to export. Now those exports are totally stopped. I make a plea to the hon. Minister that he should study the export condition of those commodities and come to their help so that the new markets that our exporters have earned for our country are not lost. It is very difficult to earn a market; it is very easy to lose it. Therefore they should see that those commodities are exported as before.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have great regard for my esteemed friend, Shri M. R. Masani, but all his speeches emanate from a philosophy with which I do not agree at all. I think, his one philosophy is that the whole trade should go into the hands of private persons and that they should make as much profit as they can. Today he said that exporters should make a small margin of profit. He was very charitable today, but generally speaking his speeches are motivated by the profit motive for free enterprise or private enterprise. As you know, I unfortunately stand at the other pole. If he is at the south pole of private enterprise, I am at the north pole of public sector. Therefore we do not generally agree. But I was surprised to hear from him one thing today. I do not know to what our Opposition is going to come when a responsible person, a person who writes such beautiful English, who speaks impeccable English, who knows the value of each word that he utters and whose speeches are a masterpiece of build-up, says that our Government has become insolvent and dishonest.

Shri M. R. Masani: Absolutely correct. Every word has been weighed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are always correct but you are correct only on the bench on which you sit; when you go out, you find that you are utterly incorrect. You are conditioned by a philosophy which is parochial, outmoded and outdated. Therefore you call the Government such names as dishonest and insolvent. I do not think the Government is dishonest or insolvent. I think, whatever the Government has done, has done with the best of motives and with a desire to avoid any kind of economic disaster. Therefore these words do not carry much weight with anybody. But it is strange that he should have thought that all these export duties are being levied with an idea of extorting aid. I do not know how we can extort aid

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

when we have such good friends like Shri M. R. Masani as Members of the House? How can we extort aid from anybody because whatever we say here is reproduced in all the newspapers of the world—of course, his speeches are; not my speeches? Whatever we say is studied very carefully in the chanceries of the world that are located in New Delhi. Therefore, to say that we are extorting aid from anybody, I think, is nothing but wrong.

I want the hon. Minister to remember one thing. Wherever the State Trading Corporation has come in the field, our exports have gone on smoothly on an even keel and the nation has reaped some profits. This has happened in the case of iron ore; this has happened in the case of manganese and this has happened in the case of some other commodities also. Whatever the duties are imposed, they will come back into the pockets of the common man and the average man; they will be distributed evenly all over the people. Therefore, instead of bringing these Resolutions like drops of water falling out of a jug, one after another, the hon. Minister should be dynamic, as my friend said, should be courageous and should come one day with the resolution saying that all foreign trade will be socialised. If our foreign trade is socialised . . .

An hon. Member: There will be no exports.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . the exports will double and, I think, all the profits will go into the pockets of the common man and not into the pockets of big business people and other people.

Sir, I was really alarmed at the speech which Mr. Umanath made and I went that the hon. Minister should give a befitting reply to his questions . . .

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Only a reply? He must act accordingly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that there are certain business houses in this country of which there are some Members who are advocates here which reserve foreign exchange worth crores of rupees in the foreign banks and do not bring foreign exchange here? If there are such persons, they should be dealt with in a court of law and they should not be allowed to carry on such anti-social and anti-national activities.

I also want to know one thing more. Is the result of devaluation going to be that some of our workers are going to be deprived of their work? If that is going to happen, I think, we must take measures to see that not a single worker in this country should be deprived of his job.

Again, we should see, at a diplomatic level, that our exports to other countries are not reduced but they are increased. Mr. Umanath said that the coir exports to Burma are going to be reduced. That makes me very unhappy. It may be so in the case of some other commodities also. Therefore, I say that the hon. Minister should give us a full picture of whatever exports have been there, how far they have gone up, with which countries we are dealing and how far we have done well so far as the devaluation is concerned. We must have a white paper on the subject before the next session begins.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मनुभाई शाह जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि हमारे जो व्यापारी हैं और जनता है वह समझ नहीं पा रही है कि हमारा शीसन क्या कर रहा है। Whether they are dynamic or they are only moving like a pendulum.

एक दफ़ा उन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट टैक्सेज लगाये, क्योंकि वे हिडन टैक्सेज थे और अब ओपन टैक्सेज लगा रहे हैं। जो उन को फायदा होता है, उसे वह ले लेना चाहते हैं। कल उन्होंने 53 कम्पोजिट्रीज की एक लिस्ट रखी और

कहा कि इन्सेन्टिव दे रहे हैं। पहले भी उन्होंने एक लिस्ट रखी थी। पहले उन्होंने एक भाषण दिया था, उस में कहा था कि अगर एक गज कपड़ा भी एक आदमी के कम उपयोग में आये तो उस से 50 करोड़ गज कपड़ा बच सकता है और उस से 50 करोड़ रुपये की फौरन एक्सचेन्ज मिल सकती है। फिर एक सज्जन ने कहा कि गधे का दूध पीना बन्द करो, फिर कहा गया कि चाय कप कम पीना चाहिये। जनता इन बातों से कुछ भी संमत् नहीं पा रही है कि आखिर शासन क्या चाहता है। एक प्रकार की आर्थिक बीमारी शासन को लग गई है, पहले उसने एक मँडिसन दी, फिर दूसरी मँडिसन दी गई, उसके बाद तीसरी मँडिसन दी गई और गोली अन्दर और दम बाहर हो गया।

आप एक पालिसी अख्तियार कर लीजिये निश्चय कीजिये कि एक्सपोर्ट करना है, माल को बाहर भोजना है, एक दफ़ा बैठ कर पक्का निश्चय लेना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार से कम होगा, एक लाइन तय हो जाय, उस पर कुछ समय के लिये चलिये। न कि इस तरह से कि डिबैल्यूएशन से लोग ज्यादा फायदा कमाते हैं, उसको निकालना है, एक लिस्ट पहले ले आये, एक लिस्ट फिर अब ले आये—इस में आयरन-ओर और दूसरी दूसरी चीजें दी हैं। दो तीन महीने उस नीति पर चल कर देखिये और तब उस पर विचार कीजिये।

कल उन्होंने कहा था कि स्टील का एक्सपोर्ट ही, इसके लिये इन्सेन्टिव देंगे, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ लव-इन-टोकियो जैसी फिल्मों के लिये या और

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is plenty of love in New Delhi.

श्री बड़े दूसरी फिल्मों के लिये जो बाहर बन रही हैं तीन करोड़ रुपये का एक्सचेन्ज दिया, ऐसा क्यों होता है। केश्यू-नट्स अब इम्पोर्ट होता है, उस के लिये दो करोड़ का फौरन एक्सचेन्ज लगा, आप उस वक्त कहां चले गये थे, आपने देखा क्यों नहीं कि बाहर से कितना केश्यू-नट इम्पोर्ट होता

है, उसको आप बन्द क्यों नहीं करते। काटन के लिये बहुत दफ़ा शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यहां पर लांग स्टेपल काटन उत्पन्न करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये, हमें उसको बाहर से नहीं मंगाना चाहिये। लेकिन उन के दिमाग में तो यह बात आ गई कि श्रवमूल्यन होने से एक्सपोर्ट में ज्यादा फायदा कमायेंगे, तो जो ज्यादा फायदा उनको होगा, वह शासन के पास आना चाहिये।

इसलिये एक निश्चित पालिसी बननी चाहिये। जनता में एक तरह से भ्रम पैदा हो गया है कि शासन के मन में क्या है—उसका उद्देश्य यहां के जितने एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं उनको खत्म करना है या इम्पोर्टर्स को खत्म करना है। क्योंकि अगर कम्यनिस्ट लोगों ने चिल्लाना शुरू किया तो सरकार की आर्थिक नीति शुरू हो गई, अगर दूसरी तरफ़ से लोगों ने चिल्लाना शुरू किया तो कह दिया कि हम मिक्सड इकानामी चाहते हैं, इससे न तो राइटिस्ट रहे और न लेफ्टिस्ट बन सके, न इधर के रहे और न उधर के रहे, बीच में ही रह गये। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक दफ़ा बैठ कर जो कुछ आपकी नीति है, उस को स्पष्ट कीजिये, जनता को आपकी नीति स्पष्ट रूप से मालम होनी चाहिये और 6 महीने या तीन महीने तक उसका उपयोग होना चाहिये।

अभी रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने भाषण दिया था, उस ने यह कहा कि एक्सपोर्ट इन्सेन्टिव देने से आप उसके रास्ते में रोक लगाते हैं, सव्मिडाइज करने से फायदा नहीं होगा। लोग आपके इस प्रपोजल से इस तरह फायदा उठायेंगे कि इन्सेन्टिव को जेब में रखेंगे और उस से प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगी। बम्बई की इण्डियन मर्चेंट्स चेम्बर की जो मीटिंग हुई थी, जो सेमिनार हुआ था उस में भी उन्होंने कहा था कि यह जो आप एक्सपोर्ट इन्सेन्टिव देते हैं, यह आपकी पालिसी बराबर नहीं है। उन्होंने भी आपके सामने इस सम्बन्ध में अनेक बातें रखी थी। कल जो 53 चीजों की लिस्ट मैंने दे रखी थी, उस से आपकी पालिसी

[श्री बड़े]

स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाती है। जो आपके मन में आता है, वैसा ही आप करने लग जाते हैं। आपके इकनामिक एडवाइजर्स कौन हैं, मुझे नहीं मालूम। इसलिये अगर आपके पास और कोई लिस्ट हो, तो मेरी आपसे बिनती है कि उसको दो-चार रोज़ में इस अधिवेशन में ही पेज कर दीजिये। यदि पार्लियामेंट खत्म होने पर आप कोई लिस्ट लायेंगे तो फिर उस से भ्रम पैदा होगा। इसलिये मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आपकी इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स लागाने की नीति है, इस से इन्सेन्टिव नहीं बढ़ेगा।

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had made so many clarifications while moving the original Resolution and I need not repeat those arguments. But I see that the uncertainty in the minds of Mr. Bade, Mr. Masani and other members of the Opposition continues to remain ever confused because they refuse to see the light of the day which is so obvious. Devaluation was an exercise meant for narrowing the gap and it remains to be so. At the same time the Government's policy has been made clear in every measure that we have taken in the post-devaluation period that enough profitability should be given to the exporters and the exporting units. Does my hon. friend, Mr. Masani, think that 57.5 per cent profit on a turnover is the minimum profit that an exporter should make in order to promote export? Does he think of a windfall of profit? One can understand a profit of 5 per cent or 10 per cent or 15 per cent or even 20 per cent on a turnover, but not on the annual gross product; that will come to much less. Even a profit of 20 per cent on turnover is a high profit that cannot be permitted by any community. The scheme of things which Government have adumbrated after devaluation is this. I shall give an example: the ore from Goa from where my hon. friend Mr. Alvares comes, was being sold for 5 dollars and 45 cents and in terms of the old

rupee, about Rs. 24 per tonne. As soon as devaluation took place, the price in terms of rupee became higher by 37½ per cent. Do the hon. members of the House seriously mean that the extra of Rs. 13½ should be given to the man who was otherwise making a reasonable profit? No assistance was being given to him in terms of tax credit or other entitlement or incentive; he was moving on his own and in the last three years since the MMTC and the Government energised the iron ore export, the Goan iron ore exports increased from 5 million to 7½ million tonnes and they are still going up and up.

Shri Alvares: That was why it came to MMTC!

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am merely trying to urge that in regard to a thing which was moving forward, for which the potentiality exists and where the profit was reasonable and, on all accounts, handsome, do we believe that by throwing away 1½ times more iron ore and getting the same money, the country would have been richer? I would have no quarrel. The Government does not want revenue out of this. Right in the beginning while moving the Resolution I had made it amply clear—and no so confused as Mr. Bade thinks—that we want to have an edge in profitability, an edge in competition. We do want to retain the export, but it will be a futile exercise, as Mr. Heda has rightly pointed out, to permit thousands and thousands of exporters to underbid themselves; because they are all satisfied with 5 to 7½ per cent turnover profit, they will go down 50 per cent in order to sell the goods and the country will be poorer. The devaluation was not meant for that.

Shri Bade: What percentage of profit does he want him to get?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are giving 20 to 25 per cent. He can calculate himself. The duty is Rs. 5 per tonne and he gets an extra benefit of Rs. 13½. So it is Rs. 8½ on Rs. 24. He can calculate himself.

I do not think any more profit can be reserved for anybody. If you do not do that, the money will not remain with exporters; it will pass on to foreign buyers; the country will be poorer; the exporter will be none the richer but will on the contrary be without a shelter. Therefore, the export duty is like a great fort to the army which marches against the garrison or an enemy of very very vast strength where the competitive capacity of the world buyers is far outstripping the weaknesses of the Indian economic unit—exporter, importer, manufacturer or producer. It is this House that builds the hedge, the fort, so that there cannot be snipping beyond a point against the Indian export. That is the whole scheme of things, of the duties that have been devised, whether it is Rs. 10 on lumpy iron ore or an ore which costs Rs. 45 per tonne in the market, 11½ dollars in the old value and which has now become Rs. 77. If the community of this House takes away Rs. 10 from that and gives him Rs. 23, is it a gain or taking of money or making the devaluation not succeed? It is the exercise in making the devaluation a success and I would remind Mr. Bade again that it has been a consistent policy—no changing at all—on a long term basis and not for three months.

