

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 21 - 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 3, 1970/Chaitra 13, 1892
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: POSITION OF MINISTER WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF EITHER HOUSE

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। इसका सम्बन्ध प्रश्नों से नहीं है। राज्य सभा के नये चुनाव हो गए और उसमें श्रीमती जहांआरा जयपाल सिंह निर्वाचित नहीं हुईं। वे राज्य सभा की सदस्या होने के नाते मन्त्री बनी थीं। साधारणतः जब उनकी सदस्यता समाप्त हो गई तो मंत्रित्व भी समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए। वे 6 महीने तक मन्त्री रह सकती हैं लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मन्त्री रहने के लिए उन्हें गोपनीयता की शपथ फिर से लेनी आवश्यक है क्योंकि उनकी सदस्यता समाप्त हो गई, मंत्रित्व समाप्त हो गया। यदि उनको पुनः मन्त्री नियुक्त किया जाना है तो उन्हें बोट आफ सीक्रेसी लेनी चाहिए और फिर इस सदन में बैठना चाहिए।

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : क्या वे कांग्रेस दल की भी सदस्या हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि इनको सीक्रेसी की शपथ लेने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि इनको नये सिरे से मिनिस्टर बनाना पड़ेगा। इन दोनों बातों में फर्क है। इनको अगर मंत्री बनाना है तो नय सिरे मन्त्री बनाना पड़ेगा—इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, can a stranger be permitted to occupy a seat in the House? Surely she is a stranger to all intents and purposes?

श्री रवि राय : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, इस पर आपको निर्णय देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करेंगे तो क्वेश्चन आवर कभी शुरू नहीं होगा।

I shall examine this. But I cannot give my ruling off hand.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): You must give your ruling. For all practical purposes, she becomes a stranger in the House. I want your ruling whether Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh who is not a Member of either of the Houses can occupy a seat?

श्री रवि राय : इस पर आप रूलिंग दीजिए।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): The moment she ceased to be a member, automatically she ceased to be a Minister also. If they want her to be a Minister, she should take the oath afresh and be reappointed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same point as made by Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Let us not raise the point that she is a stranger. Let it be made gracefully.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I strongly protest against this remark. This is a matter of a grave irregularity which is being raised.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। श्रीमती जहांआरा जी के प्रति हम लोगों का बहुत सम्मान है परन्तु यहां पर जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है उसका सम्बन्ध कानून, विधान और संविधान की रक्षा से है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम उनके प्रति कोई असम्मान की भावना व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। हमको उनका बहुत सम्मान है।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): It is the duty of the Prime Minister to demand her resignation.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): The point raised is an important one. It is true she is a stranger. Nonetheless she is a Minister. Under the Constitution, a Minister once appointed usually holds office during the pleasure of the President. Secondly, there is nothing in the Constitution which says that if a Minister ceases to be an MP, he or she automatically loses his or her right to sit in the House or be in Government.

So far as the ruling of the Chair is concerned, you certainly can rule whether she is a stranger or not. But whether she can continue as a Minister or not is not a point falling within the purview of the Chair.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I do not want the Chair now to risk a ruling on this matter. We have a lot of affection for the late Shri Jaipal Singh. She happens to be his wife. But it is our unfortunate duty to observe not only the Constitution but also the rules and conventions. Such a situation has not arisen before. I do not know why it is that the Prime Minister and her advisers have not given thought to this particular matter and come to some decision in consultation with the Chair before they faced us with this difficulty and contingency.

I would like to advise the Home Minister to advise his colleague to leave us now to ourselves so that the House need not be forced to make any decision at all on this vexed question. Later on, let them take counsel among themselves to advise you and us as to the kind of new convention if they so wish to establish one.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I can only give some information. As far as I know, Shrimati Jahanara immediately she knew she was not going to continue as a member of the Rajya Sabha, sent in her resignation to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister advised her to continue as Minister till the end of the session.

The other question whether she can attend the session is a new point raised. We will discuss this matter with you in the Chamber and find out what can be done.

SHRI RANGA: In the meanwhile, let her leave us.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): इनको कम से कम लीगल एडवाइस तो लेनी चाहिए थी।... (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। इन्होंने तो सब गड़बड़ कर दिया।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxur): We have all respect and regard for her. But this is a matter of Constitution, rules and conventions.

श्री मधु लिमये: गृह मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा है कि वे मन्त्री के नाते अपना काम चालू रखें। अगर उनका मन्त्री के नाते रहना संविधान के मुताबिक है तो फिर उनका यहाँ पर रहना भी मुनासिब है क्योंकि संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि जो भी मंत्री होगा—चाहे किसी भी सदन का वह सदस्य क्यों न हो यानी राज्य सभा का भी हो तो वह इस सदन में बैठ सकता है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि प्रधान मन्त्री के द्वारा उनको यह कहा जाना कि बजट सत्र के अन्त तक मिनिस्टर के नाते काम कर सकती हैं, क्या यह संविधान, कानून और संसदीय परम्पराओं के अनुकूल है? इस प्रकार के मामले राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भेजे जा सकते हैं और यह मालूम किया जा सकता है कि इसके बारे में संविधान की क्या स्थिति है। इसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति स्पेशल रेफ्रेन्स करके सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय जान सकते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट से इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिए। प्रधान मन्त्री को इसमें तय करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ही इस मामले को तय कर सकते हैं।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की समस्या बिहार में भी उठी थी। बिहार के श्री बी० पी० मण्डल शोषित पार्टी के मेम्बर थे, यहाँ के सदस्य थे और वहाँ मिनिस्टर हुए थे। वहाँ के किसी

हाउस के मेम्बर नहीं थे तो भी वे विधान सभा में बैठते थे और जब उन के 6 महीने पूरे हो गये तभी वहां से हटे ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Even if she ceases to be a Member, she continues to be a member of the Council of Ministers. That is the position.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : छै महीने तक किसी भी सदन का मेम्बर हुए बिना मंत्री रह सकते हैं, पंजाब में जनसंघ के एक सज्जन इसी तरह मंत्री रहे, मिस्टर बंसी भी मंत्री रहे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इसे शुरू किया था, मैं इस को खत्म करता हूं । कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति जो किसी भी सदन का मेम्बर नहीं है वह मंत्री हो सकता है, छै महीने तक मंत्री रह सकता है । लेकिन उस के लिये शर्त यह है कि उस की नयी नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये, उस को नयी शपथ लेनी चाहिये । और श्रीमती जहांआरा जयपाल सिंह ने इस शर्त को पूरा नहीं किया इसीलिये आपत्ति हो रही है और कोई बात नहीं है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The whole thing has certainly new connotations because she was continued on the interpretation—and that was our advice—that she can continue to be a Minister without being a Member of the House for six months.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Without consulting the President?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You are raising some new point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You answer that point. इन के कहने पर मैं उठा वरना मैं उठता नहीं । क्या प्रेसीडेंट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय के बिना यह किया जा सकता है ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: He may clarify whether it has been done with the consent of the President or unconstitutionally.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot give any ruling unless I have studied the whole constitutional position, whether after

discontinuing as a Member of the Rajya Sabha, if she wants to continue as a Minister, she has to take a fresh oath or not. That is the only question.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Fresh appointment.

MR. SPEAKER: I will study it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Appointment as a non-Member.

MR. SPEAKER : But many things have happened in this country recently. In Punjab two Ministers continued, and one of them fell the day before the Ministry fell.

श्री श्रीचंद गोयल : बिना सदस्य हुए या पुनः शपथ लिये सदन में वह नहीं बैठ सकती और न ही मंत्री मानी जा सकती ।

MR. SPEAKER: Your own Minister also continued for sometime.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand for Statehood for Union Territories

†

*781. **SHRI SHARDA NAND:**
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Union territories the people of which has demanded full statehood for their respective Union territories; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The demand for statehood has come from Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Delhi. Government's reaction to these demands has been made clear from time to time. So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned a study of its financial viability is in progress to assess the feasibility of conferring statehood. Manipur and Tripura have yet to make considerable leeway to develop their financial resources. Delhi has been made a Union territory because of its special position as the capital of the country and this consideration will continue to hold good.

श्री शारदा नन्ध : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात कही कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो कुछ राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं इस कारण उन को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दिया जा सकता है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड जिस को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा आप ने दिया और जिस की अबादी चार लाख है और आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, तो मणिपुर के लोगों में भी इस प्रकार की भावना का उठना स्वाभाविक था कि उन को भी पूरे राज्य का दर्जा मिले। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने कोई सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये हैं जिन के आधार पर जो राज्य उन सिद्धान्तों को पूरा कर देंगे उनको पूरे राज्य का दर्जा देंगे? और जिस नागालैंड को आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ होने के बावजूद भी आप ने पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दिया है इस का क्या कारण है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Nagaland, I must say, is a special case. For historical reasons and political considerations, this House had the privilege of approving Nagaland's Statehood. I do not think that it can be considered as a precedent for these matters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The hon. Member wanted to know if you have fixed any definite criteria.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member had cared to hear what I said, I have given financial viability and other criteria also.

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK: Which State is financially viable? For instance, is Jammu and Kashmir financially viable?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Those States which are there cannot be changed by me. When the question of converting the present Union Territories into full States comes up, we have to consider some criteria. That question was raised and I have indicated the criteria.

श्री शारदा नन्ध : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि इन संघ राज्यों को भी आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्र देता है। तो क्या कारण है कि आप उन की आर्थिक कमजोरी को पूरा कर के उन को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दे रहे हैं?

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संघीय राज्यों के लिये केन्द्र में अलग से एक कैबिनेट मंत्री नियुक्त होना चाहिये, इस पर आप विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: These are suggestions; I cannot straightaway answer them.

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : आप ने छोटे छोटे राज्यों को, जैसे नागालैंड और मेघालय को पूर्ण प्रदेश बना दिया है, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और दिल्ली को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दिया। तो क्या नागालैंड और मेघालय को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा देने का कारण यह था कि उन लोगों ने आन्दोलन किया इसलिये पूरे राज्य का दर्जा मिल गया, और दिल्ली, हिमाचल या मणिपुर को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा इसलिये नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि उन्होंने कोई आन्दोलन नहीं किया, कोई झगड़ा नहीं किया?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not true; they have not been given statehood only because they took to violent agitations.

श्री प्रेम चंद बर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय इस के लिये आप ने कोई डैड लाइन मुकर्रर की है कि कब तक दे देंगे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no question of having any deadline. That matter is under active consideration of the Government.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने राज्यों को दर्जा देने के लिये कुछ आधार बताये और उस में से एक आधार आर्थिक क्षमता बताया। तो क्या जिन राज्यों को इन्होंने दर्जा दिया इन की आर्थिक क्षमता थी? और यदि नहीं तो फिर वह कसौटी इस में क्यों बाधक होती है?

दूसरी बात मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि सदन मालिक है वह चाहे तो कर सकता है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सदन तो जो चाहे कर सकता है लेकिन सरकार का मणिपुर बगैरह को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा देने का क्या विचार है?

श्री धनबन्धुदास चव्हाण : सरकार का जो विचार व दृष्टिकोण है उसे मैंने अपने जवाब में बतला दिया है और माननीय सदस्य अगर उसे पढ़ेंगे तो उन्हें वह मालूम हो जायगा। सरकार का जो खयाल है उसे मैंने सदन के सामने अपने जवाब में रख दिया है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपने जवाब में आर्थिक क्षमता भी एक कारण बताया है और वह आर्थिक मापदंड जो उन्होंने बनाया है उस के बारे में मैं उनका स्पष्टीकरण चाह रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० राम सुभग सिंह ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Having regard to the fact that Manipur and Tripura are both border States and also having regard to the fact that there is an agitation going on in Manipur for the conferment of Statehood, and having also regard to the fact that the Home Minister himself witnessed that type of demonstration, may I know whether the Government is going to take any decision with regard to the conferment of Statehood on Manipur and Tripura along with Himachal Pradesh—(Inter-ruption)—and Delhi also?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I know that there is certainly a strong feeling in Manipur and also in Tripura. I do not deny that particular fact. But there is no proposal at the moment to confer any Statehood on these areas yet. At the present moment, there is no proposal.

श्री शिंदरे : भाषा के सिद्धान्त को लेकर जो भारत में राज्य रचना हुई उस सिद्धान्त पर विश्वास रखने वाले गोवा जैसे संघ प्रदेश के लोग ऐसी मांग करते आये हैं कि छोटे छोटे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भाषा की दृष्टि से और भौगोलिक संलग्नता को ध्यान में रख कर नजदीक के स्वायत्त राज्य में विलीन किये जायें और बड़े संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को स्वायत्त राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है ए आर सी की भी राय यही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In this particular case, I think the hon. Member has Goa in his mind. I think the people of Goa have taken a decision about it.

SHRI SHINKRE: My question was not regarding Goa only. I want to know whether this linguistic basis will also be considered.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not merely a question of taking linguistic unity into consideration. The wishes of the local people, the administration, etc., should also be taken into consideration.

SHRI HEM RAJ: The hon. Minister has told the House that the question of granting Statehood to Himachal Pradesh is under active consideration. He has also told the House, "If the House wants it." So far as the question of Himachal Pradesh is concerned, this House as well as the other House have unanimously given support for the demand of Himachal Pradesh. So far as the question of "active consideration" is concerned, it has taken two years to consider this matter. May I know from him what more time will be taken, because in the case of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, you are giving them some subvention or grants, and in the case of Himachal Pradesh you say that there should be viability. So far as the revenue and establishment charges are concerned, Himachal Pradesh shows a surplus. Now, another hurdle has been placed and that is the question of non-Plan expenditure. May I know what is the criterion for the purpose of deciding economic viability so far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, the case of Himachal Pradesh is under consideration. I myself have held certain discussions on the basis of a paper prepared by the Planning Commission about the financial aspects of the matter. I had a couple of discussions with the Chief Minister himself. I think the matter is progressing. It is very difficult for me to indicate any special time-limit for that.

SHRI HEM RAJ: So far as the non-Plan expenditure is concerned—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order, Shri S. M. Joshi.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे नागालैंड के बारे में आप ने कहा कोई विशेष परिस्थिति थी और विशेष परिस्थिति थी भी उसी तरीके से मणिपुर के बारे में विशेष परिस्थिति है क्योंकि यहाँ से आप को उस का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करना पड़ता है और वहाँ जो लोग हैं वह पाकिस्तान से घिरे हुए हैं, वहाँ के लोगों को असन्तोष नहीं होना चाहिए, उन को पूरी तसल्ली होनी चाहिए, इस दृष्टि से भी इस सवाल को देख कर आप उस को ज़रा ऐक्टिव कंसिडरेशन में लेंगे या नहीं लेंगे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: During the hon. Minister's visit to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and during the visit of MPs in various committees, the people in different institutions there represented their case for giving them a popular administrative council instead of the administrative pattern of Chief Commissioner. May I know whether Government has taken any decision in regard to giving a popular administrative council to Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The question has not been considered in that depth. But there is an advisory council which is appointed from amongst the social workers of Andaman and Nicobar islands, which meets twice in Delhi and also meets often in Andaman and Nicobar itself. There is an elected representative of Andaman and Nicobar Islands sitting in this House. At present there are no proposals of having any legislative body as such.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: In spite of the reply given by the minister, may I ask whether the choice between remaining Union Territory and Statehood for a small area is not a choice between the frying pan and the fire, because while in the Union Territory we spend most of the money not on the welfare of the people but on the bureaucracy, in a small State, we spend most of the money on ministers and assemblies. In view of that, will the minister consider if it is possible to devise a small structure of a State where the powers of the State will be the same

but the expenses on the ministries will be proportional to the revenue of the State, thereby allowing small States and controlling expenses?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not considered immediately this third alternative.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Meghachandra.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दिल्ली का भी सवाल है बाकी अगर आप का मन मौका न देना चाहे तो मत दीजिये लेकिन मैं कहने पर मजबूर हूँ कि आप पाशिपलिटी करते हैं जो कि अनुचित है और हमारे साथ नाइसाफी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: In this way, I am not going to accommodate you. आप की पार्टी के दो, तीन लोग बोल चुके हैं ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not want any accommodation. एक पार्टी के दो, दो मੈम्बरों को आप मौका देते दूसरी पार्टी को एक को भी नहीं देते हैं । मौका नहीं देना चाहते मत दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: They cannot wait for a couple of minutes! I am not going to be forced like this.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The most neglected party is the PSP!

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह कोई तरीका नहीं है । रामसेवक यादव को भी दिया, जोशी जी को भी दिया लेकिन दिल्ली के एक भी आदमी को मौका नहीं दिया । दस दस बार हम लोग खड़े होते हैं लेकिन हमें आप मौका नहीं देते । जो आप की बात मानते हैं, चेअर का आदर करते उनको आप नज़रअंदाज़ करते हैं लेकिन जो शोर मचाते हैं उन्हें आप मौका दे देते हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश के दो मੈम्बरों को आपने मौका दे दिया । हकीकत यह है कि जो शोर मचाता है उस को दे देते हैं जो नहीं मचाता है उस को नहीं देते है । खैर अगर आप की मंशा मौका देने की नहीं है तो कोई बात नहीं बाकी यह ज़रा उचित नहीं है । दिल्ली के एक आदमी को भी आप ने मौका नहीं दिया ।

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Your leader asked a question. He interrupted and two others interrupted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He never asked a question on this.

MR. SPEAKER: He intervened. You can see the record.

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: From the reply of the hon. minister, it appears that the question of the grant of Statehood to Manipur and other Union Territories except Himachal Pradesh will not be considered so long as their viability does not improve. In this connection, the Home Minister is aware that there has been an agitation and that agitation has been going on continuously for the last two years. All the parties in Manipur are ready to come over to Delhi and contact the leaders and Members of the House. The House also has already accorded its unanimous support during the last Manipur Budget discussion for this demand. When such an agitation is going on, when the people of Manipur feel that the Union territory status is a subservient status, when Manipur is ruled by the Home Ministry directly as a colony, when the people of Manipur want equality with people from the rest of India and remembering also the Preamble to the Constitution, the Government of India's reaction is very disappointing. Financial viability is being stressed so much; in 1968-69 also this particular reply was given in answer to so many questions. May I know from the Home Minister whether there has been any discussion over the issue of grant of statehood to the Union territory of Manipur and whether the Government will invite the leaders and representatives of all the political parties in Manipur to discuss this issue?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has made certain observations as if we are trying to treat Manipur as a colony.

SHRI RANGA: That is the feeling.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: That is the feeling in Manipur.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: But sometimes feelings are wrong also. The point is that the area has its own Legislature and Council of Ministers. Only when the ministry could not function

there, President's rule was imposed and there is President's rule at the present moment. That also means control of this House; it is not the personal rule of any individual. I do not want to deny that there is a strong feeling over the demand for statehood. All the political parties there are supporting it. We have never said that we will never consider it. We have never taken that position. But, at the same time, the criteria which we have kept before us will hold good. That is what I have said in the statement.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You are prepared to consider it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No democratic government can say that they will not consider.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The criteria applied for forming a State like Nagaland hold good for Manipur also as regards population, area and being a border area. It is much nearer to Pakistan and China. After we have given statehood to Nagaland the situation in Nagaland has been brought under control, thanks to Government of India's policy. Parliament had taken a correct decision in giving statehood to Nagaland. I visited Manipur 1½ years ago and the Chief Commissioner, Shri Baleswar Prasad, who is posted in some outside country now, told me that unless and until Parliament and Government of India came to the decision to give statehood to Manipur, the problem of Manipur could not be solved. The Manipur Nagas are more hostile than the Nagas of Tuensang as well as other parts of Nagaland. Unless you concede the demand for statehood to Manipur, it will be a problem for this country. May I know from the Home Minister whether he will take into consideration the sentiments and feelings expressed in this House and come to a decision as far as granting statehood to Manipur is concerned?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We are quite aware of the strong feelings. What more could I say about it?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Then you should announce the decision. We are ready to pass the Bill.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The people of Manipur demand a full-fledged State in Manipur because Manipur is a strategic

area. We must not forget that. But instead of trying to meet their demand, you have thrown 200 satyagrahis into prison by now. It has been reported that Pakistan has started a camp in guerilla warfare training in Chhitagong Hills area for the rebel elements of Manipur. May I know if the Government proposes to drive the people of Manipur into the arms of Pakistan since Manipur is a strategic area or to solve the problem according to their demands?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I can understand the way of argument but these matters cannot be decided like that. These matters will have to be very carefully considered. Financial aspect, administrative facilities and other considerations also will have to be taken into account. I do not say that the considerations you are mentioning are not relevant. . . . (*Interruption*)

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: May I know whether Government is thinking in broad terms of conferring statehood of the bigger units or of merging small units with the neighbouring States in the near future? Also, will Government give more power to the Union territory, as has been given to Meghalaya which was inaugurated yesterday? The Council of Meghalaya and their Cabinet will enjoy more power than the Union territories. What is Government's thinking on this question?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: At the present moment there is no proposal of merging any Union territory with a State. That is clear. As far as other Union territories are concerned, I have explained Government's position, Meghalaya is a class by itself. I do not think it can be copied anywhere else.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about Andamans?

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : नागालैंड भारत सरकार के विरुद्ध विद्रोह करता है और वहाँ की आमदनी भी कम है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप ने नागालैंड को पूरे अधिकार दे दिये, जब कि दिल्ली वाले आप का साथ देते हैं। दिल्ली की मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल मांग कर रही है कि उस

को पूर्ण असेम्बली के अधिकार दिये जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जो आपत्ति है वह मेरे मूल जवाब में लिखी हुई है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK: Delhi is economically viable; so, the economic viability criterion does not work against Delhi.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said in my statement, Delhi has been made a Union territory because of its special position as the capital of the country. This consideration will continue to hold good. This is the reason.