Shri Bade: There must be some more commodities.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main commodities came in the first Resolution. Perhaps he was not present in the House. Unfortunately that is our tragedy: when a member wants to speak, he does not see the background of the whole subject. He deliberated over a vast number of commodities on which immediately—on the same day on which we made the devaluation—we announced the export duty. Here is a big gamut of products in the country. We do not want to become dogmatic and use a big stick, so that the exports or exporters may be hurt. As Mr. Heda has said, we have to examine care-

fully the balance of the commodities,—

There can be two opinions on a matter as to the right duty on a commodity; it may be 25 per cent or 30 percent or 35 per cent or 10 per cent or nil—and then come to a judgment. There are cases after cases where the manufacturers and exporters have come and told us that these are the products which are moving on their own. My hon. friend, Mr. Umanath, was saying that Rs. 80 crores were kept somewhere. (*Interruptions*).

Somebody will say that Rs. 12 crores worth of cosmetics are being imported. I go on contradicting, but the members go on repeating. He says that Rs. 56 lakhs worth of playing cards are coming. I have umpteen times contradicted that there is a total ban on this. But who can prevent the hon. members from making a remark or observation? (*Interruptions*). There is no law to prevent a man from making a statement. I can only place the facts and be prepared for a correction if somebody says that it is not a fact. Now Rs. 80 crores or 100 crores or 50 crores or 200 crores.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Umanath: I gave the official figures.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, there are no official figures. The delay in receipt at a particular moment is not the same thing as not getting the money. Sometimes money comes a little earlier or faster. What is objectionable can be whether that particular foreign exchange came at all or not. Whether it came three months earlier or later is a question of mechanism.

Shri Umanath: I am prepared to produce evidence.

Shri Manubhai Shah: He may bring that. Why does he want a high-powered committee for that? The Government is here; the House is here.

Shri Umanath: The witnesses too want protection; they are prepared to give evidence.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are prepared to take in camera or in private or in individual capacities, unsigned letters. These are not matters which can be hidden. These accounts are not kept in the air so that they cannot be produced. The real point is this. If the Opposition is interested in maligning the Government because they are in power... (Interruptions)

Shri Umanath: I say that I am prepared to produce evidence and witnesses.

Shri Manubhai Shah: He may bring them.

Shri Umanath: If a particular committee is appointed.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Committees are not required. Every time a committee is asked for. The Government and the whole House are here. We shall judge the issue on merits.

Shri Umanath: Why should there be any committees at all then? All the things can be discussed here.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are prepared to appoint any number of committees on specific issues. But one should not merely throw out a suggestion on an innocuous Bill or Resolution like this and bring the whole gamut of coir industry and jute industry. What has the closure of jute industry to do with export duty? As far as I can see, the jute industry is suffering from lack of raw materials. If the production this year is not adequate to the requirements of the jute industry, naturally there will have to be a closure of some looms. We are trying to avoid it. We have put, as the House knows, the whole jute under O.G.L. I made a statement before the august House that open general licence system has been in vogue for the import of raw jute, for the import of raw nuts, for the import of wattle bark, for the import of raw hides and

skins. Every raw material that an exporting industry requires has been put on a liberal licensing list. Government is moving in a consistent manner. I may remind Mr. Bade once again that the policies for the last 22 weeks after devaluation have been consistently scientific, all the operations leading to the desired objectives for which the reform was made. (Interruptions). They are not list after list; there have been two lists; out of 10,000 items, one has to pick and choose and then we come before this hon. House in order to consider the merits of the same. In the matter of tea, for instance, Mr. Masani says that we are drinking some tea which cannot be exported. There cannot be an under-statement or a wrong statement more than that. India consumes some of the best teas of the world—orange Pekoe, Lapchu, Duvār Darjeeling, etc. All these can be exported.

Shri Alvares: Parliament brand is also there.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Parliament brand is also there. There is also the everest brand; there is every type of superior tea. It is a misconception to say that the Indian people are drinking dust tea. There have been statements in the newspapers also and we have been contradicting them. India consumes a very big quantity of good teas which can be exported. It is also wrong to say that India consumes the least *per capita*. We are the third highest among the tea-drinking countries in the world in spite of the fact that we are about 500 million. The highest is the United Kingdom; the second highest is Ceylon and we are the third highest and we are so because we are born here in a climate where tea is produced in a natural condition, and, therefore, we drink tea. Africa does not drink much tea; Europe does not drink much tea; Eastern Europe does not drink much tea; South-East Asia drinks more coffee only. But here our main beverage is tea. Therefore, the

argument that the Indian people consume very little tea is not correct. I am not against tea-drinking. By all means, let our people drink four cups, or five cups or even ten cups. But the point is this. When the nation is in need, should we sacrifice a little bit today for building up a prosperous tomorrow for posterity, or should we say that we shall consume everything that we produce? I do not see any uncertainty if one yard of cloth for every..

Shri Nambiar: The hon. Minister had stated that one cup of tea could be reduced.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair].

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I am saying. When I came to Delhi in 1937 there was not a tea-shop here. In North India, only a big glass of lassi was the order of the day.

Mr. Chairman: That was the national drink.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Now, tea has taken its place. Can we not appeal to the people now to reduce the tea consumption by a little? After all nutrition is not going to be affected, if one cup of tea is saved.

It is wrong to say that it is the pricing policy which gives an edge. No..

Shri Solanki (Kaira): To begin with let us close the tea centre in Parliament.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would request him to co-operate with us by drinking one cup less than he requires or he is accustomed to. The point is that the co-operation of this august House is required to fight the battle for export. If we want to earn through exports, then we must have a national consciousness in order to

save the commodity not by merely allowing the supply to outstrip the demand and then by having a surplus over the surplus again but by other means. The question of supply outstripping the demand is never possible in an under-developed country. May, I, therefore, beg of the House to appreciate the point and not go with the wind saying, as somebody here has said, that we consume only poor tea which cannot be exported and so on? To say that we consume poor tea is not correct. We consume a large quantity of superior and good teas, common teas and other varieties which can be exported. So, we are not the lowest consumers in the world. There is much that we can spare. Of course, one can always say that the belt is so tight in India in the case of the common man that further tightening is not a thing of pleasure. But we appeal let the distress be spread over five years or ten years instead of over forty years so that the future generations at least can prosper out of our efforts.

It would not be right to say also that we are adopting a wrong pricing policy. The Indian tea is put into auction at the London, Calcutta and the Cochin auctions in the same manner as the Ceylonese tea or the Kenyan tea. They are all on all fours.

Therefore, what I would submit is that with the good-will, understanding and co-operation of the House, devaluation can be made a great success in order to promote our exports, provided this very reform can bring to this nation the understanding that export is a 'must' and that in every possible manner we should try to sell our commodities in the world market and where necessary we should mop up the profit of the exporter which is not required by him and which leads to wrong practices and which reduces the foreign exchange earnings of our country, and where necessary we should also give assistance of a moderate character, as Shri Heda has

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

pointed out. Yesterday, I had the privilege to lay a statement before the House announcing certain moderate assistance in respect of certain commodities. For instance, take the case of engineering goods. We have announced some assistance in the case of this commodity so that our goods can compete with the German, Japanese and American goods. Take the case of steel, again. We are saying that we can export 600,000 tonnes of steel. It may be a million tonnes of steel also. But we are importing certain sections. The other sections however, are surplus with us. We get the steel at Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per tonne. If we give about 10 to 15 per cent assistance, then for every hundred rupees we would earn about Rs. 600 or 700. So, that is the arithmetic with which we have to proceed. Wherever necessary, I would appeal to the House intellectually to look into the question on a product-wise basis, and see which are the commodities which we can sell. Of course, we have our own weaknesses and disabilities, but with the co-operation of the House I feel that we can make this exercise in export promotion a great success.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): On a point of clarification. May I know whether the tea which is exported from India is of such a high quality that the ordinary man does not consume it in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Even the highest type of Darjeeling tea is exported, and about Rs. 6 to 8 crores worth of it is exported. I think about Rs. 3 to 4 crores worth goes to the Soviet Union and about Rs. 3 to 4 crores worth is exported to the United Kingdom. Still, we consume a lot of Darjeeling tea here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is a fact that one

of the firms called Aminchand Pyarelal was exporting.... (Laughter) I am talking of exports only.

Shri Nambiar: That ghost will not go.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They were exporting aspirin which is meant for headaches etc., through the STC. After devaluation, may I know whether it is a fact that they have raised the price from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 8000, and the STC chairman has objected to this?

Mr. Chairman: This resolution deals with certain specific items of exports. If aspirin could fall under the category of lumpy iron ore or iron ore fines or kyanite etc. I would have allowed the question, but since it does not, I cannot permit it.

The question is:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 2316 dated the 2nd August, 1966, levying from the date of the said Notification export duty of Rs. 10 per tonne on lumpy iron ore, Rs. 5 per tonne on iron ore fines (including blue dust), Rs. 40 per tonne on kyanite, Rs. 15 per tonne on chrome concentrates and 20 per cent *ad valorem* on Manganese Dioxide, Sillimanite and Steatite (Talc)."

The Resolution was adopted.

15:37 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants

in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I have some cut motions to these Demands.

Mr. Chairman: May I suggest that hon. Members who have cut motions may send chits indicating the numbers of the cut motions which they desire to move to the Table within ten minutes and they will be treated as having been moved if they are in order?

Shri Nambiar: I have only a few cut motions, namely cut motions Nos. 5 to 10.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may please send a chit to the Table indicating the numbers of the cut motions.

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Defence Services, Effective—Navy."

DEMAND NO. 16—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of External Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 23—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Audit."

DEMAND NO. 30—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance."

DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation."

DEMAND NO. 35—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Agriculture."

DEMAND NO. 66—MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Iron and Steel."

DEMAND NO. 117—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,60,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage."

The Demands are now before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I shall confine myself to Demands Nos. 30 and 66. Under Demand No. 30, some amount is needed for meeting the expenditure in connection with the newly appointed commission to consider the question of dearness allowance, headed by the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar.

Mr. Chairman: Which Demand is the hon. Member speaking on?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am speaking on Demand No. 30.

Shri Nambiar: He is speaking on cut motion No. 6.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am speaking on Demand No. 30. While I have nothing against the composition of the Commission which is headed by Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar and consists of Shri B. N. Ganguly and Shri M. V. Rangachari who are men of unquestionable integrity and of reputation, I have, however, certain

observations to make on the terms of reference of this commission.

As you know, all the Central Government employees' organisations in the country have boycotted this commission before it was born, only on the ground that the employees' representatives, the leaders of the Federation of the Central Government employees, the Defence Employees' Federation, the All India Railwaymen's Federation and other Federations which are representative organisations in this country representing the Central Government employees had not been consulted either in regard to the composition or in the regard to the terms of reference of the commission. The demand of the employees is in regard to the inclusion of their representative in the commission and also the inclusion of some more items in the terms of reference. This particular demand of the employees that their representative should be included has not at all been considered by Government. We have been discussing this matter with the Secretary (Expenditure) and the Finance Minister as to what should be the dearness allowance formula and whether the limited question of neutralisation of the dearness allowance for the increase of 20 points from 145 to 165 in the cost of living index should be referred to arbitration.

The Das Commission was appointed long before. Though some of us boycotted the Commission, still a report was submitted, and at the end an announcement was made by the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in this House and in the other House that the report of the Commission would be treated as an award. The Commission had recommended that 90 per cent neutralisation should be done in the case of low paid employees. What was the definition of 'low paid employees'? It was those receiving upto Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. But what was accepted by the Government, despite all the assurances given by the late Prime Minister or by the

then Finance Minister? Neutralisation only to the tune of 70 per cent. That was one of the reasons why the low paid employees got only a paltry sum of Rs. 5 and others got Rs. 12 or Rs. 13.

There is an agitation going on in the country. It has come out even in today's newspapers that they are not going to cooperate with the Commission. I am sorry to say that we are non-cooperating with a Commission headed by Shri Gajendragadkar. But we hold this Government responsible for it.

What is it that is said in this? They say that the Commission will take a year. They say:

"The Commission is likely to remain in office for a period of about one year. The total expenditure on the Commission is expected to amount to Rs. 6.47 lakhs of which Rs. 4.21 lakhs would be spent this year and the balance of Rs. 2.53 lakhs next year".

We wanted to have a package deal with the Finance Ministry regarding the question of arbitration and the question of the dearness allowance formula. But instead of deciding everything by discussion round the table, they have referred the whole matter to a Commission, knowing full well that this will console the Central Government employees to some extent and the report will be submitted before the general elections.

What is the point in dispute? All data are available. The Gadgil Committee recommendations are there. The Second Pay Commission's recommendations, specially Chapter 9 which deals with the dearness allowance, are there. We have submitted our memorandum to Government and to the Finance Minister. What has been left to be decided by a Commission? The Finance Minister should have taken a decision here and now and settled the whole matter. Our demand is that in the case of low paid employees, there should be cent per cent neutralisation, and in other cases, the neutralisation

might be reduced to 90, 80 and 70 per cent; this could have been agreed to by the Finance Minister without any hitch. So I would request the Finance Minister through you to have direct negotiations with the employees' representatives. Otherwise, we are going to boycott this Commission. When there is a talk of wage freeze going on in the country, what is this Commission going to do? Is the Commission going to suggest a wage freeze? Let me quote from item (4) of the terms of their reference:

"Considering that the non-plan Revenue expenditure of the State Governments gets reflected in the financial assistance given by the Centre on the recommendations of the Finance Commissions and in the annual plan allocations and having regard to the existing disparities between the pay scales of Central and State employees, is it justifiable to follow a different policy at the Centre from the States and to treat the employees of the former more liberally in the matter of dearness allowance".