Discrimination against Buddhists in Ladakh

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*782. **SHRI J ANESHWAR MISRA :**

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 50,000 Buddhists living in the poverty-stricken belt of Ladakh are crying against the communal discrimination by the Kashmir Government;

(b) whether their demand for justice and equality in social and economic fields will be considered by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, what are their demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Jammu and Kashmir Government have informed us that no discrimination either on communal considerations or in social and economic fields is made against the Buddhists of Ladakh. All the three tehsils of Ladakh district, namely, Leh, Kargil and Zaskar, are given adequate attention in the matters of development and employment opportunities.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : लद्दाख का इलाका अपने देश की बहुत ही मुलायम सरहद्द का हिस्सा है जहाँ पर देशी और परदेशी तनाव रहता है, और जब वहाँ कोई राज्य सरकार या अपने देश

की सरकार किसी खास वर्गों के साथ अन्याय करे, खास तौर से उन के साथ जो शरणार्थी हैं, तो यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। लद्दाख में ज्यादातर वे बौद्ध भिक्षु हैं जो तिब्बत से आये हुए हैं। शरणार्थी वह होते हैं जो दूसरी जगह से चल कर सताये हुए आते हैं। यह भी सताये हुए आये हैं। लेकिन उस के साथ उन का यह भी मकसद है कि वह अपना एक ऐसा संगठन बनाये जो तिब्बत को कभी आजाद करा सके। क्या गृह मंत्री बौद्ध भिक्षुओं की अपनी सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन देंगे कि जब कभी वे तिब्बत को आजाद कराने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उस में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और काश्मीर की सरकार उनकी मदद करेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think, the other question is a different question. We cannot undertake such a thing. This is a question of the development of Ladakh and the creation of employment opportunities for the Buddhists there. They have certain problems which have been considered from time to time. Last year, there was some agitation about their demands. A Minister from Jammu and Kashmir went there. They had certain discussions. Only yesterday, the representative of Ladakh, Shri Kushok Bakula made some statements here that in the last year some development has taken place. Still there are some questions which have not yet been attended to. But the development process for making further progress is in motion.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इन्होंने कल लद्दाख के किसी प्रतिनिधि की चर्चा की है। अखबारों में छपा है आज से तीन चार दिन पहले कि लद्दाखी भिक्षुओं की समस्यायें इतनी बिगड़ गई हैं कि अगर उनको हल नहीं किया गया तो विस्फोटक स्थिति वहां पैदा हो जाएगी। जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल चव्हाण साहब से मिलने आया था और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से मिलने आया था उसने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार ने लद्दाख के बौद्धों को परिगणित जाति घोषित करने का आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन उसको अभी तक पूरा नहीं

किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I also made some reference to certain demands. Only yesterday, we had a full-fledged discussion about it. The demand of the delegation was about treating the people in Ladakh as Scheduled Tribes. That demand could not be conceded because a Scheduled Tribe has certain special features which have been accepted in the Constitution. We cannot create a new Scheduled Tribe as such. But the demand about treating that area as a backward area and its people as backward people has been conceded by the State Government. The entire population in Ladakh will be treated as backward so that they will get better developmental facilities and they will also get more facilities in the matter of Government employment.

श्री बसुराज मधोक : लद्दाख के बौद्धों की तीन मुख्य शिकायतें हैं भेदभाव की। एक यह है कि उनकी भाषा बोधी है जिस की लिपि लगभग देवनागरी है और उस में काफी बड़ा साहित्य भी है। परन्तु जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार उन पर उर्दू लाद रही है। उनको बोधी के अन्दर न शिक्षा दी जाती है और न कोई और सुविधायें दी जाती हैं। क्या सरकार यह स्टेप लेगी कि बोधी को जो वहां की रिजनल लैंग्वेज है, उसको उचित स्थान दिया जाए ?

वहां पर बहुत से तिब्बत से शरणार्थी आए हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह से जम्मू में पंजाब के शरणार्थियों को अभी तक बसने नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उसी तरह से तिब्बत से आए हुए शरणार्थियों को भी वहां बसने नहीं दिया जा रहा है और नही उनको वोटिंग अधिकार दिया जा रहा है। क्या सरकार तिब्बत के शरणार्थियों को वहां बसायेगी और उनको वोटिंग के अधिकार देगी ?

तीसरे उनका कहना यह है कि लद्दाख, लाहोल और स्पीति ये एक ही क्षेत्र हैं, ज्यागर-रिफिकल दृष्टि से, भौगोलिक दृष्टि से, कल्चरल

दृष्टि से, भाषा आदि की दृष्टि से और इस वास्ते इन तीनों को जोड़ कर इनका संघ बनाया जाए ताकि उस क्षेत्र का विकास ठीक ढंग से हो सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी इन तीनों मांगों के बारे में सरकार का क्या रवैया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The official language of the State is Urdu. It will continue to be so. But they have certainly made a demand for having certain educational facilities in their language in Ladakh. That is also one point that is before the Government there.

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK: But nothing has been done so far about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: At the present moment, I have no information about that. But I know that matter is before the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK: What about the refugees? There are about 5000 refugees who are not being settled there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The problem of refugees from Tibet is there and that matter is also being very carefully considered by the State Government.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: May I know from the hon. Home Minister whether, instead of treating Ladakhi Buddhists as backward class people, as a backward area, would the Government treat Ladakh area as a Scheduled area, not a Scheduled Tribe, under article 244(1), in Fifth Schedule and, at the same time, appoint a Commissioner for the Scheduled Area under article 339?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no such proposal before us. I do not think that is feasible also.

SHRI RANGA: I hope, the hon. Home Minister is conscious of the special significance of this particular area and that all sections in this House are specially concerned about the welfare of the people and their progress. May I know whether he would try and evince special interest in the various points

made by my hon. friend, Shri Kushok Bakula, last time as well as this time, and see that apart from treating those people as Scheduled Tribes which somehow does not appeal to me, in regard to all the other demands of theirs the maximum possible and sympathetic consideration is given to their demands and a special Minister is appointed from amongst the Buddhists, especially, of that area and they are given every possible assurance that their problems are being considered not only by the Kashmir Government specially but also by the Union Government not only sympathetically but in a very very energetic manner?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I concede the point that the area as such requires special attention because it is a very strategic area from the point of security of the country. As far as the people of that area are concerned, naturally, they require special attention in different matters. Their economic development, their employment facilities and other considerations have to be given priority. I have no doubt about it. I concede that there is a special responsibility on the Central Government also in this matter. Therefore, as I mentioned, in order to facilitate their economic development and also to provide facilities for employment, this area is being treated as a backward area so that these people will get special facilities and certain priorities. That is being done. The only limited question that was raised was about treating it as a scheduled area and the people as Scheduled Tribes. Sir, the tribal character is something different. Once you introduce these things, possibly it will be an unending story in the whole of the country. As far as the point of giving special attention and priority for the development of the area and the people and the territory as such, because it is a strategic area is concerned, this point has been very carefully considered by Government and has been accepted in principle.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But nothing has been done so far.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : आप से पहले जब श्री संजीव रेड्डी अध्यक्ष पद पर थे उस समय जब लद्दाख के राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए लद्दाख के सम्बन्ध में

कुछ कठिनाइयां सदन के सामने आई थी तो सर्व सम्मति से यहां यह निश्चय हुआ था कि एक शिष्ट मंडल लद्दाख की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए जाए। लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार के विरोध के कारण वह शिष्ट मंडल वहां पर नहीं जा सका। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के अतिरिक्त अपने स्तर पर भी जानकारी ली है कि लद्दाखी लोगों ने उस समय जो अपनी कठिनाइयां बताई थीं वे अब नहीं हैं विशेष रूप से धर्मान्तरण आदि के सम्बन्ध में ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन ने जो लद्दाख के संबंध में जो अपने सुझाव दिए थे वे सुझाव जल्दी से जल्दी वहां पर लागू हो सकें, इस सम्बन्ध में भी क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कुछ निर्देश दिये हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the discussion last time was concerned, when the question of sending some sort of a parliamentary delegation came up, that was gone into and I advised that we should not insist on such a delegation because, naturally, the State Government raised an objection to it. At the same time, I had promised to see if visits of some Members of Parliament can be arranged. We extended certain invitations to some Members of Parliament. Though many agreed initially, ultimately only one member agreed to go. Therefore, it was given up.

As far as the Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendations are concerned, this matter was discussed only yesterday in this House and I gave certain information about it. Certain demands are being considered. As far as the representation of that area in the Cabinet is concerned, a State Minister has been appointed. But their demand is for a Cabinet Minister.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : लद्दाख एफेयर नहीं दिया।

श्री यशवन्तराव षण्हाण : यह सही है। उनकी वह भी डिमांड है।

In these matters we cannot impose any decision from here. It is certainly the privilege of the Chief Minister to decide as to which portfolios should be with whom.

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK: You can persuade him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a different matter. I cannot impose any decision on this matter.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : लद्दाख फौजी लिहाज से एक फ़ार्वर्ड एरिया होते हुए भी एक निहायत बैंकवर्ड एरिया है। नेशनल पायंट आफ़ ब्यू से, सरहद होने के नाते और मोस्ट बैंकवर्ड, स्पेशली बैंकवर्ड होने की वजह से लद्दाख की एक खास पोजीशन है। जिस तरह आसाम और नीफ़्रा में शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज हैं, क्या उसी तरह लद्दाख को भी शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज मानने के बजाये शिड्यूल्ड एरिया डिक्लेयर करने के बारे में सरकार हमदर्दानी तौर पर गौर करेगी, जैसा कि अभी श्री भंडारे ने कहा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have answered this question in great detail already. I do not think I need repeat it once again.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने पैसे से और अपनी तरफ़ से उस वक्त लद्दाख हो कर आया हूँ, जब कि वहां पर आन्दोलन चल रहा था। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर सरकार और लद्दाख के लोगों में जो समझौता हुआ था, उस की कितनी बातें कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और कितनी नहीं ? क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र की ओर से लद्दाख के लिए जो रुपया दिया जाता है, उस का एक बड़ा हिस्सा काश्मीर के अधिकारियों के आने-जाने पर खर्च किया जाता है ? क्या यह भी सच है कि लद्दाख के लोग चाहते हैं कि वह सारा रुपया उन को दिया जाये, ताकि वह लद्दाख के डेवेलपमेंट के काम में आये ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not correct that all the money is spent on travelling etc. certain things which were agreed to between the leaders there and the State Government and some of them have been implemented. Only yesterday Mr. Bakula said that some of their demands have been met by the State Government. In the last 2 months there is definitely some progress.