We know there is a difference between the salaries of Central Government employees and the State Government employees, and we know the reason. There is a difference between the pay scales of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister, between the pay scale of a Cabinet Minister at the Centre and a Cabinet Minister in the States. So this difference is there. We do not want for a moment that the State Government employees should get less dearness allowance than the Central Government employees.

Shri Nambiar: In the States, do they give those salaries?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We do not want that this should be done at their cost. But a reference to the portion of the terms of reference I have quoted gives a clear reflection of the mind of Government that they are going to deny any increase in dearness allow-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

ance. I am sorry to say that that is one of the reasons why this Commission has been appointed.

15.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Chairman has got limited powers. He has been given these terms of reference. This is Bible to him. That is why I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider and see that after proper discussion the terms of reference are modified and employees' representatives included in the Commission. Otherwise, there is going to be serious trouble throughout the country as far as the Central Government employees are concerned.

As I said, we do not for a moment stand against any increase in the pay scales or dearness allowance scales of State Government employees or the employees of local bodies or the public sector. We want uniformity in the matter of dearness allowance, but uniformity not on the low side, but on the basis of cent per cent neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living. The Government have miserably failed in bringing down prices. After 19 years, the Government have no business to ask the employees to tighten their belt. There should be no talk of austerity, no talk of wage freeze. If there is going to be wage freeze or any denial of increase in DA, it will be resisted.

My second point concerns Demand No. 66—Ministry of Iron and Steel. You remember that in this House I referred to the case of one of the firms of Aminchand Pyarelal. What has happened is a sad story. In 1961, this firm imported mild steel worth Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs from UK and USA without any proper import licence. What happened? The Iron and Steel Controller, Shri A. N. Banerjee, regularised the transaction.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
Not S. M. Banerjee?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No. I can assure you all Banerjees are not good.

To save himself from an anomalous position, the Iron and Steel Controller imposed a condition on the firm that the materials should be re-exported, but at the same time allowed the firm to lift the materials to their godown and without setting up a proper machinery to check up whether the particular materials had been re-exported or not. The firm took advantage of this position and evaded the stipulation of re-export by re-exporting a part of the total quantity which was also under dispute in respect of the quality. Thus the Controller gave the firm an opportunity to earn lakhs of rupees in an illegal way; in the process a huge sum of money was lost in foreign exchange.

What has happened to the Controller? Instead of getting a warning, he got a promotion from the Ministry and is now General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

There should be a proper inquiry conducted into the whole affair. This Aminchand Pyarelal has been going round in the country and telling everyone that he donated a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Durgapur Congress.

Shri Nambiar: We heard only about Rs. 7 lakhs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He says it is 20 lakhs. He says, 'This is one of my investments. And I must have my share'. So this group of industries headed by a Seth, Jit Pal, is just after the pound of flesh, whether it be from Shri Swaran Singh or from Shri Subramaniam or from the entire Cabinet. I mention this particularly because since 1961, no inquiry has been held into this matter. I would request our Finance Minister, because it is a question of customs also, to refer this whole question to a high-powered commission.

Then, what has happened? After the publication of the Raj Committee recommendations, nearly 700 employees who are working in the Iron and Steel Controller's office in Calcutta have been declared surplus. They do not know their future. They have served this Government for the last 15 to 20 years, still they have not been confirmed, and I am sorry to say that their fate hangs in the balance absolutely, and they do not know when their services are likely to be terminated. They could be absorbed in Bokaro steel plant, in other steel plants. After all, why should they lose their jobs after serving this Government for 15 to 20 years?

I do not want to cast my vote in favour of the supplementary demands; not a copper should be given to this Government, a Government which has failed in the matter of holding the price line, a Government which has cheated the Central Government employees in the name of the State Government employees and the State Government employees in the name of the Central Government employees. They have made 20 lakhs of goldsmiths unemployed. And what is happening today? Today is the tenth day when the leader of the goldsmiths, Mr. Anil Basu, the General Secretary of the Swarnakars' Association is risking his life and is urinating blood, and still this Government in all fairness had not the courtesy to make a statement and save his life. When he met the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister was sympathetic. She is always sympathetic, that may be the motherly or sisterly habit, but what happened after that? I ask for a definite reply to this from the Finance Minister. When all the three objects for which this gold control was imposed have failed—smuggling has increased, prices have increased, availability is nil—should he see the dead body of this man, Anil Basu? I would, therefore, urge the Finance Minister through you that a statement must be made. If something happens to Mr. Anil Basu, who is just lying outside Parliament House, at the mercy of

nature and in the cruel hands of Government, there is going to be a rough day for this Government. That is why I request the hon. Finance Minister through you that he must make a statement.

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,41,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the German Democratic Republic as the Sovereign Government of East Germany and to start diplomatic relations at Ambassador level (5)].

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Futility of setting up of the Special Commission of Enquiry on Dearness Allowance to decide the principles for the grant of further dearness allowance to Government employees (6)].

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to discuss the terms of reference proposed for the Special Commission of Enquiry on Dearness Allowance (7)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,65,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase supply of rice to Kerala State in the lean months to

[Shri Nambiar]

increase the quantum of ration to 8 ozs. as per the recommendation made by the Kerala Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament (8)].

(ii) "That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,65,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce price of rice supplied through fair price and ration shops which is far above the procured price of rice and paddy. (9)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,65,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discuss the establishment of warehouses (10)].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Under Demand No. 6—Defence Services, Effective—Navy—Rs. 80 lakhs are required. Rs. 50 lakhs for the purchase of naval aircraft and Rs. 30 lakhs for procurement of certain armament stores. I support this demand, and further request the Defence Ministry to acquire submarines as early as possible. They have been thinking of acquiring submarines for the last couple of years, but we have not yet come to any conclusion. Our aircraft carrier is obsolete, and we should go in for a new and better type of aircraft carrier. We also require naval aircraft, and that should also be looked into.

Under Demand No. 16—External Affairs—an additional provision of Rs. 373.41 lakhs is required to meet the increased expenditure on the Secretariat, the Foreign Service Inspectorate and the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, in view of the devaluation of the Rupee with effect from the 6th June, 1966.

It is very necessary, and at the same time, I request the External Affairs Ministry to have simplicity and curtailment of expenditure also.

There are other demands for expenditures also of this Ministry under Demand No. 17, which I support, to provide moneys for the Kutch Tribunal. The Kutch Tribunal was constituted pursuant to the agreement of 30th June, 1965, to arbitrate in the dispute between India and Pakistan in respect of the Kutch border, and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is required. This is to cover India's share of expenditure on the Tribunal.

Then I come to Demand No. 35 on Agriculture, which I support.

Shri Nambiar: All the Demands are required, that is why they are moving.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation was set up in 1954 for exploration of groundwater resources for irrigation and related uses, and this requires a large amount. The tubewells are a necessity when we talk of production of food. A recent UNESCO statement says that more water can be found underground than on the surface. This should be exploited fully, and tubewells is the only answer for grow more food. This is an untapped source to which we are not paying much attention, and we are going in for bigger projects and bigger dams but to meet the needs of the farmer I suggest that this should be exploited fully. Particularly in the areas of Rajasthan and desert areas, these tubewells will prove to be very beneficial.

Coming to Demand No. 123—Loans and Advances by the Central Government—this has brought the present super market into being. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Central Government sponsored a scheme for setting up co-operative consumer stores in cities and towns with a population of 50,000 or above with the object of ensuring equitable

distribution of consumer goods at fair prices. Today it is very necessary to supply our citizens with consumer goods at proper prices. We are crying for fair price everywhere, and the greatest worry today of every man in this House or outside is the rise in prices of commodities. We have been asking the people to co-operate with us, but on the other hand corruption and blackmarketing are increasing. We are a country of poverty-stricken people. The other day I read about the conditions in Delhi in the monsoon season. People have no houses to live in. I have seen with my own eyes outside Delhi people living in slums and residing in road-side empty big reservoir pipes. They live in dirt and the sites between the aerodrome and the city; when foreigners come to our land and see, all this is very depressing.

I had a very amusing incident some time back. Early in the morning when I went to receive some of my foreign guests at the aerodrome they asked me what the people were doing sitting in the open. So, I had to say they were doing yoga. This yoga practice which we see early in the morning around Delhi and all over the country is a sign of our poor conditions not of our high ideals. I request the hon. Members opposite to join us in removing this poverty.

Shri Nambiar: We are having a very big yoga in devaluation now.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Our enemy is not devaluation, our enemy is poverty, and unless sub-standard conditions are removed from this country, no amount of talks from all the politicians in the country will do any good. Not a blade will grow by our talks. We must place our resources together, whether we belong to this party or that party. We should agree on some common grounds. I request that the consumer stores scheme be expanded as much as possible not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you finishing? We have to take up other business at 4 o'clock.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I shall continue tomorrow.

16 hrs.

MOTION RE: RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS—contd.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

“That this House takes note of the statement on recent railway accidents laid on the Table of the House on the 25th July, 1966.”

The spate of gruesome tragedies in the form of railway accidents in April, May and June this year have shaken, jolted and panicked the country as a whole. These travelling massacres, if I may so describe them, have undermined the confidence of the travelling public in the country. According to a certain source, between 10.6.64 when the hon. Shri S. K. Patil took over as Railway Minister and 5.7.1966 which makes a total of 755 days railway accidents have taken a toll of 1-1/2 lives per day, with two injuries per day. On every 11th day there was an accident. According to the published figures of the Railway Administration itself in 1963-64, there were 34 persons killed every day and 75.6 persons injured every day. In 1964-65, 3.8 persons were killed every day and 71 persons were injured every day as a result of the railway accidents. This year would perhaps show an even more staggering average of deaths and injuries.

Unfortunately, the statement of the hon. Railway Minister is dry as dust and is far from reassuring. It fails to inspire confidence and does not carry any conviction. I hope the hon. Minister would be able to do better when he rises to intervene in this debate.

Accidents are bound to occur in any railway or transport system but when accidents threaten the very fabric of

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

security and safety, when it is a matter of daily deaths and injuries and collisions and derailments, it is a matter of grave concern and consternation for the whole of India and for this Parliament. I do not propose roundly to condemn the hon. Minister or the railway administration or even to ask him to resign. That I think would be taking a sweeping view of things. What I do propose to do is to ask him to set his house in order, to tidy up the administration and to tie up the many loose ends and threads of all unimplemented recommendations, and to streamline the safety organisation of the railways.

Accidents in railway parlance include much more than the lay meaning of the word. Treating all mishaps as accidents, the total number of accidents which took place in 1948-49 was over 24,000 as against a total of 263,000 million train kms. It stood at 16466 during 1964-65 against 433 million train kms. In other words, while the train kms. increased by 64.7 per cent the total number of accidents went down by 73.2 per cent. In 1960-61, the accident per million train kms. was 5.5 and in 1964 it was 3.1. In 1965-66, it was about 2.7. Even in terms of comparative world figures the safety performance of the Indian Railways is not particularly bad but these figures are not adequate indices to the safety performance of the Indian Railways. Particularly significant is the fact that if the position of passenger-train collisions is viewed during 1962-63 and onwards, their number is steadily rising. I would like the hon. Minister to explain this central fact. What is wrong is that periodically and intermittently, the railways lapse into complacency; they are lulled into a state of smug self-satisfaction. It takes a spate of disasters to reawaken this slumbering giant, the Indian railways, perhaps the second biggest unitary railway organisation in the world. It has to be remembered that eternal vigilance and ceaseless effort is the price of safety on the railways. It has to be recognised that nothing is done

efficiently unless it is also done safely on the railways.

I want to point out the continuous and persistent neglect to which the metre-gauge has been subjected and this, as shown by the figures of the railways themselves, has brought about an increase in the incidence of railway accidents. According to the figures in the report of the Railway Accident Committee, the number of accidents per million train kms. was 50 per cent higher on the metre-gauge as compared with the broad-gauge figures from 1957 to 1961. I should like to read what the Report says. It says: "Consequential accidents show a progressive decline on the broad-gauge except for a certain spurt in 1960-61 but there has been a trend of deterioration on the metre-gauge and narrow-gauge; deterioration in all the gauges was worse in 1960-61....The incidence of passenger train accidents per million train miles is more than fifty per cent higher on the metre-gauge, and over 500 per cent higher on the narrow-gauge as compared to the broad-gauge figures." That is what it says. This conclusion points to the need for more intensive effort on the metre-gauge and narrow-gauge for the prevention of consequential passenger train accidents. During 1964-65 train accidents per million kms. was 2.20 on broad-gauge and 4.60 on metre-gauge; on the Northern Railway, train accidents per million train kms. on broad-gauge were 1.55 and on the metre-gauge, 3.68. On the Western Railway, train accidents per million train kms. were 1.82 on the broad-gauge and 2.71 on the metre-gauge. This by itself constitutes an irrefutable case for forming a separate metre-gauge zone, which suggestion I have advanced on the floor of this House on several occasions and that suggestion has been, I think, conceded in principle by the hon. Railway Minister in a speech he gave at Jaipur. I hope he would accept that suggestion categorically now and will not advance any of the superficial reasons which have only the seeming appearance of plausibility.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katiyar): With headquarters at?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is a matter of detail and I should not like to take up this matter at this time as one of my constituency questions. I think it is a larger question which particularly attaches itself to the question of safety performance which according to the figures I have stated before this House show conclusively that the safety performance, on the metre-gauge is extremely and distinctly poor, which shows that the safety performance is poor to the extent of about 50 per cent on the metre-gauge railways compared to the broad-gauge. That is why I say that in order to give metre-gauge better attention, in order to see that safety performance on the metre-gauge is improved in order to see that attention is given to the metre-gauge railways, metre-gauge passengers and metre-gauge areas, it is incumbent upon the Minister in all fairness and justice and good conscience to come out with specific acceptance of this particular suggestion.

Let us now analyse some of the accidents.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only two hours are set apart; he may take about 20 minutes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am opening the debate and I will take about thirty minutes.

Let us take for example the Bangalore-Poona accident near Beigam; that accident occurred because of the opening of two joints of the track. I think it is common suspicion that it was an act of sabotage.

Another case of sabotage was the Bhatni explosion. It seems that the explosion was due to the ignition of gunpowder kept in a steel trunk in a carriage. The circumstances which were revealed on the floor of this House have not been fully investigated. It remains a mystery to the country as to how it came to happen.

Similar accidents due to sabotage have taken place in Assam. Assurance after assurance has been given by the hon. Railway Minister that effective and adequate measures would be devised to deal with the threat and menace of sabotage on the Indian railways. I am afraid that nothing specific has been done or is it that the House has not been informed about whatever may have been in the mind of the hon. Minister.

Then there was the ghastliest of these accidents—the Matunga accident of 13th June—and according to the press information it seems that it was attributable to non-observance of the prescribed procedure in the electrical signal maintenance system. Similar were the accidents at Ladpura and Ravli which were due to flagrant violation of the prescribed regulations and due to resorting to shortcut methods. These point out to the conclusion that these different accidents have to be dealt with differently, and methods and procedures have to be devised to deal with the accidents which are due to sabotage or which are due to human failure or due to failure of equipment.

Why do these accidents happen? An accident results from either an unsafe act or an unsafe condition or by an act of sabotage or by an act of God as was the case in Dhanushkoti. Surely, the human factor is the central part of this whole explanation. Clearly the human factor is the heart of the matter. I should like in this connection to quote what the Kunzru Committee has to say at page 74 of its report. It says:

“Our analysis of accidents on the Government Railways during the last six years has shown that a majority of them can be attributed to human failure of some kind or the other. The lapses of the Railways' operating staff were responsible for 77 per cent of the collisions, 56 per cent of the derailments, about 85 per cent of averted collisions and block irregularities

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and for cent per cent cases of trains passing signals at danger. Even in respect of accidents at level crossings, 27 per cent of them resulted from the failure of the railway staff. Thus under these six categories alone, the failures of the railway staff were the direct and proximate cause of accidents in 62 per cent of the cases....."

It has been pointed out by the Kunzru Committee that it should be the endeavour of the railway administrations to devise ways and means of minimising such human lapses. How is this to be done? This is a problem, I feel, of training and morale, a problem of multifarious measures ranging from educative and psychological to technical and punitive. The problem is that efforts have to be made for better safety organisation. The heart of the railway administration does not appear to have been in these efforts. It is claimed that the bulk of the Kunzru Committee's recommendations have been implemented, but my feeling is that the emphasis is on the bulk and not on the quality of implementation which has been extremely indifferent. If I may say so, the emphasis is on the arithmetical volume and not on implementation in spirit. Qualitatively, the steps that have been taken are perfunctory and ineffectual. It is true posters and handbooks have been issued and safety camps and safety drills have been instituted; a psycho-technical cell has been established; sophisticated technological aids such as electrical signals and ultrasonic flaw detectors have been drafted into service. It is true that punitive action has also been taken. In 1963-64 alone, as many as 2,017 employees were punished and in 1964-65 as many as 1,928 persons were punished. Would these punishments alone be the answer? I am sure the House would agree that the modern approach to this whole problem is to go to the root of the problem and not insist on or emphasise the aspect of punishment.

In this connection, I should particularly like to mention the fact that Dr. Kunzru has in an article published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 26th July, 1966 emphasised the fact that the recommendations made by the Accidents Committee have not been implemented in real spirit. I would, therefore, like to raise this question and ask the hon. Minister to give an adequate reply. I would like to suggest that Dr. Kunzru should be asked to go into the quality of implementation of these recommendations and report again on this matter of vital national concern. I would also like to make a fervent plea for instituting a thorough enquiry into these recent accidents. Unless this is done, the apprehensions and the misgivings of the country would not be allayed. I feel that the charges that have been made in some recent articles against the railway administration by estimable people in public life have to be investigated and a proper answer provided to this House. For example, a complaint has been made that the replacement of the track is often done through labour and other contractors and this has led to undesirable practices. It has also been alleged that materials meant for replacing old equipment are of inferior and sub-standard quality because unscrupulous suppliers pass on such old stores to the railway administration through dubious and questionable methods. These allegations must be enquired into and a fair and square answer should be made available to the country as a whole.

Another matter on which I should like to lay emphasis is the question of shortage of staff and poor planning of staff requirements. In this connection, the Kunzru Committee was very categorical in its recommendations. This is what they had to say:

"On 1st May, 1963, the vacancies existing in the categories of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters were 1159. The most glaring shortages were, however, on the Southern Railway where there

were as many as 322 vacancies in this category alone. On the Northeast Frontier Railway, the number of such vacancies was 137, out of which candidates for 99 vacancies were undergoing training, so that 38 vacancies would still continue, without including the additional vacancies that will occur in the meantime. Again, there were 557 vacancies in the category of Firemen Grade 'A' on all the Railways. Of these, 249 vacancies were on the Southern Railway, 141 vacancies on the Northern Railway and 109 vacancies on the North Eastern Railway. In respect of Guards, there were 289 vacancies, and the position was particularly unsatisfactory on the South Eastern and Eastern Railways where there were 76 and 56 vacancies respectively. In most of these cases, the persons under training were insufficient to fill up all the existing vacancies."

Sir, similar is the matter of planning of staff requirements. This is what the Kunzru Committee has to say on it:

"After making a detailed survey of the position on the different Railways, we cannot resist the conclusion that one of the factors responsible for the heavy shortages in certain categories and on some Railways, is the inadequate and defective planning of staff requirements. There is inadequate recruitment for the present needs, and too little realisation of the future needs, which will be of such dimensions as to require additional recruitment and training from now onwards."

It seems that in spite of these observations, nothing satisfactory has been done by the railway administration to plan in advance and to reduce acute shortages.

I would also like in particular to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and that of the House to the fact that there is a serious shortage of tech-

nical personnel and there is a serious shortage in the proportion of the technical personnel in the Indian railway administration. A question was answered on the 5th August, 1966, in which it was pointed out that in model projects like the Diesel Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Integral Coach Factory, the ratio of non-gazetted to gazetted officers was 63, 97.6 and 156.3 respectively. However, in the mechanical workshops, the ratio is incredibly disproportionate; we find that in Matunga, for example, the ratio is one gazetted officer to 516.1 non-gazetted personnel. In Jamalpur, there are 865 non-gazetted officers as compared to one gazetted officer. In Lilloah, it is 778.4 to one; in Bikaner, it is 747 to one; in Jodhpur, it is 675 to one; in Gorakhpur, it is 628.8 to one. Naturally, if there is such a serious shortage of technical personnel and there is such a glaring disproportion of technical and gazetted personnel, the quality of supervision cannot but be poor.

I would like, in this connection, once again to refer to what the Kunzru Committee has to say in the matter of supervision.

"The quality of the supervisors we interviewed failed to impress us. We were frankly told by one officer that out of 7 supervisors working under him, only three could be considered fit for the job. The others had been promoted just to fill up the posts because better people were not available on the railways."

They conclude by saying:

"It is thus clear that the railway has a special problem about the recruitment and training of the staff and special steps will have to be taken to solve it."

I would also like in particular to steps have been taken to solve this problem of recruitment, supervision, training and planning of man-power requirements.

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Then there is the question of nepotism on the railways. No satisfactory answer has so far come before the House in respect of this all-embracing, all-pervasive problem. Unless nepotism is checked, it is impossible to conceive of an efficient, railway organisation.

Loyalty and allegiance to the railway administration should be encouraged. Have the Government considered implementing the recommendation of the Kunzru Committee in respect of 25 per cent reservation for children of railway employees? Dr. Kunzru has come out with scathing criticism that this suggestion of the committee was dismissed by the Railway Board with the remark that it could be adopted only by amending the Constitution of India, which perhaps would not be possible. He says that this does not lessen the responsibility of the Minister and the Government for creating conditions conducive to the most satisfactory working of the railways.

The most important aspect of the whole matter is in respect of creating a sense of satisfaction among the labourers, running staff, supervisors and officers, because after all, the disposition of employees towards their jobs is the most decisive factor in bringing about efficiency in administration. I have already quoted the Accidents Committee's observations in this matter. I should like, particularly, to quote what Dr. Kunzru had to say in his article on 26th July, 1966:

"There is a sense of frustration also among the railway officers. In spite of the 'sympathetic hearing' their representations receive and the praise that is showered on them by the authorities, they have not been placed on a par with the officers in the Central Government Services in respect of their salaries etc. Recently, the pay scales of the Members of the Railway Board, the General Managers of the Railways and the Directors

in the Railway Board have been increased because of the recent increases in the pay of the Secretaries and Joint Secretaries of the Government of India. But the officers concerned with the day-to-day working of the railways have been left out in the cold.

I feel that the working conditions of the railway workers including supervisors and officers, should be appreciably improved if they are expected to give of their best to the efficient working of the railways. The Railway Minister should study the recommendations made for the improvement of the 'human factor' by the Railway Accidents Committee and personally appraise the extent to which they have been properly implemented."

I feel that in respect of human relations the railways are most vulnerable. That is the weakest link of the chain of components which make up the administration. The drivers have to work too long. Relief to gangmen, I understand, was in the final stages. Yet, it seems that at the last stage it was withdrawn because he number of gangmen is too large and any such relief would have large financial implications. For guards, pay-scales and running allowances should have been increased long ago. In all fairness these should have been sympathetically considered. It was promised on the floor of this House and the other House that these grievances would be sympathetically considered. Similar is the case of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. But it seems that sympathy is a quality to which the railway administration has grown stranger year after year. This mammoth massive organisation does not respond generously to the needs and requirements of the human factor in the railway administration. That is where, I think, lies the main explanation for its failures and weaknesses. You cannot expect an unsatisfied or unhappy employee to give the best of himself to the administration.

In the matter of modern equipment, I would like the Minister to make a specific statement as to what extent replacement of old equipment by modern equipment has been accelerated. He should also tell us how active, how large and how adequate and effective is the research organisation in the railways.

It was recommended by Kunzru Committee that there should be a separate member for safety in the railway administration. It seems this has not yet been implemented and perhaps it is not proposed to be implemented. I should like to know why.

I should also like to know why non-technical personnel are charged with various technical responsibilities or quasi-technical responsibilities in the safety organisation.

I should like to make a plea for insurance of rail passengers and for increasing the schedule of payment of compensation to the next of kin of those who die or to those who are injured in accidents. The Minister should make a statement in response to this debate itself that there would be an insurance system of rail passengers and they would consider favourably the request for increasing the schedule of compensation payable to the next of kin of the deceased and to injured people as a result of railway accidents.

The measures in respect of security and anti-sabotage are less than convincing to this House. Even the use of reversed type jaw sleeper and welding of joints has not been completed, although this should have been accelerated before anything else, and on a priority basis.

I also feel that the GRP is an extremely inefficient instrument of railway security. Complaint after complaint has been voiced on the floor of this House in respect of their inefficiency. I hope the Minister would devise a somewhat more efficient method of dealing with the problems of secu-

urity and law and order on the railways than the GRP.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): GRP is not under the Railways.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I meant the RPF. But GRP too is concerned. I should like to say that the responsibility that devolves on the States in safeguarding the railway system has not been discharged to anybody's satisfaction. It seems the States do not consider this as a particular responsibility of their own. I think it would be conceded by the Minister that the States have done less than their share in the matter of discharging their responsibility in protecting the railways. I should like to know what answer he has to this problem. I am not asking him to revise the federal framework. But certainly more effective means than what obtain today can be devised for obtaining better security for the railways.

In defence and development, railway transport is of decisive significance. Churchill said and I am fond of this quotation—

"Victory is the beautiful bright-coloured flower. Transport is the stem without which it could never have blossomed."

It is this stem of transport which needs to be strengthened, which should not be allowed to be infected by any contagion. It is this stem which we should all seek to strengthen in the interests of national security and the development and defence of the country.

I hope the Minister would be able to give an adequate reply to the various questions I have raised, because the statement laid on the Table of the House, unfortunately was very far from convincing and re-assuring.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the statement on recent railway accidents laid on the Table of the House on the 25th July, 1966."