श्री रामजी राम : बौद्धों का मामला सिर्फ लद्दाख से नहीं, बल्कि सारे भारत से सम्बन्ध रखता है। वह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेदकर की मृत्यु के बाद तो उस की गम्भीरता बहुत बढ़ गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय सरकार की इस दोमुखी बोली और दुर्गंगी चाल का स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र में तो बौद्धों को पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन के अलावा सारी सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं, लेकिन पूरे भारत में उनको वे सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं? क्या वह इस का कारण बतायेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As regards neo Buddhists, the Government of India has accepted certain position so far as educational facilities are concerned. That is being done; and the same thing was done in Maharashtra, if I remember correctly, 10 years before; I don't know what is the position at the present moment.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I have been listening to the replies of the Home Minister with careful attention. I have a feeling that he is sitting on the top of a Government volcano which may erupt at any time. Therefore we seek your protection here because we have to be vigilant about that part of the country which is far away on our borders. We cannot afford to be complacent about it. Sir, the problem of Ladakh is a problem of modernisation of a traditional society. Are the people in Srinagar so far removed from modern attitude and feeling as to perpetrate the Ladakh area people to suffer forcible religious conversion and other crude methods of coercion which smack of a medieval era? Do the rulers in Srinagar understand the problem of modernising traditional society with all the finesse and nuances which modern sociological theory teaches us?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not sure about that. As far as I know there are some people in Kashmir Government also who know the technique and who believe in modernisation of conventional society. I am afraid there are some others in Delhi who do not believe in this.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Has an expert study been made?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not a question of believing in that. Modernization of a conventional society is a real problem not only of Ladakh but for the whole of India also. And it is going to take a long time. We have to go gradually. I have no doubt it will have to be done in all tehsils of Ladakh.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, Ladakh has a much larger area in size than Jammu and Kashmir put together. As far as I could understand him, only yesterday the representative from Ladakh made a plea that the infra-structure, particularly, the communication, is a very important aspect for development of areas in the hilly region. Unless we develop the communications in the hilly tracts it would be difficult for us to expect any development whatsoever. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether he feels convinced that it would be possible with the resources available with J. & K. Government that they can go ahead with laying of communications or has the Centre any proposal to do something with regard to that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as communications in Jammu and Kashmir, particularly Ladakh, are concerned, the major portions of communications works have been taken over by the Central Government and its organization called the Border Roads Development. The Border Road Development has done immense work in developing the major communications. The road that is developed from Srinagar to Leh is an achievement and it is a class by itself.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What about communications in Ladakh region?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to that. About Ladakh itself, only yesterday an hon. Member from Ladakh, Shri Khushok Bakula, was pleading for

the development of Ladakh. Development of communication in Ladakh is being undertaken and it will take some time. Agency for doing this work and other facilities are necessary.

SHRI VEERABHADRA SINGH: One of the representatives, Shri Kushok Bakula pleaded for creation of a Union Territory for Ladakh. What is the reaction of the Government of India to this effect?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It was a wrong demand.

Gherao of Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University

*783. **SHRI HEM BARUA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University was gheraoed recently by some sixty students in his office; and

(b) if so, the reasons of this gherao, and the demands made by the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) About 20-30 students gheraoed the Vice-Chancellor on February 12, 1970 when he was in a meeting of the Academic Council.

(b) The students wanted immediate action to be taken against the President of the Delhi University Students Union, who it was alleged was guilty of violation of the constitution of the Union, unauthorised withdrawal and use of funds of the Union, improper use of the Union building, failure to maintain proper accounts, etc.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that a section of students gheraoed the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University because of his indifferent attitude towards certain students against whom there were serious allegations of financial irregularities made by some students? If so, what steps has the Vice-Chancellor taken to enquire into that particular aspect of the case?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The answer to the first part of the question of the hon. Member is 'No'. Actually on the 22nd January, certain allegations were made in writing to the Vice-Chancellor

by the Secretary and the Joint Secretary and some other members of the Union saying that there were financial irregularities or other irregularities and so on. The Secretary and Joint Secretary later withdrew the allegations. Subsequently, however, their Joint Secretary re-affirmed this charge. The Vice-Chancellor called a meeting of all the students on the 31st January and appointed a fact-finding Committee to go into the whole question and to submit a report. The report of the fact-finding Committee was received on the 11th February. The Vice-Chancellor made available the copies of that report to both the President of the Union as well as to those who had made allegations against the representatives of the Union. The Fact-finding Committee's Report did not say anything about the financial irregularities because the accounts had not been produced by the President of the Union. The Vice-Chancellor asked the President of the Union to submit the accounts by the 14th of February. Intimation was sent to both the parties. All these happened on 11th and 12th. Then, on 12th at about 6-30 P.M. a group of students made allegations against the President of the Union and gheraoed the Academic Council as also the Vice-Chancellor and said that he must take immediate action against the President. The Vice-Chancellor had asked the President to submit the accounts by the 14th. He had received the report only on the 11th. And I think it was rather unreasonable to ask the Vice-Chancellor to take immediate action without giving an opportunity to the persons concerned to explain their position.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Acts of indiscipline are mounting in Delhi University today. You find Mao's slogans on the walls; particularly one "Reading makes a man dull" finds a ready response. There are other slogans like 'Down with English'. This must be the work of Hindi zealots raising their slogans in English. There are slogans written on the walls of Indraprastha College where women are told 'You are not women; you are chapati-making machines'.

Day before yesterday, a bomb was hurled at the Faculty of Arts building at Delhi University campus.

These acts of indiscipline are growing in the University due to the partisan attitude of the Vice-Chancellor.

May I know what steps Government have taken to see that the University is preserved as a temple of learning free from all these acts of indiscipline and slogan-mongering, slogans of Mao and other slogans by fanatical elements?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I must strongly repudiate the allegation that the Vice-Chancellor has taken a partisan attitude. On the contrary, I would take this opportunity as Education Minister of giving my compliments to him for the very firm, effective and at the same time, constitutional and sympathetic manner in which he has been handling the affairs of the University concerning students. Regarding the slogans, of which the hon. member seems to have made a special study . . .

SHRI HEM BARUA: I have not made a special study. I noticed the slogan on the Indraprastha college building reading 'You are not women; you are chapati-making machines'.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I was referring particularly to that slogan. I am afraid it would be very difficult for anybody to prevent writing of slogans in various places. I would like to assure him that of the troubled world in which we are living Delhi University is doing well.

MR. SPEAKER: Short notice question. I am not going to take notice of chits which are sent to me asking for opportunity to put supplementaries. Just now such a chit has come to me.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Name the member.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

Abolition of Special Privileges enjoyed by I.C.S. Officers

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S.N.Q. 12. **SHRI S. KUNDU :**
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to amend the Constitution to do away with the special privileges enjoyed by the Officers belonging to I.C.S.; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to introduce the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Officers who belonged to the former Secretary of State Services (I.C.S. and I.P.) have been allowed the protection of certain conditions of service and certain rights as respects disciplinary matters, by virtue of Article 314 of the Constitution. The question of deleting Article 314 by amending the Constitution is under the consideration of Government.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is indeed unfortunate that for the last 2-years the Indian Civil Service, which was designed by a colonial Power to rule and govern at the behest of the Crown and employed by them to suppress our independence movement, was not only allowed to continue . . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Question. Do not make a statement like that. It is not fair.

MR. SPEAKER: Either act as a Member of Parliament or as a retired ICS Officers.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I act as both.

MR. SPEAKER: You are here as Member of Parliament and not as their representative.

SHRI S. KUNDU: They were not only continued to continue, but their rights were codified in the Constitution, whereas so far as the privileges of the Members of Parliament are concerned, they are not codified. I do not know exactly what my privilege is. It is called a heaven-born service and its members super sovereign. I want to know whether it is a fact that in 1947 when Mr. Henderson came at the behest of the British Government to plead for the protection of this Civil Service, he said that he did not insist that the rights of the Indian Civil Service as such should be codified, he only wanted that the rights of the ICS members of British origin should be codified, and if so, what led the Government to codify the rights of the Indian members also in the Indian Civil Service. Is it a fact that the Indian members of the Civil Service also demanded that their rights should be codified because they had certain apprehensions and said that their loyalty to the British crown was there and should not be tampered with, that that also should be indirectly maintained?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know all the details of any discussion that took place between the representatives of the ICS and the then leaders of the country. The fact remains that they had certain protections under the old Independence Act. Naturally there were some discussions between the then leaders of the country and the Services, and there is no doubt that the leaders accepted the necessity of guaranteeing it. Whether it was merely at the behest of the ICS officers I cannot say. Sardar Patel has made mention of these matters in the Constituent Assembly, when the guarantees were given, they were given after very careful consideration, and with the approval of the Constituent Assembly. I do not think there is any necessity to question the *bona fides* of the then leaders. Whether these should continue or not is a different matter which needs to be considered in all its aspects.

SHRI S. KUNDU: We speak of the commitment of the Civil Service to democracy and the needs of the times, but it is unfortunate that the members of the Indian Civil Service, who have had only some sort of general education, are still continuing and nothing has been done to commit them to the needs of the times. It is an anachronism in the context of the needs of the times and the democratic system that they are also allowed to continue the same colonial administration of the British pattern. May I know whether it is a fact that in matters of discipline their cases cannot go to the Union Public Service Commission, whether it is a fact that they are allowed to enjoy a free trip to England once in two or three years, and if so, how many of these ICS officers have enjoyed it? I would like to have a categorical answer.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: No.

SHRI S. KUNDU: When I mention the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Lobo Prabhu should not always interrupt, because I am not talking about Mr. Lobo Prabhu, but I am talking about the Indian Civil Service as such. I know there are very good persons in that service, and they also tell me that they do not want these decorations, but Mr. Lobo Prabhu always identifies himself with the ICS. Unfortunately, he cannot get out of it. How many of these ICS officers are still in public sector undertakings and in private firms and also as ambassadors and governors? Will he give us an assurance that the ICS men would

not be given any responsibility in any private firm after retirement from service because . . .

MR. SPEAKER: How does it all arise?

SHRI S. KUNDU: . . . we know that some of them, whether ICS or IAS, go out and serve in private firms in coveted positions?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As for as ICS officers are concerned, they are also subject to certain conditions about reference to UPSC. Just as other officers cannot be punished without reference to the UPSC, so also in the case of ICS officers, they have got different conditions. As for their scales, leave, disciplinary matters, etc. they have certain different rules. The free passage to England is no longer allowed.

About employment, there are rules that within two years of their retirement they can seek employment in private firms only with the permission of the Government. In such matters the Government follow a certain policy and they are permitted to join those companies, etc. if they had no connection with that company in their official capacity. We should not say that after retirement the person should not seek possibilities of employment.

श्री मधु लिमये : भिडे के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया ? भिडे को आपने हज़ाजत दी थी ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I shall need notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो डिबेट में हम लोगों ने उठाया था । कितनी नोटिस आपको चाहिए ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We appreciate this belated awakening to a sense of national dignity. This continuation of the seal of imperialist legacy on services including the IAS and also assigning a second class status to the administrative officers of India even after 22 years of independence is not very commendable for a free country like ours. Will they consider the question of pensions now drawn by the British ICS officers still in England? Will the Government consider the abolition of article 314 of the Constitution which applies to ICS men now residing in Britain? What is the time by which Government will come

to a conclusion on the point whether that article about annual pensions drawn by the British ICS men residing in England should be abolished or not?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About people residing in England, I shall have to find out; at the present moment I do not have it.

As for the time required for consideration of this matter, I should say that the matter is under consideration and the Bill moved by Mr. Limaye is before the House. In the course of discussion on that Bill, we shall have to give some final indication of the Government's view in this matter.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not holding any brief for the ICS; generally I hold a brief for anyone who is not present in this House. I am concerned with something quite different. There must be some clear thinking on this subject, namely, whether you are going to engage yourself in the costly and cumbersome procedure of amending the Constitution in respect of 85 officers who will be wasted up by 1979 when there are ample provisions in the Constitution itself? I should refer the hon. Minister to article 314 which I hope all the other Members have also read. It provides:

“...and the same rights as respects disciplinary matters or rights as similar thereto as changed circumstances may permit...”