2 hours have been allotted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is the feeling on all sides of the House that the time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since there are a large number of speakers, I would request hon. members to finish within 10 minutes.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): 2 hours is not enough.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; we will extend it by 1 hour.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सिधवी महोदय ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है, उस से देश का बड़ा ही कल्याण होगा, इसलिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ और साथ ही साथ माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इन दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है 27-7-1966 को, उसके लिये भी उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि अपनी तरफ से उन्होंने स्पष्ट तरीके से सारी दुर्घटनाओं को कुबूल करते हुए उसको सदन के सामने रखा। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये दोनों दक्ष मंत्री—श्री पाटिल जी और डा० राम सुभाष सिंह जी, जिन जिन मंत्रालयों में रहे हैं, उन में उन्होंने बड़ी दक्षता से अपने काम को किया है और हर चीज को उन्होंने निभाया है, लेकिन कुछ दुर्भाग्य है इन के हाथ में यह मंत्रालय होत हुए भी ईमानदारी से, दक्षता से यह चाहते हुए भी कि इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें न हों, लेकिन दो महीने में पांच दुर्घटनायें हुई, जोकि सबसे भीषण दुर्घटनायें थीं।

मई, 1966 में दो दुर्घटनायें हुईं और फिर तीन दुर्घटनायें जून के महीने में हुईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि 26-5-66 को प्रथम दुर्घटना हुई और 28-6-66 को अन्तिम दुर्घटना हुई, करीब करीब एक महीने में ये भीषण दुर्घटनायें हो गईं। इन के क्या कारण हैं? दुर्घटनाओं के खास कर कारण होते हैं—

या तो विध्वंसक कार्यों के द्वारा हो, या रेलवे कर्मचारियों के कुप्रबन्ध से या लापरवाही से। मुख्यतः ये दो कारण होते हैं। लेकिन इन दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो कारण दिये हैं, उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। उसका कारण यह है कि इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि “इन दुर्घटनाओं की समस्या को हल करने के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन ने छः मुखी कार्यक्रम बनाया है, यानी शक्षणिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी अभियान चलायेंगे”। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रेलवे मंत्रालय है, जैसे भारत का एक विशाल राष्ट्र है, वैसे ही उसके अन्दर एक दूसरा विशाल राष्ट्र है रेलवे प्रशासन। इस के अन्तर्गत 12 लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं—बड़े और छोटे सब मिलाकर। इस में छः या सात खण्ड हैं और प्रत्येक खण्ड में हजारों गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं, हजारों स्टेशन इन के अन्तर्गत हैं, लाखों आदमी एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन पर जाते हैं, इस में करोड़ों रुपया व्यय होता है और इतना होते हुए भी ये इस बात पर विचार न कर सके कि जो अभियान ये अब चलाना चाहते हैं, यदि उसको पहले चलाया होता, तो ये दुर्घटनायें न होतीं। अभी जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने डा० हृदय नाथ कुंजरू की रिपोर्ट का उल्लेख किया, उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसको अब कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं—जो ये पांच दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं, जिन में से तीन दुर्घटनायें प्रातः काल में 6 बजे से लेकर 8 बजे तक की हैं, एक दुर्घटना इन्जिन के पटरी से उतरने की है, दूसरी बाखुद के विस्फोट होने से हुई है और तीन टक्क की हैं, जो हुई हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सारी दुर्घटनायें लापरवाही से हुई हैं, कुप्रबन्ध से हुई हैं। अगर इन के अन्दर सुप्रबन्ध किया जाय, तो ये दुर्घटनायें बहुत कम हो सकती हैं।

लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जागरूक हैं, वे इस तरह के काम की धुर उठाना चाहते हैं इस तरह से कार्य करना चाहते हैं जिससे कि इस तरह की

दुर्घटनायें नों । हां इसी के मन्दर्भ में मैं यह कम्ना चाहता हूँ कि भटनी में जो दुर्घटना हुई—भटनी मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में है—मैं उस स्थान पर गया था और खुशी की बात है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री पाटिल भी उसी समय गोरखपुर गये थे और उन्होंने दुर्घटना प्रसिद्ध जो वाकित थे, जो अस्पताल में थे, उनको जा कर देखा । मैं उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया, उस का असर लोगों पर बहुत अच्छा पड़ा । वहाँ के स्टेशन मास्टर मि० लाल की भी मैं इस अवसर पर तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ । का पुर-बरोनी एक्सप्रेस की यह दुर्घटना रात्रि के 10 बजे हुई थी, उसी समय तत्परता के साथ उन्होंने स्वयं उस डिब्बे में जा कर जो घायल लोग थे, जो मरे हुए लोग थे उनको निकालने और उनकी डाक्टरी व्यवस्था पहुंचाने का काम बड़ी तेजी से किया और घायलों को फौरन गोरखपुर भिजवाया । लेकिन इस दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में जांच की गई है उससे मैं असहमति प्रकट करता हूँ । उनकी रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है कि यह दुर्घटना विस्फोटक बारूद में आग लग जाने से हुई है, जिसे किसी अज्ञात व्यक्ति द्वारा इस्पात के ट्रंक में बन्द कर के रख दिया गया था । मैं यह समझ नहीं पाया कि किस ने बारूद ट्रंक में बन्द किया और कौन वहां रख गया, क्यों कि वह जो डिब्बा था, उस डिब्बे पर लिखा हुआ था—जनानी गाड़ी । कहां लिखा गया था, वह गोरखपुर स्टेशन पर लिखा गया था चाक से, खड़िया मिट्टी से । उस डिब्बे में जो गोरखपुर का कॅन्टूनमेन्ट स्टेशन है, जिसे छावनी कहते हैं, वहां के स्टेशन मास्टर के परिवार के लोग बैठे थे और स्टेशन मास्टर दूसरी जगह बैठे थे । इस विस्फोट से स्टेशन मास्टर बच गये लेकिन उनका परिवार—उनकी स्त्री और बच्चे मारे गये और उन के साथ और लोग भी मरे । यह पता नहीं चल पाया कि वह ट्रंक, जब सुरक्षा व्यवस्था आपके यहां है, टीटी है, गांड हैं और बड़ी इम्पोर्टेंट ट्रेन है, बड़ी प्रसिद्ध ट्रेन है क्योंकि कानपुर

से बरोनी को जाती है, किस तरीके से और कौन उस डिब्बे में रख गया । इसका कोई भी चिक्क उस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है ।

मैं आप से नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भटनी में जो वाक्या हुआ वह एक बहुत भीषण वाक्या था, उसकी पुनः जांच होनी चाहिए और अगर जांच नहीं होती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों के अन्दर यह सन्देह रह जायगा, जबरदस्त सन्देह रह जायगा कि इस दुर्घटना का कोई और कारण था । मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस दुर्घटना पर आप पुनः विचार करें ।

यह बात सही है कि जितने कर्मचारी रेलवे प्रशासन में काम करते हैं, उन्हें सुख और सुविधा प्रदान की जाय, इस से मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सा काम हो सकता है । डा० कुंजरू साहब की समिति इसी लिए बनाई गई थी और उन्होंने अपने विचारों को बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से व्यक्त भी किया, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कार्य रूप में नहीं आ पाई है । अगर उस पर ठीक तरह से काम होता तो ये जो लगातार दुर्घटनायें हुई एक महीने के अन्दर, मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी अन्य देश के इतिहास में शायद ही ऐसी दुर्घटनायें, भीषण दुर्घटनायें हुई हों और इन दुर्घटनाओं की खुसूसियत यह है कि रेल प्रशासन के कई खण्ड हैं, उस में चार खण्डों में ये दुर्घटनायें हुई । एक तो दक्षिण रेलवे खण्ड में हुई, दूसरी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, तीसरी मध्य रेलवे में और चौथी पश्चिमी रेलवे में । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जो प्रशासन है, उनके अन्तर्गत जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, चाहे वे स्टेशन मास्टर हों, चाहे वे प्वाइन्ट्स मैन हों, चाहे वे पटरी के बदलनेवाले इन्जीनियर हों, मैं समझता हूँ कि अनुशासित नहीं हैं या उन के अन्दर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है, या वे ठीक से काम नहीं करना चाहते

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

हैं। उसका जो भी कारण हो, मैं इसकी तरफ भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन पर भी विचार करें।

जब ऐसा दक्ष मंत्री इस विभाग को मिला हुआ है और जब इस तरह का प्रशासन है, तो उसमें दर्शता से ही काम होना चाहिए, क्योंकि जो जनसाधारण है, उस के लिए रेलवे ही एक ऐसा मार्ग है, कि जिस मार्ग से वह देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक जा सकता है और इन दुर्घटनाओं के बाद जब लोग ट्रेन में बैठते हैं तो उनके दिल में यह भय होता है कि हम कहीं अपने उन मुकाम पर पहुंच भी पायेंगे या नहीं। उनका परिवार भी शक्ति होता है कि जिन जगह वे जाना चाहते हैं कि उस जगह वह ठीक से पहुंच पायेंगे या नहीं। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में आश्वासन दें, विश्वास दिलायें इस सदन को और अन्य लोगों को कि आगे इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें नहीं होने पायेंगी और उनका अच्छी तरह से नियन्त्रण किया जायगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि मुझे इस अवसर पर कुछ कहने का समय दिया और मौका दिया।

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Sir, I am glad that the Resolution on railway accidents has come up in the House, although with great reluctance I have to get up today and speak on these unfortunate events which happened in our country. I remember just six months back how proud every Indian was of the Indian Railways' performance during the Indo-Pakistan war. Even today I repeat those words that the Indian Railways stood up to the challenge and did a tremendous amount of work during those crucial 21 days. Had it not been for the railways I do not think we could have moved our resources and

our armies and equipment to the front. Therefore I say even today that in spite of these accidents every Indian has a special praise for the Indian Railways.

I have the same words for the two Ministers because wherever they have been they have worked efficiently and with personal care. I cannot help but pay compliments to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, although it might sound a little personal. Ever since he has entered the Railway Department, various problems arose on which we sought his guidance and advice and he had taken personal care to go into matters and discharge his duties as Railway Minister.

It was, however, unfortunate that these accidents took place. While these accidents took place, I had occasion to go round the country and in many places there was great dissatisfaction among the railway workers because the minute this news started coming out there were blames from all sides on railwaymen, that because of their faults and negligence these things happened. It is rather embarrassing for them because while they were passing resolutions in sympathy of those who died in these accidents, they were expressing embarrassment that they were the persons who were responsible for running the railways and they are blamed directly or indirectly for these unfortunate things.

As my other hon. friends have stated, there may be a human factor in these accidents, but at the same time we cannot overlook the technical aspect of the whole thing. There are possibilities even today that if a proper and thorough investigation takes place, we might find out that there was less of the human factor and more of the technical faults and other things which were involved in these accidents.

My hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, gave several data of the accidents and all

that; so, I will not go into those figures. However, I wish to remind the hon. Ministers that there are still several investigations left out of those accidents. I refer to starred question the answer to which was given on 5th August, 1966 where it was stated that out of 1,229 accidents of 1965-66 causes in respect of 43 cases still remained to be finalised. Similarly, causes of 104 accidents pertaining to the period April to June 1966 have also not been finalised. I request them that they should go into these matters and bring out the causes as soon as possible because even now there are vague remarks and accusations from all sides and still people at large are not knowing what are the actual causes. Some say that it is sabotage, some say that it is human failure and some say that it is technical failure. Therefore, I wish that a proper and a prompt inquiry should take place in the previous accidents more so now when we are already piling up these accidents. At present why should 104 previous accidents remain of which there is no trace or inquiry and which are still not finalised? This should be tackled as soon as possible and we should catch up with the present accidents and try to find out the exact causes for the same.

Now I want to say something about the nature of the inquiry into these accidents. I for one feel that a proper judicial inquiry should be held into these accidents because usually there is a tendency, when you appoint railway officers to inquire into these matters, to shift the blame from one spot to the other. Naturally, nobody wants to be in the wrong box. When a higher official is asked as to whether he was responsible for a particular thing, he will blame his department and his department will blame the fellow lower than him and it will come to the poor man who may be a signaller or an ordinary person in the Railway Department and he will get the whole blame without going into proper causes. Therefore I am for a

judicial inquiry in these matters. Both the ministers are courageous, honest and sincere in these matters and if they want to solve the problem there should be no harm in a judicial inquiry. I do not think Shri Patil is ever afraid of a judicial inquiry. On the contrary, he should himself have come forward with that. Everybody would have said that it was the Patil spirit which has always been there. Therefore, I say that there should be a proper judicial inquiry.

Shri Nambiar: He allows no inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act. So far, he has not done it.

Shri Solanki: Then, I come to one or two other points. Regarding brake-vans, there are several instances even now where goods trains are running without brake-vans. As regards brake-vans attached to goods trains, I have got some figures which are fantastic which show that some trains are even now running without brake-vans. In January, 1966, on the Central Railway, in 113 cases, there were no brake-vans; in March, there were 129 cases; in May, 1966, there were 163 cases; in February, 1966, there were 97 cases; in April, 1966, there were 157 cases and in June, 1966, there were 167 cases. These are the cases where trains were found running without brake-vans. Therefore, this matter should be looked into.

Another thing is about the working of the automatic signal system. It is, generally, believed that these automatic signals are quite safe and that they prevent accidents. But in many cases, accidents have taken place due to the failure of the automatic signals and wherever there was human factor, there was less possibility of an accident. Therefore, one should not entirely blame the human factor and give credit to the automatic signal system. Sometimes, the automatic signal systems fails. I have got several examples—I do not want to read them—where it has been proved that it was not the fault of

[Shri Solanki]

human factor but the fault of automatic signal which caused the accident.