Now, if there are changed circumstances, you are competent to alter the rights of the civil servants. My first question is, whether in the changed circumstances you found it necessary to alter the rights of the ICS as you were competent to do under article 314. (*Interruption*) My friends have an objection to excellence by calling it imperialist. They make a slight confusion. The ICS—I may remind Mr. Kundu—did not come here by the courtesy of anyone. They came in by the stiffest examination in the world. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The seal, the fivery, of the British imperialism.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am coming to my second question. It is this. There is a lot of talk about the rights of the ICS. Would the Government please

specify what rights the ICS people enjoy which are not enjoyed by every other civil servant? It is a very specific question, because it is no good saying the ICS have a right. They have a right no doubt if they were recruited before 1926: they had a special right to go to England and a right to draw their pension in sterling. Otherwise, the only right they have is to retire in advance of their terms of service. If that be the right, it need not be exercised by the existing officers. I hope the Minister is noting my questions carefully. My third question is, has any ICS officers exercised any right which has not been exercised by other officers or other employees of the Government? I repeat my three questions: first, whether—

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. They need not be repeated.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know specifically what is the special right. I can illustrate. There are some special rights that they have. I can mention them.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Please mention them.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I thought the hon. Member knows it because he was a member of the ICS. (*Interruption*) For example, the Government cannot compulsorily retire any ICS officers. Only in the case of other officers (*Interruption*) the government can. (*Interruption*)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: You cannot retire anybody compulsorily.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You do not know; it is one of the punishments; we cannot do that in the I.C.S. officers. In the case of others we can do that. (*Interruption*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: My second and third questions. What right these people exercised that has not been exercised by other employees? (*Interruption*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You are now asking me certain interpretations on the matter. We will discuss them when Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill comes up here again.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय यहां मैं ने सुना है कि श्री सी. सी. देसाई साहब जब अपना भाषण गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर दे रहे थे तब उन्होंने

इस प्रश्न का जिज्ञासा किया था और कहा था कि इन लोगों को सेवा निवृत्ति का पैसा स्टैलिग में मिलता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय अगले शुक्रवार को बिल पर जब बहस चालू हो जायगी, उसके दो तीन रोज पहले, इन लोगों के साथ जो करार किया गया था—साल्वे साहब ने भी उस दिन पूछा था—तो इनके जो सारे विशेषाधिकार हैं उसकी सारी जानकारी इकट्ठी करके तथा जो अन्य सिविल सर्वेंट्स हैं उनमें और इनमें क्या फर्क है, उसकी सारी सूची क्या आप देंगे ताकि जरा बुद्धिमानों से 10 तकों पर बहस चल सके ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say about the old contracts and agreements, etc. I would not be able to make a statement. But as far as the differences, etc., are concerned, whatever information I have, I am prepared to give.

श्री मधु लिमये : और पैसेज के बारे में ? क्या अभी भी इन लोगों को, इनकी वीवियों और बच्चों को इंग्लैंड आने का पैसेज मिलता है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Whatever information can be given, I will give.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की आजादी के पहले बहुत से आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स ऐसे भी काम कर रहे थे जिनका खयाल देश की आजादी की तरफ था, खास कर मध्य प्रदेश के करीब सात ऐसे आफिसर्स हैं जिनमें से एक सज्जन इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। तो सरदार पटेल ने जो समझौता इन आई०सी०एस० आफिसर्स के साथ किया था उसके लिए इस सरकार की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि 1979 तक उनको प्रोटेक्शन दे। उस समझौते का टर्म समाप्त होने के बाद आप जो कार्यवाही उचित समझें कर सकते हैं लेकिन उस समझौते को तोड़ना इस सरकार के लिए कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होगी।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As long as the article continues, it is the intention of the Government to observe the rules under that article. But the question whether that article should continue or not is a different matter. I want to make it clear that we do not want to condemn the ICS class as a whole. Certainly some of them have done the greatest service to the country. By merely raising this question, I do not think even the other members who are pressing for it are condemning the entire class. The question is only about certain privileges they are enjoying. It is my duty to admit that there are a large number of ICS officers who have done the greatest service to the country and we cannot forget them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In reply to a question, the hon. minister said that the amendment of that particular article in the Constitution is under active consideration or under consideration of the Government. We have been hearing it since long. I think now the total number of serving ICS officers would be 68; they are less than 70. Will the hon. minister wait till the last man retires and then amend the Constitution or will he amend the Constitution before the serving ICS officers retire? Secondly, may I know whether he is aware of a question put by Mr. Kundu about retired ICS officers accepting jobs in private firms? I want to know whether it has been brought to his notice that Mr. Bhide, Chairman of the LIC, just after his retirement, immediately in the month of February, took a job in Voltas on Rs. 7,000 per mensem; with all the amenities combined together, he is getting Rs. 30,000 per month.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: How valuable he is!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Your value may be Rs. 50,000; I do not bother. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will make an enquiry into this, whether Mr. Bhide has been offered that job because as Chairman of the LIC, he has done service to Voltas many times? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Under rule 353, you cannot make such references.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After retirement from the ICS, what is he? He is also in the Indian Cooking Service—ICS!

SHRI RANGA: I do not think that is an honourable reference to Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a personal explanation, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worsen it by your personal explanation. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I meant no offence to Mr. Lobo Prabhu. After his retirement, he is an ICS. My wife is in the Indian Cooking Service. She is also an ICS. What is the difference?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think she enjoys the privileges which he enjoys. Mr. Sheo Narain.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the reply to my question?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the amendment of the Constitution is concerned, as I said, this matter is under the consideration of the Government. One Bill is before the House which is being debated. Government will give their views in the course of the debate. We have taken the position that it will have to be considered.

As far as Shri Bhide's appointment is concerned, Shri Limaye just now asked a question and I asked for notice. In the meanwhile, I have got certain information which I will give to the House. Firstly, there is no question of my approving the commercial employment of Shri Bhide. The technical position is that when he went to the LIC he was no longer in the ICS. He had resigned from that. When he retired from the LIC, the two-year rule was not made applicable to him and he was free to take employment.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: This article speaks of the Secretary of State in Council and the Crown. Today India is not under the Crown. India is a socialist country. In view of the changed circumstances, are the government ready to abolish these amenities?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, this matter is under the consideration of the Government.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : संविधान के खिलाफ यह बात यह बिल्कुल सही है। लेकिन जहाँ मेरे दोस्त सरदार अमर सिंह सहगल ने कह

कि यह कोई औब्लीगेशन है, तो औब्लीगेशन प्रिन्सिपल के साथ भी था। लेकिन जो आइन्दा आने वाली सोसायटी है उस के खिलाफ यह बात पड़ती है। इसलिये चेन्ड सर्कम्स-टान्सेज में यह चीज की जा रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस में कौन सी चीज बाधक है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही बात है कि आई० सी० एस० के लिये सरकार की तरफ से गवर्नंस में, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमैन में, हाई कोर्ट के जजों के लिये कोई कोटा मुकर्रर किया गया है? क्या आई० ए० एस० का सीनियर मोस्ट आदमी उस के लायक नहीं है? क्या ऐसी कोई बाधक चीज पैदा कर दी है सरकार ने कि बड़ी से बड़ी सर्विसेज के लिये आई० सी० एस० के कोटे मुकर्रर पर दिये गये हैं। इस की वजह से दूसरी सर्विसेज में बिटरनेस होती है। इसलिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस कोटे वाली बात के अलावा और जो आई० सी० एस० लोगों की दूसरी प्रिविलेजेज हैं उन को वह दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the other appointments, to the Public Service Commission and posts of Governors are concerned, they are not the privilege of the ICS and there are no quotas fixed for them. These are political decisions and are based on the merits of the individual and the merits of the situation.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: There seems to be a misunderstanding about the ICS officers. As far as I remember, there used to be an All India examination up to 1946 and the top three or four students in the country used to get into the ICS because of their merit. Now an important point has been raised by Shri Sheo Narain whether they fit in with the socialist pattern of the government. I want to know from the Home Minister whether the ICS officers have been able to discharge their duties efficiently, whether they are implementing the socialist policies of the government or whether they are proving a hurdle. If the Government come to the conclusion that they have not adjusted themselves, they

have not reoriented themselves to the new conditions, then there will be the question of depriving them of their privileges or special advantages which they have been enjoying up till now.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: At the present moment we are discussing and expressing our views about the privileges under the Constitution. It would be unfair for me to give a general assessment condemning class as a whole. The assessment of performance etc. will have to be done in individual cases. In some cases they are good and in some cases they may be indifferent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appointment of Judges for Heading Commissions of Inquiry

*784. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any difficulty is being experienced to find Judges for the various Commissions of Inquiry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to give an undertaking to them that their recommendations would be accepted in toto so that the help of judiciary be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). No difficulty is being experienced in getting Judges to head the Commissions of Inquiry. A Commission of Inquiry set up under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 can investigate into and record its findings on a definite matter of public importance referred to it but has no powers of adjudication. Requirements of law or statutory rules have to be kept in view in deciding on the course of further action in pursuance of the recommendations of a Commission. Each case will have to be considered on its own merits.

नागालैंड सीमा पर नक्सलवादियों का केन्द्र

*785. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नक्सलवादियों ने नागालैंड सीमा पर अपना एक केन्द्र स्थापित कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को आशंका है कि इस केन्द्र का भारतीय सीमा पर विद्रोही नागाओं तथा विदेशों से कुछ संबंध हो सकता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी संभव है कि उक्त नक्सलवादी इस केन्द्र के जरिये विदेशों से आसानी से शस्त्र प्राप्त कर सकते हैं; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (घ). सरकार को नागालैंड सीमा पर उग्रवादियों द्वारा एक केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आसाम में उग्रवादियों को भूमिगत नागाओं से थोड़ी संख्या में चीनी शस्त्र और गोला-बारूद प्राप्त हुआ है। उग्रवादियों की गति-विधियों पर कड़ी नजर रखी जा रही है।

International Gang of Idol Lifters

*786. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI DHANDAPANI

SHRI N. R. LASKAR

SHRI SAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an international gang of idol lifters is very active in India for the last three months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 13 valuable bronze statues of Buddha were stolen from the Prince of Wales Museum recently;

(c) whether there have been thefts of idols by this international gang in Madhya Pradesh and other States also;

(d) whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Centre to help in unearthing this gang?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a), (c) and (e). The requisite information is being obtained from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(b) Yes. 13 Buddha bronze statues were stolen from the Prince of Wales Museum on the night of 27-28 February, 1970.

Declaration of Mizo Hills as a 'Disturbed Area'

*787. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mizo Hills District has been declared as 'disturbed area' for one more year;

(b) whether it is a fact that this District was first declared a 'disturbed area' in March, 1966 after the first Mizo uprising;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the unlawful gangs are moving about in the District to create disorder and disturb the peace and tranquility there; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring peace and order in the area?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Schemes for Promotion of Tourism and Development of Wild Life Centres

*788. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY :

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

(a) whether schemes for the promotion of tourism with the aim of providing greater attraction and amenities and preventing the exploitation of tourists are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the services of experts have been requisitioned to suggest practical ways of developing the country's wild life centres in order to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to attract an increasingly larger number of tourists and to provide facilities for them is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) For promoting wild life tourism, a separate Cell has been created in the Department of Tourism under the charge of an officer of the Indian Forest Service.

Statement

The following steps have been taken by Government to attract more tourists:—

1. Intensive publicity programmes in India and abroad with improved quality of literature.
2. Provision of more hotel beds in public sector hotels and incentives to the private sector.
3. Opening of more promotional units abroad and intensification of publicity campaigns in existing units.