Lastly, I want to say that one more reason for the accidents is the dissatisfaction among the railway staff. Recently, I have been taking interest in railway problems and from the people who come to me I find that, in the present economic situation when the price of everything is going up, housing and other things, there are many complaints from the railway staff which pertain to their very existence. As a matter of fact, when a railwayman goes to office or to the railway station to work, he is thinking the whole day about his ration, about the education of his children, about accommodation and all that. I think, the Railways of this country have no excuse because this is the biggest money earning industry we have in this country and if that industry cannot do anything for its own staff, who else is going to look after them? Therefore, the staff grievances should stop now because you have your own resources and, on the contrary, you are giving some money to the exchequer of this country and you are helping the economy of this country. Therefore, the least you can do is to devote more attention to the staff and to help them to live a satisfactory life. They would do more efficient work.

Then, these mass transfers are taking place and in many cases they are shifted from one place to another without any accommodation and without any previous intimation. They are assured that when they go there, they will find a place but when they go there, they have to pay Rs. 200 for a single room. You come and see the two cities of Baroda and Ahmedabad. An ordinary accommodation costs Rs. 400 per month. Even higher middle-class cannot afford this accommodation. About 5,000 to 6,000

foreigners are living in the city of Baroda where petro-chemical industries and other industries are growing. Do you expect the railwaymen to find accommodation for Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. Where the hell is he going to find? That is why there is dissatisfaction among the staff. Therefore, I request that whenever you order a transfer, the Divisional Superintendent or the General Manager should look into the matter. Although the Railways is a very big department and you cannot give personal attention to each and every problem, still, I feel, the Indian Railways is a big happy family and really the two Ministers can act as god-fathers to the thousands of employees there and give them proper attention and loving care. If that is done, I assure you that there will be less accidents and less problems for the Railways.

Although we are discussing a very unhappy situation, I would like to end on a happy note. I have full faith in both the Ministers and I know they will enquire into the affairs and that some good results will come out. But for the future, I request that the staff and the people who work in the Railways must be looked after well and, if they are looked after well, at least the accidents will not involve human factor. That is one thing I can assure you on behalf of them.

Shri Sutendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): For some unknown reason railway accidents all over the world attract more attention and more publicity in the papers and in the public than do accidents in other fields of human activity. So it is not surprising that the four or five serious railway accidents which took place in the months of May and June, caused such a great deal of indignation, pain and a feeling of nervousness in the people, and they naturally gave expressions to all kinds of feelings of misgivings and mistrust.

What actually gave more poignancy to those very unfortunate accidents

was the fact that they came about one after the other in such quick succession, all within a period of one month, that they shook the people to the core, and before they could actually recover from the shock of one accident, the second one came, and then the third and so on and so forth. Under such unfortunate circumstances, if people gave expression to such feelings, it was quite understandable they felt perturbed, they felt apprehensive of the Railway administration's ability to give adequate protection to the lives and properties of the travelling public.

It is necessary for us now that the dust has settled down, so to speak, and emotions have subsided, to try and see the accidents in their proper perspective and make a proper analysis as to how they came about and what can be done in future to prevent such accidents on the railways. Before I proceed further, I would like to say that in my humble opinion the criticisms so far levelled against the Railway administration, both inside the House and outside in the Press have been rather exaggerated and, if I may use that word, unjustified. By saying that I do not for a moment mean that the Railways can be given a completely clear chit and can be absolved of their responsibility for the various accidents that have taken place. Far from that, in fact the Railway administration has itself come forward and taken the responsibility for at least in respect of three accidents out of the five, which were entirely due to the negligence of the Railway staff. But I do submit in this connection that we should not condemn the Railway administration merely on the basis of a few isolated accidents, however serious and unfortunate they might have been. What we should really do is to come to a judgment after taking into account the performance and the past records of the Railways in this regard and on the basis of whatever programme or schemes they may have actually drawn up to minimise the accidents on the Railways

and what they may be doing about implementation of those schemes. Some time back, the hon. Minister for Railways read out a statement on the accidents on the floor of this House and in that statement he enumerated a number of measures that the Railway administration had taken to prevent accidents. I will be wasting the time of the House if I repeat all those measures that the Railway administration has taken in this regard. It will suffice to say that their past record in this regard has clearly shown that the Railway administration is fully conscious of this problem and they have done everything possible to minimise the risk to the travelling public. Apart from taking action on their own in this regard, they have to a very great extent accepted all the major recommendations of the Kunzru Committee also and they are in the process of implementing them. I submit that as a result of all this, there has been a steep decline in the incidence of accidents on the Indian Railways during the last fifteen or twenty years.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi, the hon. Mover of the Motion had himself given certain figures, and I would just repeat one or two of those figures in regard to the incidence of accidents on the railways. First in regard to all types of accidents including small and major accidents, the figures are as follows. The total number of accidents in 1948-49 came to about 24,000 as against a total of 263 million train-k.m. This figure came down to 6466 in 1964-65 as against 433 million train-k.m. So, it is quite obvious that while the train-k.m. had increased by 64 per cent. during the last seventeen or eighteen years, the total number of accidents had been reduced by 73 per cent. We must bear this in mind all along when we are discussing this question of accidents.

Even in regard to those very serious accidents which are called consequential accidents, which involves loss of human lives and also property, there has been a great deal of decrease.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

Even in regard to this, the position is very satisfactory. Whereas in 1948-49 the number of accidents of this nature, that is, derailments, collisions etc., in which human lives were lost and damage was done to property, was 9109, this figure has come down to 1225 over a period of seventeen or eighteen years, and this means reduction of 86 per cent. There again we see that the performance of the Indian Railways in this regard is quite good, and, therefore, we cannot justifiably criticise the railways in this regard.

We must also bear another factor in mind and it is this that the loss of human lives as a result of accidents is only of the order of 0.2 per cent of the total number of passengers carried by the railways within a year; that means that only one person out of 5 million passengers carried by the railways in a year gets killed as a result of Railway accidents. So, the casualty figures are not so high that we should feel unnecessarily perturbed about them.

In this connection, it might also be necessary for me to compare the performance of the Indian Railways with some of the other railway systems in the world so that we can get a comparative idea of how we have been faring in this connection. For this purpose, I would like to quote some figures with your permission. These figures relate to year 1964, because I have not been able to get hold of any figures after that period. The position in 1964 was as follows. That for every one million train-k.m. run by the railways all over the world the incidence of accidents of the nature of collision and derailment etc. all over the world was as follows:

Italian State Railways	0.35
French National Railways ..	1.09
Swiss Federal Railway ..	2.05
Swedish Railways ..	2.51
Indian Government Railways	2.60

There are a number of other countries which come far below us in performance, and the figures in their case are as follows:

Canadian Pacific Railway ..	2.86
Danish State Railway ..	3.61
Japanese national Railways	4.71

You may please mark here that here is a country in the world—Japan—which is supposed to be famous for its efficiency in every field of human activity; the punctuality of its trains is always praised and they employ every kind of the most latest technical services for avoiding accidents and yet in that country, the incidence is as high as 4.7 per cent whereas the figures in India are only 2.60. So, it would seem that the incidence of accidents due to derailments, collisions etc. on the Indian Government Railways in relation to the train-k.m. run by them was lower than that in many of the advanced countries of the world. This position would have been even better but for the fact that the definition of accidents on the Indian Government Railways is much more severe and wider than in other countries of the world.

Shri Bade (Khargone): What is the loss of life in all those accidents in the foreign countries?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have just said that only one person has been killed out of every 5 million passengers carried by the Indian Government Railways every year. The hon. Member can work out the comparative figures for himself.

As I have just submitted, the definition of accidents on the Indian Railways is rather severe and wide because we take into account all kinds of minor and major accidents and include them in our statistics whereas similar accidents when they take place anywhere else in the world are not treated as accidents. Actually, if we adopt the same standard everywhere, our position would be even better than

what has actually appeared to be from these figures.

I would now like to make a brief mention about the factor of human failure in accidents, which has been very elaborately referred to by the various Members who have spoken including Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

17 hrs.

I do not feel very happy about this failure of the railway staff. The Railway Administration have themselves admitted that a number of accidents are attributable to human failure. This fact has also been emphasised by the Kunzru Committee in its report. Despite the fact that the Railway Administration have taken a lot of measures to minimise accidents attributable to the factor of human failure such accidents are still on the increase.

While on this point, I would like to quote a few figures and conclude. In 1960-61, out of a total number of 1545 accidents of a serious nature, that is, derailments and collisions, 1035 were attributable to human failure. This comes to 66 per cent. Even in 1965-66, out of 1045 accidents, those due to human failure were 660, a percentage of 64. That means that during the last seven or eight years, there has been no improvement in this respect. So I would like the hon. Minister to pay more attention to this matter and he should try and see that the incidence of such accidents is reduced and the position improved.

I will now read an extract from a very famous book, with the title "Red for danger" written by a very famous writer in England by the name of R. C. Cote. He has thrown light on railway accidents and how they should be properly viewed. I quote:

"A railway accident is always news. A derailment or a collision involving a relatively small loss of life will be sure to command a banner headline in the popular press. All but the most lurid of

road accidents pass without remark, but even the derailment of a few goods wagons involving no fatality or even injury will generally make a small paragraph in the news columns. Generations of railwaymen have complained with reason that such publicity is misleading; that it tends to obscure a safety factor so high that there are, in fact, few safer places on earth than a passenger compartment in a train. But such publicity is, in part at least, the price the railwayman pays for efficiency. If railway accidents are as frequent as road accidents, they would soon lose their news value".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will proceed to the next item—half an hour discussion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: When do we resume discussion of this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be notified.

Shri Nambiar: I would submit that we may continue the discussion after the disposal of the Supplementary Demands for Grants tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That depends on other business.

Shri Priya Gupta: If we allow a long break between now and the next time it is taken, the continuity will be lost and the importance will be less—if it is held after some days.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Kindly convey our sentiments to the Speaker so that he may put this down for discussion tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government will notify it.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): There are other important Bills pending. They should not be held up because of this. This is only a general discussion.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is no one from the Government present. Kindly take note of this and convey it to them.

17.04 hrs.

***PAKISTANI SPIES**

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I would like to raise a discussion in continuation of the supplementaries to Question No. 62 on the 27th July. The question relates to the espionage activities of Pakistan spies in our country. It is well known that these spies have chosen the most vulnerable areas of our country for their operations. They are most active in border regions like Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and West Bengal. Several times through interpellations it has been brought to the notice of the House and the Government how these activities are going on in the country through the moral and financial assistance of diplomatic missions in the country.

There is proof, and this is not an allegation, but concrete proof has been shown, about the complicity of Pakistani diplomatic persons in this country, how they have given financial help to such activity, and because of the very disgraceful record of the Home Ministry to locate and punish these people, they have spread their network all over the country, and the country has paid a very heavy price:

What happened in Kashmir and other areas is very well known, but now we really express very deep concern because these activities are not confined to one place here or there; it is not only an account of the failure of the Government to locate them, unearth them, arrest them, but it has assumed such proportions now that I would say they are now functioning under the protective care of this Government, and, I would not be wrong if I say, also of the ruling party.

I want the Minister to categorically say "no" to the fact which I want to place before you and the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We say no.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You say no I know, but let the facts be denied in a convincing manner.

It has reached such a pass I would say, and you must have seen this cartoon in *Hindustan Times*, in which Mr. Ayub Khan is asking his intelligence, Tell us how many of our men can get Congress tickets."

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): In the AICC office itself, people are like that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): And they are arrested not by you, but by the Congress Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When this question was raised in this House, my hon. friend Shri Tyagi intervened and asked whether the instructions of the Central Government were being violated, flouted, by the West Bengal Government. I also intervened and asked whether it is on account of the fact that an employee of the AICC was involved in this affair that the West Bengal Government wants to protect him, and is not listening to and acting under the instructions of the Central Government, but Shri Hathi almost evaded the question without saying anything. And later on, when my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye, the first question was on the 27th July, gave the name of the person concerned, then you find now some arrests have been made.

It is good so far as it goes, but it will be interesting to know who are the persons who have been arrested and in what connection. The names of the persons so far arrested have already been given in the newspaper.

reports. Here is one from the AICC office a person named Sunil Das who has been serving this office for the last 18 years. He came to me and explained to me, he admitted that some person had come to him, but he did not know anything about his past or his activities, he was pleading his innocence. But this man was there for the last 18 years, and holding a very responsible position in the All India Congress Committee, and along with him in Calcutta were three persons, and their names are given: Rabindra Chaudhuri, who is the Secretary of the Paschim Bang Congress Karmi Sammelan, Tarapada Chakravarti,....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अनुत्पन्न
घोष के दोस्त ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:.. and Keshav Chandra Chakravarti. They are also Congressmen.

This Tarapada Chakravarti happened to be, was, the Secretary of the Congress Industrial Exhibition Committee,....

Shri Tyagi: He must be the cousin of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty!