4. Liberalisation of policy regarding charter flights.
5. Abolition of visa fees with a number of countries on a reciprocal basis.
6. Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany and the Nordic countries for the abolition of visas for stays upto 90 days.
7. Extension of the period of visa free entry on the basis of a Temporary Landing Permit from 7 to 21 days.
8. Improvement of facilitation procedures at airports.
9. Creation of holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam and Goa for destination traffic.
10. Efforts are being made to eliminate the nuisance of beggars and touts.
11. Major improvements are being made to our four international airports.
12. Arranging more satisfactory and adequate transport facilities for overland journeys in the country.
13. Developing wild-life and shikar tourism.
14. Assistance to voluntary organisations, institutions and the private sector through grants and loans for improving and augmenting tourist facilities.
15. Improvement of existing facilities at tourist centres where possible.
16. Better maintenance of places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments.
17. Developing a training programme for building up a cadre of trained and qualified personnel for manning tourist services.

वरिष्ठ अनुसन्धानकर्ताओं की भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा चतुर्थ ग्रेड में पदोन्नतियाँ

* 789. श्री भोलूह प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वरिष्ठ अनुसन्धानकर्ता अथवा उनके बराबर के ग्रेड में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारी, जिन्होंने 31

दिसम्बर, 1966 को अपने-अपने ग्रेड में चार वर्षों की सेवा पूरी कर ली थी, भारतीय सांख्यिकीय सेवा चतुर्थ ग्रेड में विभागीय पदोन्नति के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई संकलित चयन सूची में सम्मिलित किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के कुछ वरिष्ठ अनुसन्धानकर्ता, जो वर्ष 1962 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्त किये गये थे और जिन्होंने 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 को चार वर्षों की सेवा पूरी कर ली थी, उपर्युक्त सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किये गये थे; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कै० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सम्भवतः सेवा के चतुर्थ ग्रेड में पदोन्नति हेतु विचार किये जाने के पात्र अधिकारियों की इस सूची का उल्लेख किया जा रहा है जो पहले तैयार की गई थी। यदि हाँ, तो सांख्यिकी विभाग में सन् 1962 में नियुक्त किये गये 5 वरिष्ठ अनुसन्धानकर्ताओं को, जिनमें से तीन अनुसूचित जाति के हैं, उस सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) ये 5 वरिष्ठ अनुसन्धानकर्ता संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती किये गये थे और सन् 1962 में विभिन्न तारीखों को नियुक्त किये गये थे। तथापि, वे केवल अक्तूबर, 1963 के बाद ही नियमित रिक्तियों में समाबोजित किये जा सके। इस प्रकार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दिये गये सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार उनकी सेवा की अवधि नियमों में निर्धारित 4 वर्ष की सेवा से कम पड़ गई। अतः उन्हें पात्र अधिकारियों की सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया ।

जिला बस्तर में हरिजनों का धर्म परिवर्तन

* 790. श्री आत्म दास :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला बस्तर के गदलपुर क्षेत्र में भारी संख्या में हरिजनों को ईसाई बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षेत्र के 1105 हरिजन परिवारों में से 15 परिवारों को ईसाई बनाया जा चुका है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वाधीनता से पहले बस्तर जिले में कोई भी व्यक्ति ईसाई नहीं था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बड़े पैमाने पर हरिजनों को ईसाई बनाने पर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है, जिनका धर्म-परिवर्तन विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रलोभन देकर तथा अन्य कई तरीकों से किया जाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है किन्तु राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) संविधान के उपबन्धों के अधीन सभी व्यक्तियों को, सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था, नैतिकता तथा स्वास्थ्य की शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए, अन्तःकरण की स्वतंत्रता तथा स्वतंत्रता-पूर्वक धर्म को मानने, आचरण करने तथा प्रचार करने का अधिकार है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने, प्रलोभन देकर अथवा डरा-धमका कर बलपूर्वक धर्मपरिवर्तनों को दण्डनीय अपराध बनाते हुए मध्य प्रदेश धर्म स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 1968 अधिनियमिल किया है ।

Infiltration of Pakistani Muslims into Assam

*791. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Muslims from East Pakistan have infiltrated into Assam and some of them have settled there permanently;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to turn them out; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The infiltration of Pakistani Muslims into Assam has been substantially controlled as a result of constant vigilance by the State Police and the Border Security Force.

Intensive measures have been adopted for the detection of the infiltrants and after careful investigation the cases are referred to, and are decided under the orders of the Tribunals set up under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. Besides, various preventive measures have also been taken including strengthening of the Border Security Force and setting up of a network of police watch posts along the border as well as in depth with particular attention to such areas as are affected by and are prone to Pakistani infiltration.

Age Concession to Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

*972. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are given five years' age concession at the time of recruitment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the five years' age concession is not given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees at the time they are considered for promotion;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give the age concession to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees at the time of promotion also; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No relaxation in the upper age-limit is being granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in promotion to services where any maximum age limit is prescribed.

(c) and (d). The question whether the upper age limit should be relaxed in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in promotion to services/posts where the maximum age limit prescribed for such promotion is below 50 years, is under consideration of the Government.

Introduction by Tamil Nadu Government of 'Tamil Anthem' for Ceremonial Functions in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.M.K. Conference presided over by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, decided to introduce 'Tamil Anthem' in all official and non-official ceremonial functions to be sung before the National Anthem;

(b) whether the attention of the State Government has been drawn to the fact that such a decision runs counter to the sovereign concept of the Indian nation;

(c) if so, the reply received from the State Government; and

(d) if no reply has been received in the matter, the reaction of the Central Government to the decision referred to in part (a) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the State Government, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had stated at a function held on 8th March 1970 for giving away State Film Awards for 1968 that six lines from the Tamil classical poem 'Manonmameyam' written by Shri Sundaram Pillai would be sung as prayer song at the commencement of all functions organised by the State Government or attended by State Ministers. In such cases the normal practice is to sing or play the National Anthem at the close of the function and the singing of any song before the National Anthem is neither prohibited nor does it run counter to the sovereign concept of the Indian nation.

Demands from Universities for their Conversion into Central Universities

*794. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are pressing demands from a number of Universities for converting them into Central Universities and if so, their names;

(b) the criteria for conversion;

(c) the names of Universities which are likely to be converted into Central Universities during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the case of the Punjab University at Chandigarh is a deserving case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir but requests had been made by the Governor of Punjab and the Government of Mysore for the conversion of Punjab University and Bangalore University respectively into Central Universities, as also by the Vice-Chancellor of Ranchi University for its conversion into a Central University.

(b) No specific criteria have been laid down. Each case, when taken up, will be considered on its own merits.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) The proposal to convert the Punjab University, Chandigarh into a Central University was considered by Government, but it was not agreed to.

Participation by All India Defence Employees' Federation in Joint Consultative Machinery

*795. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Defence Employees' Federation has not joined the Joint Consultative Machinery only because there is a ban on strike and the outsiders including the victimised Central Government employees, are not allowed to be members of the Joint Consultative Machinery; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such restrictions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Directive to States for curbing Activities of Naxalites

*796. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the large scale activities of Naxalites in different parts of the country, the Centre has issued some directives to the States to curb their activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). While the Central Government had not issued any directives to the States, they keep in close touch with the State Governments and provide such reasonable assistance as may be sought by the State Governments to deal with the activities of extremists.

गांधी जी की हत्या के बारे में कपूर आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

*797. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यायाधीश कपूर ने जो महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के मामले में जांच कर रहे थे अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

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

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि न्यायाधीश कपूर ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि महात्मा गांधी की हत्या में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं-सेवक संघ का कोई हाथ नहीं था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशचन्तराव चव्हाण):
(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रतिवेदन की जांच की जा रही है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये राज्य का दर्जा

*798. श्री बेवेन सेन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के उप राज्यपाल ने हिमाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा के बजट अधिवेशन का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का जो 1966 में हरियाणा तथा पंजाब में चले गये हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ पुनर्विलय करने के बाद उसे पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार उप राज्यपाल ने यह नहीं कहा कि उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के, जो 1966 में हरियाणा तथा पंजाब में चले गये थे, हिमाचल प्रदेश में बिलयन के बाद उस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो की स्थापना

*799. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन एक केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

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

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय का विचार गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय को ऐसा निदेश देने का है कि वह इस सेवा को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा घोषित करे जैसा कि अन्य नियमित सेवाओं के मामले में किया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी सहायकों को प्राथमिकता देंगे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रस्तावित सेवा में उपरोक्त कर्मचारियों के लिये 80 प्रतिशत पदोन्नति का कोटा निर्धारित करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दशन) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार की संहिताओं, नियम पुस्तिकाओं, फार्मों तथा विधितर किस्म के अन्य क्रियाविधिक साहित्य के अनुवाद के लिए, इस मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में एक अनुवाद एकक पहले ही से कार्य कर रहा है। इस कार्य को तेजी से करने के लिए, एकक को सद्द करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इस आशय का भी एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है कि एकक को स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करना चाहिए।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Connecting Paradeep Port with National Highway No. 5

*800. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have moved the Government of India to take over the lower reach of Express

Highway by which Paradeep Port will be connected with National Highway No. 5; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RA-MAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of expanding the existing National Highway System is still under consideration and the claim of this road will be considered along with the other roads in the context of the availability of funds and the criteria for selection of roads for inclusion in the National Highway system.

Central University in the South

*801. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the Southern States to have Central Universities;

(b) if so, from what States and since when ;

(c) the number of Central Universities existing with location;

(d) whether a decision is pending for starting Central Universities in the South; and

(e) if so, how the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). In February, 1968, a proposal for conversion of Bangalore University into a Central University was received from the Chief Minister, Mysore, but the same was not agreed to. No such proposal has been received from any other Southern State.

(c) There are at present five Central Universities at Aligarh, Varanasi, Santiniketan, Delhi and New Delhi.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Air Service between Keshod and Ahmedabad

*802. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the possibilities of starting direct air service between Keshod and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the date by which this route would be opened; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines have no such plans at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Corporation have stated that sufficient air traffic does not exist at present between Keshod and Ahmedabad to justify an air link.

Grants to Jammu and Kashmir State

*803. SHRI JAI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much Central grants were given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under different heads during the last three years;

(b) what are their details, year-wise and head-wise; and

(c) how much share of these Central grants was spent in Kashmir and Jammu regions, separately, each year by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Withdrawing of Fifth Freedom Right of Air India by Lebanon

*804. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported decision of Lebanon to withdraw the 'fifth freedom right' a facility at present enjoyed by the Air India;

(b) whether Government are aware that Beirut (Lebanon) is an important

stop-over in the Middle East and India would lose considerable revenue if this facility is denied; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Fifth freedom traffic rights of Air India to and from points beyond Beirut have been withdrawn with effect from 1st April 1970 as also sixth freedom rights of Middle East Airlines (Lebanese) from India. M. E. A. are, however, not operating to India since November last.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under examination.