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:...of which, I am told, Shri Atulya Ghosh was the President. They are arrested in connection with a person called Mohit Chaudhuri. Who is this Mohit Chaudhuri?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore): A relation of Sachin Chaudhuri!... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Warrior (Trichur): That is being paid with interest.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a fake name; this person has been arrested first in April in Jamshedpur this year. He was arrested in connection with criminal cases. He was an active member of the Singhbhum district congress committee and he had come several times to meet the Congress President and other Congress

dignitaries about some quarrels in the Bihar Congress which is very common. This man gave a voluntary confession before the court—it was a 61 page document—saying how since 1957 he has been functioning in this country, doing spying activities all over the country under the protection, shelter, assistance and co-operation of very influential congressmen. He had mentioned what his past is; I need not go into it. He is a Pakistani national; all these things have been established. It will be interesting to know that this personal has married three Bengali girls, two Assamese girls and one Behari girl... (*Interruptions*). I could give the name of the Bengali girls: Anjali, Kalpana and Indira. I would like to know whether his marriage took place with Anjali, Mr. Atulya Ghosh played any part in the marriage ceremony... (*An Hon. Member*: He played host? Or He was the bestman?). I am told; I do not know; I have not verified this fact but I am told that Anjali belongs to a family which calls Atulya Ghosh Mama or Kaka; so Kaka was present when the marriage ceremony was performed... (*Interruptions*). Whatever it may be, this Mohit Chaudhuri carried on his nefarious activities in this country through a company called G. S. Emporium and Chakravartys were partners of this firm. They were dealing with fertilisers and other things and they used to visit Delhi too often. I am told that through Sunil Das he met Mr. Subramaniam several times. It is also said that these persons though Mr. Sunil Das were giving all important news to the Pakistan High Commission here and they are getting regular money. I would like to know this. It was said that some gold and incriminating papers were found with Mr. Sunil Das as also Rs. 40,000 worth of ornaments etc. I would like to know whether some cheque was also found and if so which is that cheque, on which bank, who is the person who has given that cheque, whether it is the Pakistan High Commission direct or through some other person. All this has to be enquired into. What has happened? There is this Mohit

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Chaudhuri. In Bengali they have published a book, jago Bangala.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): You have not mentioned the name of Assamese girls.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you are interested, I can. Now, this book has been published by these persons. There was a committee, a cover organisation called the Paschim Banga Sima Raksha Samiti. The Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta was coming there. They were addressing meetings. These persons are very active there, and these activities were going on. I can tell you again that in 1957 there was another person called Azizu Islam. I had raised this matter in this House, and this matter was also raised in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. This man is a Pakistani national; since 1957 he functioned in the same manner as this person has done. He went to Bombay, married a girl there and came to Calcutta. These activities went on, and complaints were alleged. Nothing doing. Ultimately, he has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment now, in June, 1966; he was arrested in 1965. They knew fully well that such activities were being carried on by persons like this, but this Government, because of the connection of higher-ups in the Congress who want to protect them, have not arrested these persons so long.

What happened in this particular case? He made a confessional statement. The police came and they verified; they questioned these persons; they got all the evidence. Shri Hathi, I think, has taken the oath of secrecy so far as the Government is concerned, but he has also taken the oath under the Constitution here. I am telling you the truth. I tell him this. The Central Intelligence took up this matter, and the Central Intelligence has a special branch of the police in Calcutta. Together, they came to the conclusion that all these persons who he has named are involv-

ed in these affairs. As I told you, he made even a voluntary confession in May, and the investigation was over and after the investigation was over, a directive went from the Central Government to the West Bengal Government. The first letter went on the 30th May, to arrest these persons. On the 30th May, the first letter goes! But they were not arrested because of the interference of these persons—the Chief Minister—and they are preventing the police there to effect their arrest, through the intervention of Atulya Ghosh. This Sunil Das was acting not only as head of the department, Secretary, of the Congress Committee, but he was also acting, according to his own admission before me as the confidential secretary of Atulya Ghosh all these years. Now, on the 30th May, they sent the latter; no arrest was affected. They carry on their activities. Let Shri Hathi deny it. Again, on the 30th June, they sent another message; a telephone call was also sent; but nothing doing; no action was taken.

On this matter, I want to ask him one thing. Is it not a fact that at one stage, when it was almost known to everyone in Delhi that this serious affair was going on, the West Bengal Congress leaders are protecting them? This is an activity, an anti-national activity, for which they should also be hauled up. If the DIR could be brought in, they should also be caught. They should first detain Atulya Ghosh for giving protection to these anti-national persons. (*Interruption*). What is this country coming to? We do not know. And what happened when it was known? All over Delhi, in the political circles, there was a talk and pressure. Is it not a fact that the intervention of the Prime Minister became necessary to get these people arrested? On the 20th July, they sent another communication, and on the 27th July, when I put a question, and when Shrimati Renu Chakravarty intervened and asked, "Is he arrested", Shri Hathi exhibited utter ignorance and said "No, no; no state

Government flouts us; we are getting all the co-operation." This is all hoodwinking the people and deceiving Parliament. If in this matter, which is of national concern, because of political reasons, political pressure and political influence are exerted what would happen to the country? I can well understand, if we protect corrupt persons for your own sake,—I can understand that. But can we tolerate these anti-national activities under the cover of Congressmen going round in this country? I want an answer to this. What are we doing? We are in an emergency. The Defence Minister, the other day, told us that a very serious situation is developing in the border; an attack is imminent. In spite of this, these things happen. It is happening not only in one place. It is no pleasure for me to tell about our own Congressmen in this country that they are associated with spying activities and Pakistan may utilise them. Still, I have the painful duty to bring it to the notice of the country and of the Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is nothing like the Congress being involved in this; there are certain individuals and we will be one with you where national interests are concerned. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अतुल्य घोष साहब ट्रेजरर है । वह पैसा देते हैं । कांग्रेस को ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I entirely agree with Mr. Mathur. I would like the patriotism in the Congressmen to assert itself and see that these anti-national persons are kept in their proper place. It is high time that we go deep into this and see what is happening. Today one does not know who is a patriot and who is not. I have also learnt from good authority that Sunil Das was often meeting the Pakistan High Commissioner, Commercial Secretary, Cultural Secretary and so on. I do not know—he was also attending the meetings of the Congress Working

Committee—what information he was giving, God alone knows. This is not a small affair. Let not Government just come forward to protect them and give some plea. We must take stern measures against this sort of thing happening.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): From what has come to light about Sunil Das, an employee of the AICC and also some of his Congress compatriots in West Bengal, this has become quite clear that President Ayub Khan's spies are getting integrated into the Indian National Congress. There have been serious allegations that the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan stationed in Calcutta has been organising, financing, and patronising these people to indulge in espionage work against this country. When a similar thing happened in Shillong, and the Assistant High Commissioner of Pakistan was found to be involved in espionage activities in that part of the country, our Government asked Pakistan to close down the office of the Assistant High Commissioner in Shillong. In that context, may I know whether our Government are going to ask Pakistan to close down the Deputy High Commissioner's office in Calcutta, who is alleged to be involved in this espionage activity?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे उठता है इस वक्त ?

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत मौलिक सवाल मैं उठा रहा हूँ । आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनें तो सही । कोई वाहियात बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की कुछ धाराओं की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ । मैं आपका ध्यान 233 से 236 पेजिज की

[श्री मधु लिमये]

तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। सदस्यों द्वारा जो प्रतिज्ञा ली जाती है, यह उसके बारे में है। मेरा खयाल है कि अतुल्य घोष साहब ने जरूर यह प्रतिज्ञा ली होगी। उन्होंने यह प्रतिज्ञा किन शब्दों में ली है, वह मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

“I, Atulya Ghosh, having been elected a member of the House of the people, swear in the name of God....”

मुझे पता नहीं है परमेश्वर में उनका विश्वास है या नहीं है। नहीं है तो

“solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”

दो दफा मैंने इस सदन में अतुल्य घोष साहब का नाम लेकर इस सवाल को उठाया है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के वह इस वक्त ट्रेजरर हैं। मैं सभी कांग्रेसियों के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं, माथुर साहब माफ करें। मैं भी एक जमाने में कांग्रेसी था, मैं भी पुराना कांग्रेसी हूँ लेकिन आज कांग्रेसी नहीं हूँ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस सदन में यह प्रतिज्ञा ले कर प्रवेश किया है, तो जब वह ऐसे जामूस को मदद देने का और अपनी छत्रछाया में पनपने देने का काम करता है तो क्या कोई उसकी इम्पीचमेंट करने के लिए कोई प्राविजन है? अगर राष्ट्रपति का इम्पीचमेंट आप कर सकते हैं तो अतुल्य घोष साहब तो एक बहुत छोटे आदमी हैं। चूँकि इस में कोई इसके बारे में प्राविजन नहीं है, इसलिये मैं आप से यह जानकारी मांग रहा हूँ। कांग्रेस पार्टी के वह ट्रेजरर हैं और अपने आप को वह सुपर प्राइम मिनिस्टर

समझते हैं। कैसे समझते हैं यह भी आप देख लें। अभी बम्बई में उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य दिया है कि मुझे पता नहीं मंत्री मंडल में तबदीली हो रही है अगर तबदीली होने वाली होती तो मझे जरूर पता चलता। क्योंकि यह सुपर प्रेजिडेंट और सुपर प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जासूसी के काम में सहायता देने वाले सदस्य, जिन का नाम ले कर दो दफा मैंने उल्लेख किया है, और उनका आज यहां पता नहीं है, क्यों नहीं है, क्यों वह सदन में नहीं है, क्या उनके इम्पीचमेंट के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था आप बता सकते हैं ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय (बस्ती) : सहायता का लांछन आप कैसे लगाते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : तफसील में जाऊंगा तो समय नहीं मिलेगा। श्री एस० एन० द्विवेदी ने बहुत कुछ फरमाया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not a point of order. It is not for me to show the way. There is no point of order. Please put your question.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I do not want to make a speech.

अतुल्य घोष साहब हाउस में नहीं हैं। उनका कंडक्ट डिसकस हो रहा है बगैर किसी नोटिस के।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He should have been here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already ruled out the point of order.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, my point of order is this.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उनका जिक्र कर दिया इसलिए।

The whole House has taken it as if Atulyababu has been helping the espionage.

इसके बारे में कोई अभी तक डाकुमेंट नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में अतुल्य बाबू के कंडक्ट को एकतरफा और उनकी गैर हाजिरी में डिसकस करना कहां तक मुनासिब है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : चार तारीख को कहा था। काफी सफाई देने का उनके पास मौका था। आज तेरह दिन हो गए हैं। क्यों उन्होंने सफाई नहीं दी ?

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, I rise to a point of order. If any allegation is to be made against any Member of the House, under the rules notice is required to be sent to the Speaker. The hon. Member has made certain allegations against Shri Atulya Ghosh who is not present in the House. He has done it without any notice. He should, therefore, be asked to withdraw whatever allegation has been made. He should have given notice to the Member concerned. Otherwise, Sir, it will be a great injustice to the hon. Member who is not here. He has made certain allegations and he must be asked to withdraw them. Please ask him to withdraw (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whenever hon. Members make allegations against others they must give notice. It is not proper to raise such questions without giving proper notice.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I rise on a point of order. There were occasions when worse charges were levelled against us. We were called traitors in our absence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is no justification for making allegations now. It should have been raised at that time.

Shri Nambiar: They must withdraw those words. There cannot be two standards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let Shri Madhu Limaye ask his question.

Shri Nambiar: Charges were levelled against Shri Gopalan and other members of our party when they were not present.

Shri R. S. Pandey: We have not made any allegations without justification. May I know whether Shri Madhu Limaye has got proof with him to establish the charges levelled by him?

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर इन का और मेरा मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाये। क्या यह फ़ेर एनफ़ नहीं है ? यह न्यायसंगत है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please put your question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न एक ऐसे मामले के बारे में है, जिस में केन्द्र सरकार को पूरा अधिकार है। आप यूनियन लिस्ट को देख लीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question on this half an hour discussion?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर मैं संविधान का हवाला नहीं देता हूँ, तो मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह मामला केन्द्र सरकार के मातहत नहीं आता है। तब क्या आप मुझे फिर मौका देंगे ? अगर देंगे, तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है। पहले पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार की स्पेशल ब्रांच के द्वारा इस केस की जांच की जाती थी, लेकिन चूंकि स्पेशल ब्रांच के अफसर श्री अतुल्य घोष के एजेण्ट बन कर काम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, इसलिए अब यह मामला डिटेक्टिव विभाग को सौंप दिया गया है। श्री अतुल्य घोष कुछ दिन पहले कलकत्ता गये थे और होम सेक्रेटरी से बात कर के स्पेशल ब्रांच के उन अफसरों का तबादला, ट्रांसफर, करवाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है, जिन्होंने जांच की थी। इस के बारे में मैं सरकार को लिख चुका हूँ। यह मामला देश की अखंडता, मार्क्सवादीकता इन्टेग्रिटी और डिफेंस से सम्बन्धित

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है। केन्द्र सरकार के पास सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ़ इन्वेस्टीगेशन आदि साधन हैं। संविधान में यह भी कहा गया है :

“the executive power of the Union shall extend—

(a) to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws;”

इसका अर्थ यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार को इस बारे में पूरा अधिकार है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि इम में देश की अखंडता, सावभौमिकता और स्वतन्त्रता का सवाल आता है, इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पूरे मामले को अपने हाथ में ले कर श्री अतुल्य घोष और श्री पी० सी० सेन आदि लोगों को इस केस को खत्म करने का मौका नहीं देंगे? मैंने संविधान की वह धारा भी बताई है, जिस के अन्तर्गत यह कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: My question is whether it is a fact that the names of Shri Atulya Ghosh and some rather important Congress leaders have been mentioned in the confessional statement of Shri Mohit Chaudhuri? What is the reason that a case which is directly dealing with espionage, not only in West Bengal because Shri Mohit Chaudhuri was also functioning in Jamshedpur, Singbhum and Delhi also, why is it that the whole matter has been handed over to the West Bengal Government? I think it is now under the Intelligence Bureau, within the aegis of the West Bengal Government. Why is it that the Central Government has not taken up this very important case of espionage under its own aegis? Is it because the Home Ministry or the Home Minister is afraid of the attacks which may be made upon him by people like Shri Atulya Ghosh?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berrampur): It has appeared in the

papers that this Mohit Chaudhuri, whose name has been mentioned and who has made a confession, has stated that he was specially engaged in securing secret information about uranium deposits and works connected therewith—atomic energy and our atomic preparations. Why is it that all these persons who have now been arrested have been allowed to be arrested by the West Bengal Government under the West Bengal Security Act which means nothing? Why were these people not directly apprehended under the ample powers that this Parliament has entrusted to the Centre? It is the direct responsibility of the Centre and the Prime Minister is the Minister in charge of atomic energy. Why have these people been handed over to the West Bengal Government and West Bengal Police? What steps are the Central Government going to take to see that any compromising and confessional statements made by these persons are not hushed up by that Government who have complete charge of law and order and all these things?

Dr. Ranen Sen: (Calcutta East): A few days back I was in Calcutta and I found that there was a rumour widely circulated in political circles that the West Bengal Government under the influence of a certain gentleman, who is a Member of Lok Sabha, namely, Shri Atulya Ghosh, is trying to shield these persons who have been arrested in this case in Delhi and Calcutta and that is why this case has been taken up by the West Bengal Government and allowed by the Central Government to be taken up by the West Bengal Government; if so, I want to know whether there is any truth in this rumour and if there is no truth in that rumour, what steps the Government of India is going to take to scotch those rumours.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस प्रकरण से सुनील दास और चौधरी आदि का सम्बन्ध होने से और इस विषय

में श्री अतुल्य घोष का नाम लिये जाने से हमें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि अगर कांग्रेस के सदस्य और श्री हाथी सच्चे देशभक्त हैं, तो वह इस सम्बन्ध में सेंटर के द्वारा एक हाईपावर कमीशन से एन्क्वायरी करायेंगे ? आज यह स्थिति है कि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को तीन दफ़ा लिखा गया है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर और गवर्नमेंट ने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है। क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करना अपना कर्त्तव्य नहीं समझा, जिस के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रद्रोह की कार्यवाहियों की जा रही हैं, जिन से हम सब संकट में पड़ जायेंगे और हमारा देश संकट में पड़ जायेगा ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन कार्यवाहियों के बारे में एन्क्वायरी करायेंगी।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के बार्डर एरियाज से सात कांग्रेसी सरपंच पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और लौटने पर उन को डी० आई० आर० के तहत गिरफ्तार किया गया था। उन में से एक अहमदबख्श सिन्धी ए० आई० सी० सी० का मेम्बर है और उस ने जयपुर कांग्रेस में मंच से भाषण दिया था और दूसरा अब्दुल हादो नाम का एक भूतपूर्व एम० एल० ए० है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को दोबारा बाड़मेर एरिया में बसाने का क्या मतलब है, जब कि वे पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जासूसी करते हैं, जो लड़ाई होते ही पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और वापस आने पर जिन को डी० आई० आर० के अधीन पकड़ लिया गया था। इन लोगों को रिहा करने और दोबारा बार्डर एरिया में बसाने का क्या कारण है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think, in all the countries of the world the foreign embassies are watched and the Government of the place notes

which persons visit those embassies and for what purpose. May I know if the embassies are watched here also and note is taken of the persons who go there; also, if the Pakistan High Commission is watched in New Delhi and note is taken of the persons who go there and it is seen for what purpose they go there? If that had been so, I think the gentleman to whose name so many references have been made and whose connections with the All India Congress Committee have been overemphasized, would have been found out why he had been going there. Are they keeping any watch over that embassy? I ask: Is the Government keeping a watch over the movements of those persons who have been going to Pakistan Embassy and if they have been doing so, what are their findings and how is it possible that a gentleman has been in touch with Pakistan Embassy for the last six or seven years an they have not been able to find that?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and also noted down various questions raised by the hon. Members. There are several questions which are of national importance. Espionage and spying really come within the category of that importance because of the present situation which the country faces. There are certain questions which are important because of the political implications. There may be certain questions which can be made important because of organisational importance. To some questions, because of an individual also, some importance can be given.

Sir, in these various questions, perhaps, all the things seem to be combined. Of course, the fact that a person working in the A.I.C.C. has been arrested does not mean that everybody in the Congress or all in the Congress, or he cited a cartoon . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have not said that.

Shri Hathi: He said that this gentleman was not arrested because he was under the protected wing of the ruling Party or somebody in the Congress organisation. In another sentence, he said that the Central Government's directions were violated by the West Bengal Government because an A.I.C.C. employee was involved. I would first like to view dispassionately the Central Government. Is it a Congress Government or not?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is it not? What else is it then?

Shri Hathi: His first allegation was that this man was under the protected wing of somebody high-up in the Congress. Now, the Central Government is of the Congress Party, the West Bengal Government is also of the Congress Party . . .

An hon. Member: Everywhere.

Shri Hathi: and, therefore, to say that he was being protected by the ruling Party or because the Central Government did not want to arrest him is not correct. So far as this point is concerned, he himself admitted that it was the Central Ministry who wrote to the West Bengal Government. Therefore, the discredit that he gave to the Home Ministry does not stand to reason.

One thing I would say that whatever may be, the question of following up any case of espionage, whether he may be an employee here, in the A.I.C.C., or he may be an employee anywhere, or whatever may be the position, this much is certain that if there is evidence and there is clue to justify any prosecution, certainly, the law would have the course. But I would only say that simply to bring in names of individuals and to make allegations against individuals--there is no question of anybody protecting anybody and if he was to be protected, how is it that the man has been arrested . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : दो दफे आप को बतलाना पड़ा ।

Shri Hathi: I am not yielding, Mr. Madhu Limaye.

Now, it may be that the investigations were being carried on. The statement was recorded in Bihar on 20th May and after that certain further clues had to be obtained during the investigation and after the clues were obtained, the West Bengal Government arrested four other persons. (*Interruption*). It takes time . . .

Shri Ranga: They had hesitated. Can you deny that?

Shri Hathi: It is not hesitation. After all, when anybody is to be arrested, there must be some clue or some further probe into the matter. So far as the Central Government is concerned, I may say that our Central Intelligence Bureau are in constant touch with the Bihar and also the West Bengal Governments. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are they taking over the entire case?

Shri Hathi: So far as taking over of a particular case is concerned, there have been a number of cases, espionage cases, where the Central Government have not directly taken over the cases . . . (*Interruptions*).

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या इन केसेज के समय अतुल्य घोष कांग्रेस पार्टी के ट्रेजरर नहीं थे ?

Shri Hathi: I would not yield and I would not allow that now and then we should go on repeating an individual's name. I am saying that the Central Intelligence Bureau are in constant touch with Bihar and West Bengal Governments and there is a full collaboration among the three Police officials on this point.

Whenever there are cases of espionage, these are being looked into by

the Intelligence Bureau, though the actual law and order, trial, etc., would be in that court. So to that extent I can say that the case is being looked into and all assistance, all collaboration, is being given by the Central Intelligence Bureau.

Then there came another question. Mr. Dwivedy said that when I was asked whether he was arrested, I replied that the State Government was not co-operating. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: Is that correct?

Shri Hathi: When Shrimati Renu Chakravarty asked, "has he been arrested", I replied, 'I have no information'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He also said about co-operation. "There is no question of any State Government . . ."

Shri Hathi: Shri Tyagi said:

"One misunderstanding has been created. The hon. Member has said that the Bengal Government has flouted the instructions of the Central Government. That at least may be clarified . . ."

I then replied:

"There is no question of any State Government flouting the instructions of the Central Government."

There is no question of flouting . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was obstructing.

Shri Hathi: It was not obstructing. On the contrary, I may say that when our Intelligence organisation brought this to the notice of the West Bengal Government, they said that they were actually knowing all this; they were getting information from the Bihar Government; and they were pursuing the matter. After the investigations were completed, they also wanted our assistance. Therefore, there is no

question of flouting anything. In fact, on the one hand it is said that the West Bengal Government is flouting and on the other hand it is said that this gentleman was taken over to the West Bengal Government. i.e., they were interested in arresting this man. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why does he not give a straight answer? They were obstructing for the whole of two months.

Shri Hathi: The confession was made only on 20th May. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : 9 जुलाई को डाइरेक्टर पब्लिक प्रोसिक्यूशन ने केस तैयार कर के वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के सामने रक्खा है, क्या यह बात झूठ है। अगर झूठ है तो आप इन्कार कर दीजिये। क्या 9 तारीख को डाइरेक्टर, पब्लिक प्रोसिक्यूशन ने केस बना कर दिया या नहीं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister reply.

Shri Hathi: Then Shri Madhu Limaye has asked one question as to whether the case has been transferred from the Special Police to the CID branch. That is not correct. But there seems to be some misunderstanding from some rumours or some talks or some information that he might have got. That is because an expert CID officer in the West Bengal Government has been entrusted with this work by the Special Police. It is under the Special Police organisation, but an expert and a very capable officer has been utilised for this purpose in order to investigate. Therefore, it seems that an impression has been created that it has been transferred from the Special Police to the CID Branch with which we are not concerned now, but I may say that the case is being investigated by the Special Police department of the West Bengal Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And they have to conduct the case or they will conduct the case? It would not go to the Detective Department which is trying to release them on bail on the 18th?

Shri Ranga: How does the hon. Minister explain this delay after the confession was made?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a very serious matter. The hon. Minister says that a confession was made on the 20th May, and a case is made out on the 7th June in such an important matter where the national interests are concerned. And the arrests are made in August. The hon. Minister must explain this to the satisfaction of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Did the Centre write to the Bengal Government or not?

Shri Tyagi: Let the hon. Minister please assure the House that in future such delay would not take place.

Shri Hathi: The confession was recorded by the Bihar Government. It was not in Bengal. It was not known . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is such an important matter. The hon. Minister must explain this properly.

Shri Ranga: The Bihar Government could have arrested him.

Shri Hathi: He has been arrested.

Shri Ranga: Several others, also could have been caught hold of there.

Shri Hathi: Bihar Government has already arrested Shri Choudhury. He is under arrest, and his confession was recorded by the Bihar Government and not by the Bengal Government. Then, these papers were sent, because our officers are there. Therefore, they sent the papers; they informed the West Bengal Government, and therefore, the West Bengal Government also got the papers.

Shri Tyagi: It should have gone by wireless. Why should there have been any delay?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister must explain to us one thing. Shri Mohit Choudhury is in Bihar; Shri Sunil Dass is in Delhi. Why then was the whole matter transferred to the West Bengal Government? Let the hon. Minister explain this to us? Why has the whole thing been entrusted now to the West Bengal Government?

Shri Hathi: Because there were certain portions in the evidence which also related to people in Bengal . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, that is there.

Shri Hathi: Therefore, it was transferred. I am not hiding anything.

Shri Ranga: Shri Hathi cannot argue this properly. The best thing for him is to say that this is a bad case, and then let him sit down.

Shri Hathi: There are certain pieces of information about which investigations have to be made in Jamshedpur in Bengal and in other places. Therefore, . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was your responsibility. Why did you hand it over to them?

Shri Hathi: We cannot take it over but our officers have worked, there is no doubt about it.

Shri Ranga: The Delhi Government could have arrested them. The others could have been arrested in Bengal.

Shri Hathi: Arrests cannot be made, but we have worked and worked without delay. . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You can arrest about two thousand people because there is going to be a bandh but you cannot arrest and keep them but transfer the whole affair to the West Bengal Government.

Shri Hathi: It was done; it was only because of our Central Intelligence officers being in Bihar and being in Bengal and doing everything that we got all the information; it is because of that that they have been able to get the information. Therefore, it is wrong to say that the Central Government have not done their duty or that steps have not been taken by them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not know whether the hon. Minister has misunderstood me. So far as the particular case is concerned, I am not accusing the Central Government . . .

Shri Hathi: Thank you.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The point that I have been emphasising is this that the Central Government have been writing to the West Bengal Government to arrest those persons. I have already given the dates on which those instructions were sent. Yet they had not done anything. This matter is of very great importance.

Shri Hathi: The point that we have been writing to the West Bengal Government and they were doing nothing is not arrest

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I had given the dates also. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hathi: It is not as if they were not doing anything and that we have only been writing to them. That is wrong.

Shri Ranga: 20th May, 30th June, 20th July.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How is it that they have taken seven years to find out?

Shri Hathi: Not seven years.

Therefore, I may assure the House that so far as this is concerned, there will be all efforts made. The Intelligence Bureau and the Special Police will help in the work and nobody who is involved will be spared. There will be many more people, but at this stage it would not be proper to name so many people. May be it will all come out during the investigation and then nobody will be spared. I assure the House on that.

Shri Ranga: The country's security is not safe in Government's hands.

17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, August, 18, 1966/Sravana 27, 1888 (Saka).