बम्बई की उर्दू समिति द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

*805. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई की उर्दू समिति ने, जिसका गठन उर्दू भाषा का प्रचार करने के लिये किया गया था, 6 मार्च, 1970 को प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है और उस ज्ञापन के मुख्य हस्ताक्षरकर्त्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) से (ग). निवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3078/70]

मैसर्स आर० अकूजी जादवत एण्ड कम्पनी
को अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में
व्यापार करते रहने की अनुमति

* 806. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स आर०
अकूजी जादवत एण्ड कम्पनी तथा अन्य
लाइसेंसधारी फर्मों ने अन्दमान निकोबार
द्वीपसमूह में व्यापार करने से सम्बन्धित
मामलों में द्वीपसमूह के मुख्य आयुक्त के
अधिकारों को चुनौती देने के सिलसिले में जो
घाचिका दायर की थी, उसका निर्णय कलकत्ता
उच्च न्यायालय ने दे दिया है और यदि हां,
तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस कम्पनी को
निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में अपना कारोबार
जारी रखने की अनुमति दे दी है ; और

(ग) सरकार अन्दमान तथा निकोबार
द्वीपसमूह के आदिवासी लोगों के आर्थिक
शोषण को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर
रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). निकोबार
द्वीप में, जो कि रक्षित इलाके हैं, व्यापार,
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप (आदिम जातियों
का संरक्षण) विनियम, 1956 और उसके
अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के द्वारा विनियमित
किया जाता है। आदिम जाति के किसी सदस्य
को छोड़कर किसी भी अन्य व्यक्ति को इस
इलाके में व्यापार करने की अनुमति नहीं दी
जाती है किन्तु मुख्य आयुक्त द्वारा मंजूर
किये गये लाइसेंस की शर्तों के अधीन और
उनके अनुसार व्यापार की अनुमति अन्य
व्यक्तियों को दी जा सकती है।

2. निकोबार द्वीप में व्यापार करने के
लिए निम्नलिखित तीन फर्मों को लाइसेंस
मंजूर किये गये थे :—

1. कार निकोबार ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी;

2. नानकौरी ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी; और

3. मैसर्स आर० अकूजी जादवत एण्ड
कम्पनी।

संसद् में तथा अन्यत्र आदिवासियों के कथित
शोषण के विषय में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई, अतः
यह निर्णय किया गया कि निकोबार में समस्त
व्यापार आदिवासियों को ही सौंपा जाय।
जब इस दिशा में कदम उठाये गये तो, उपरोक्त
कम्पनियों ने कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में
रिट याचिका दायर कर दी और इस प्रकार
उन्होंने, अण्डमान और निकोबार प्रशासन को
अपने व्यापार में हस्तक्षेप करने से रोकने के
लिए निषेधाज्ञा के आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए।
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप (आदिम जातियों
का संरक्षण) विनियम, 1956, की वैधता
को चुनौती देते हुए दायर की गई रिट याचि-
काओं पर कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा
अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं दिया गया
है। कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी
किये गये निषेधाज्ञा आदेशों के बल पर तीनों
कम्पनियां इन द्वीपों में व्यापार करने में
सक्षम हैं, यद्यपि कार निकोबार में, निको-
बारीस कार्मासियल कम्पनी, नाम की एक
आदिवासी कम्पनी ने 1 जुलाई, 1967 से
अपना कारोबार प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। यह
भी सूचित किया गया है कि कार निकोबार
ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, आदिवासी कम्पनी के विरोध
में कोई व्यापार नहीं कर रही है।

क्रिकेट खिलाड़ियों को चुनने में कथित
भाईभतीजावाद

* 807. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
शिक्षा तथा युद्ध सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान क्रिकेट खिला-
ड़ियों को चुनने में किये जा रहे भाईभतीजा-
वाद की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसके
परिणामस्वरूप भारत को विदेशों में कई
स्थानों पर नीचा देखना पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नये सिरे से खिलाड़ियों को चुनने का है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of a Commission to Study Problems of Youth

*808. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have a Youth Commission to make a thorough study of the problems of the youth in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) This Ministry has no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Free Sale of Bombs in Calcutta

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 7th March, 1970 that bombs are on free sale in Calcutta and in its Suburbs;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out how the costly ingredients necessary for the manufacture of bombs could be available in such huge quantities;

(c) whether the supplies are channelised through Naga rebels and pro-Pak elements in the country; and

(d) whether Government have taken any step in this connection and, if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) The Central Government have information that a small number of Chinese arms and ammunition has been received by the extremists in Assam from the Naga underground and that links exist between the extremists in Assam and West Bengal.

(d) Strict vigilance is being maintained.

तटीय तथा विदेश व्यापार के लिये अपेक्षित मालवाहक जहाजों की टनभार क्षमता

*810. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत को अपने तटीय तथा विदेश व्यापार के लिये कितने कितने टनभार के मालवाहक जहाजों की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) 1974 के अन्त तक कितने टनभार क्षमता की आवश्यकता होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) तटीय तथा विदेश व्यापार के लिये कितने टनभार क्षमता के मालवाहक जहाज इस समय उपलब्ध हैं ;

(घ) इस समय देश की प्रतिवर्ष कितनी टनभार क्षमता के जहाज बनाने की क्षमता है; और

(ङ) देश की नौवहन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार और क्या उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के संदर्भ जैसा अब विचार है, में तटीय और समुद्रपार गामी जहाजों की टनभार की आवश्यकता 4.25 लाख जी० आर० टी० और 35.75 लाख जी० आर० टी० है अर्थात् कुल 40 लाख जी० आर० टी० । तथापि तटीय पोत परिवहन का लक्ष्य अभी तक अस्थायी है । परन्तु उस में किया गया प्रत्येक परिवर्तन समुद्रपार गामी

टनभार में संगततौर से समंजित किया जायेगा ।
अतः 40 लाख जी० आर० टी० के सम्पूर्ण लक्ष्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता है ।

(ग) 1-3-1970 को भारतीय व्यापारी बेड़े में 3.07 लाख जी० आर० टी० के तटीय पोत और 20.22 लाख जी० आर० टी० के समुद्र पार गामी पोत है अर्थात् कुल 23.29 लाख जी० आर० टी० ।

(घ) जहां तक गहरे समुद्रगामी माल पोतों का संबन्ध है, इस समय उन का निर्माण केवल हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, विशाखापत्तनम, कर रहा है । उसकी अनुमानित क्षमता अब प्रत्येक 12500 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के 3 जहाजों की है अर्थात् लगभग 37500 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० वार्षिक । माजगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई के पास भी गहरे समुद्रगामी जहाजों के निर्माण के लिए एक बर्थ उपलब्ध है । चालू योजना काल में इस यार्ड में 2 यात्री पोत बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ङ) जहां तक जहाजों के देशी निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपाय नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड की क्षमता को 12500-14500 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के 6 जहाज तक बढ़ाने का विचार है अर्थात् लगभग 80000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० प्रति वर्ष ।

(2) माजगांव डाक लिमिटेड पर उपलब्ध क्षमता को आवश्यकता के अनुसार यात्री व माल पोत के निर्माण के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाना बना रहेगा ।

(3) गार्डेन रीच वर्कशाप, कलकत्ता, की क्षमता का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि यह लगभग 15000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के गहरे समुद्रगामी जहाज निर्माण कर सके ।

(4) कोचीन में एक नया शिपयार्ड-निर्माण मंजूर कर दिया गया है । यह प्रतिवर्ष प्रत्येक 66000 डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के दो जहाज बना सकेगा ।

जहां तक विदेशों से जहाज खरीदने का प्रश्न है, भारतीय पोत मालिक स्वयम् उपयुक्त ऋण सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं और तब सरकार से मंजूरी मांगते हैं । तथापि जहां कहीं शक्य होता है, भारत सरकार विदेशों से "सप्लायरस क्रेडिट" प्राप्त करने में उनकी सहायता करती है और ऐसे जहाजों को खरीदने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान करने के लिए उन्हें कुछ प्रशासन से प्रशासन ऋणों का उपयोग करने की अनुमति देती है ।

Anti-Indian Literature from China

4966. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the fact that the anti-Indian Literature from China is regularly circulated in the India-China border; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check its circulation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

आसनसोल कोयला खान में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाया जाना

4967. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 फरवरी, 1970 को आसनसोल कोयला खान में दोनों साम्यवादी दलों के बीच संघर्ष से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिये पुलिस ने गोली चलायी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने श्रमिक घायल और मारे गये ; और

(ग) क्या घायल श्रमिकों तथा मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को कोई मुआवजा देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 25 फरवरी, 1970 को आसनसोल की वेनाली कोयला खान में दो संघों के समर्थकों के बीच एक झगड़ा हुआ। स्थिति को नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी जिसके फलस्वरूप एक व्यक्ति मारा गया।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से सूचना मंगाई जा रही है।

Rationalisation of Pay Scales of Central and State Governments

4968. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested rationalization of all pay scales of the Central and State Governments into 12 Standard Grades and submitted its recommendations to Government during December, 1967;

(b) whether Government have agreed in principle to the suggestions made therein and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have proposed to include the said recommendation to be reconsidered by the proposed Third Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes; but the Study Team had sent its recommendations to the Administrative Reforms Commission which had set up that Study Team.

(b) to (d). The Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration which has taken into consideration the above recommendation of the Study Team is still under the consideration of the Government.

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय घोषित करना

4969. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय को, जो देश में प्राचीनतम विश्वविद्यालय है, उनकी विगड़ती हुई वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय घोषित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) से (ग). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Scale of Pay recommended by U.G.C.

4970. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have accepted the U.G.C. scale of pay for the teaching staff of the Technical, Science and Arts courses, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the States which have accepted the recommendations (i) in full (ii) in part; if in part, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to enforce the scales of pay uniformly in all the States;

(d) the details of the amounts to be spent by the U.G.C. and the State Governments, separately, to meet the expenditure incurred for the payment of the scale of pay of the teaching staff;

(e) whether the U.G.C. makes unilateral payment of its share of this expenditure; and

(f) the steps taken by the U.G.C. and the Union Government to examine the enforcement of its grants by the State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3079/70*]

Communal Disturbances

4971. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of communal disturbances that took place during the last year, Statewise;

(b) the extent of loss suffered by the State Governments and the public, separately;

(c) in how many cases commissions have been appointed to enquire into the causes of disturbances;

(d) the number of persons convicted by the law courts for creating communal disturbances; and

(e) the political parties involved in these disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Statewise number of communal incidents in the country in the first ten months of 1969 and the value of property lost in those incidents were furnished in answer to the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 929, dated November 21, 1969. According to information received from state governments/union territory administrations, no communal incidents took place in November and December 1969 in Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Nagaland, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur, Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, NEFA and Chandigarh. In Andhra Pradesh one incident took place in these two months. Information in respect of the remaining States and Union territories is awaited. The value of Government property lost in the communal incidents in 1969 is also being ascertained.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have appointed Commissions to inquire into the Indore and Gujarat disturbances.

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(d) and (e). Facts are being ascertained from the state governments.

Direct D.T.U. Bus Service between Tikri Klan Border and Central Secretariat

4972. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for starting a direct D.T.U. bus service between Tikri Klan border and the Central Secretariat New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Transport Undertaking is already operating three services between Bahadurgarh and Central Secretariat via Tikri Klan border. Loading survey at Tikri Klan border carried out by the Undertaking does not indicate the need for any direct service between Tikri Klan border and Central Secretariat.

Air India's Proposal for Six-Week Package Tour for M.Ps. and their Wives to Japan

4973. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for Expo '70 of Japan, the Air India proposes to arrange for Members of Parliament and their wives a six-week package tour inclusive of hotel and other incidental transport expenses at special concessional rates and, if so, when the proposal is likely to be finalised;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many air companies other than the Air India are quietly offering as much as 40 per cent discount in air fare on return tickets to Japan with a week's lodging at concessional rates in Osaka;

(c) whether the Air India would consider offering 40 per cent discount on return fares to Members of Parliament and their wives for a trip to Japan and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Air India has any reasonably cheap lodging arrangements in Japan and if so, particulars of the same; and

(e) if not, whether the Air India would make some such arrangements for its patrons?

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

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) Air India are precluded from offering any such discount under the regulations of IATA (International Air Transport Association) of which they are a member.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Air India will be happy to assist in making lodging arrangements in Japan at the prevailing rates provided adequate notice is given.

Foreign Scholarships

4974. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of Scholarships offered by the foreign Governments and institutions to the Government of India during 1968-69;

(b) the total value of these Scholarships;

(c) the names of countries that have offered the Scholarships; and

(d) the number of Scholarships unutilized by Government and the reasons for not utilizing them in time?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3080/70]

Engineers and Technologists Engaged in Design Activity

4975. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Engineers and Technologists enrolled in the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel during 1967-69 and the actual number engaged in design activity; and

(b) the reasons for the paucity of Research Design Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) 20,984 degree level engineers and technologists were enrolled in the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel during 1967-69. Of them 4124 were reported to be engaged in design activity.

(b) A copy of November, 1969 Technical Manpower Bulletin containing 'a Study on the utilisation of Design Engineers' is available in the Library of Parliament. The study shows that though there are enough design engineers, full utilisation of their expertise has not been made use of.

गृह कल्याण केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली

4976 श्री जमुना लाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गृह-कल्याण केन्द्र 19, महादेव रोड, नई दिल्ली को अनुदान देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुदान किस प्रयोजन के लिए दिया जाता है और उसका आधार क्या है;

(ग) उस केन्द्र को प्रतिवर्ष कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है और उक्त केन्द्र को अब तक अनुदान के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त अनुदान के उपयोग सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) गृह कल्याण केन्द्र एक सोसाईटी है जिसे सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट 1860 के अधीन पंजीकृत किया गया है। उसको

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के कल्याण को निम्नलिखित रीति से बढ़ावा देने के लिए सभी व्यय वहन करने हेतु सहायक अनुदान दिया जाता है :—

(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए हस्तकला में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, जैसे सिलाई, कसीदाकारी, बुनाई, इत्यादि ।

(2) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मध्यम तथा निम्न आय वाले कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए नर्सरी कक्षाएं चलाना ।

(3) शैक्षिक तथा मनोरंजन कार्यक्रम, मनोरंजनार्थ यात्राएं इत्यादि जैसी सामान्य अतिरिक्त प्रकारवाह्य कल्याणकारी गतिविधियों का प्रबन्ध करना ।

(4) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के परिवारों की उन माताओं के शिशुओं के लिये जो नौकरी करती हैं "शिशु पालन शाला" चलाना ।

(5) स्त्रियों के लिए सिलाई, बुनाई इत्यादि के जरिये, जो वे अपने घरों पर भी कर सकती हैं, धन कमाने तथा परिवार की आय में वृद्धि करने की व्यवस्था करना ।

(ग) केन्द्र को दी गई वार्षिक सहायक अनुदान की राशि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—3081/70] अब तक की गई अनुदान की कुल राशि 26,36,793 पये है ।

(घ) 1966-67, 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के गत तीन वर्षों के लिए गृह कल्याण केन्द्र के प्राप्ति और भुगतान अति सभा पटल पर रख गये विवरणों में दिए गये हैं । [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—3081/70] इन विवरणों में अनुदान के प्रयोग के बारे में ब्यौरे निहित हैं ।

Daily Wages for Casual Workers in Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta

4977. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of daily wages for the casual workers employed in the Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta, has been recently raised from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.54;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the same category of workers, the scheduled rate of the West Bengal Government is Rs. 4.57 and of the Geological Survey of India (Calcutta) is Rs. 4 and Rs. 4.30;

(c) in view of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5275 on the 29th August, 1969 that Government were considering a proposal for revising the rates of daily wages of the casual labourers, working in the Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta, on the basis of the Schedules of rates maintained by the C. P. W. D. and the Government of West Bengal, the reasons why the daily wage at the Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta, has been fixed at a lower rate and on what basis this has been fixed; and

(d) the action being contemplated to bring the same at par with the West Bengal Government rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). The minimum daily wages of the casual workers employed in the Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta have been revised with effect from 1st December, 1969 from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.54 per day. The

revised rates are the same as those prescribed by the Government of West Bengal (Labour Department) for the workers engaged in agricultural operations, which are similar in nature to the work of the casual labourers of the Indian Botanical Garden.

The rates of Rs. 4.57 in Government of West Bengal and Rs. 4.00 and Rs. 4.30 in the Geological Survey of India are for other types of labourers, whose duties are not similar to the duties of the casual labourers of the Indian Botanical Garden.

The minimum rate fixed by CPWD and the State PWD for Mazdoors/Beldars/Khalasis is only Rs. 3.50 which is lower than that sanctioned for the labourers of the Botanical Garden.

(d) Does not arise.

Casual Workers in Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta

4978. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual Workers in the Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta, on the 1st September, 1969;

(b) how many of them have been absorbed as regular temporary workers between the 1st September, 1969 and 28th February, 1970; and

(c) how many of them have been discharged from their jobs for one or two days only to break the continuity of their services during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) 133.

(b) None.

(c) None of the casual labourers was discharged. Their services were, however, not utilized for three days from the 17th October, 1969 to the 19th October, 1969.

Private Airlines Operating in India

4979. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private airlines operate in the country at present;

(b) if so, the names of these airlines; and

(c) what is the criteria adopted in granting permission to operate the airlines?

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

(b) The following private airlines have been granted permits to operate non-scheduled air transport services:—

1. Air Survey Co. of India.
2. Airways India.
3. Bharat Commerce & Industries.
4. Cambata Aviation.
5. Jamair Company.
6. Kalinga Airlines.
7. Kasturi & Sons.

(c) Private airlines may be given permission to operate on sectors, not served by the national carrier, if they fulfil the conditions laid down in the Aircraft Rules.

Disappearance of Question Papers for Delhi Middle School Examination (March, 1970)

4980. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that question papers for the Delhi Middle School examination were stolen from a local school on the 10th March, 1970;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to it;

(c) whether some gangsters are suspected behind the theft; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). It is reported by the Delhi Administration that only one bundle of question papers relating to Social Studies was stolen.

The Superintendent of the Examination Centre was taking the question papers from the Education Directorate, Delhi in the School Bus. On the way, a bundle of question papers was stolen, when he went to an office for some official work.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise. However, the case is under investigation.

Forwarding of Applications

4981. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1808 on the 6th March, 1970 regarding the retention of lien of permanent Government employees transferred to other departments and state:

(a) whether the procedure prescribed for forwarding of applications from the permanent Government servants for posts in other Central Government Offices after taking a written undertaking from them to resign/revert from/to the parent offices is in consonance with the statutory provisions of F. R. 14-A;

(b) if not, the reasons for prescribing such a procedure;

(c) whether it is also a fact that F. R. 14-A specifically lays down that a Government servant's lien on a post may in no circumstances be terminated, even with his consent if the result will be to leave him without a lien or with a suspended lien upon a permanent post; and

(d) the difference between 'giving consent to the termination of lien' and 'conveying one's intention to resign' when one is officiating in a higher post in another office while holding a lien on a lower post in the parent office?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Giving consent to the termination of lien implies only the surrendering of the title of a Government servant to

hold substantively a permanent post whereas conveying one's intention to resign followed by its acceptance by the competent authority would result in the Government servant ceasing to have any connection with the service or post the resignation from which is accepted.

Baroda Civil Airport

4982. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Runway at Baroda civil airport;

(b) the number of flights that are taking place, i.e. landing and departure and average number of daily passengers;

(c) the total revenue earned since the re-commencement of air service till the end of 1969 from this airport from passengers and cargo;

(d) what amenities are offered to passengers;

(e) the reason why Caravelle flight is not introduced when there is so much rush of passengers for Bombay and Delhi; and

(f) the amount spent for the new building of the airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) 6000 feet.

(b) Indian Airlines operate daily one flight IC-141/142 ex-Baroda to Bombay and Ahmedabad, involving two landings and two take-offs every day. The average number of passengers carried on the Bombay/Baroda/Bombay sector was 32 per day; and on the Baroda/Ahmedabad/Baroda sector, 1 per day.

(c) Rs. 5.46 lakhs from passengers and Rs. 0.55 lakhs from cargo during the period 14-7-1969 to 31-12-1969.

(d) The terminal building which was commissioned in 1962 provides passenger amenities such as a lounge, toilets etc. There is also a separate reserved lounge.

(e) The airfield cannot take Caravelle aircraft at this stage.

(f) The terminal building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,53,169.

Development of 'Pavagadh' Hill in Gujarat as a Tourist Resort

4983. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'pavagadh' Hill situated near Baroda in the District of Panchmahals in Gujarat State is a renowned religious and historical place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fame of the said Hill has been referred in several historical publications;

(c) whether it is a fact that lakhs of pilgrims, inspired by their religious feelings, visit the said place every year;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to develop it into a tourist resort; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). The Department of Tourism is aware of the religious and historical importance of 'Pavagadh' hills and of the pilgrim traffic there. The Government of India have, however, no scheme for its development as a tourist resort due to limited resources which dictate a strict order of priorities.

Recall of Lt. Governor of Goa

4984. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Goa has written to the Central Government to recall Shri Nakul Sen, Lt. Governor of Goa, immediately;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the request of the Chief Minister; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The matter was discussed with the Lt. Governor and the Chief Minister and it has been allowed to rest there.

Memorandum from Haryana Government regarding Transfer of Fazilka and Abohar to Haryana

4985. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any memorandum from the Haryana Government regarding the transfer of Fazilka and Abohar to Haryana;

(b) if so, the main demands made in the memorandum; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). While no memorandum as such has been received from the Haryana Government, the Chief Minister, Haryana in a communication addressed to the Prime Minister referred to the decision announced by Government in the press communique issued on the 29th January, 1970 that the transfer to Haryana of a part of Fazilka tehsil would be effected simultaneously with the transfers of other areas decided upon on the recommendations of the Commission which would be appointed to look into the claims and counter-claims for readjustment of the existing inter-State boundaries. The Chief Minister, Haryana urged that the transfer to Haryana of a part of Fazilka Tehsil should be effected immediately and should not be linked up with the other areas to be transferred on the recommendations of the proposed Commission. Government does not propose to make any change in the decision announced by it on the 29th January, 1970.

Enquiry to Probe into Cause of Death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

4986. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the 'Blitz' Weekly of last week of January, 1970, in which it has been stated that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had been killed by the American Military in 1945; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to ascertain the veracity of such report?

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

(b) The Government have decided to appoint a Commission to inquire into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the Commission will, in due course, examine the veracity of such allegations also.

शिक्षा मंत्री के कार्यालय में हिन्दी आशुलिपिक की नियुक्ति

4987. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में भर्ती के बारे में 21 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3893 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तत्कालीन शिक्षा मंत्री से अपने निजी कर्मचारीबृन्द में एक हिन्दी आशुलिपिक नियुक्त करने के लिए आदेश जारी किये थे और उपर्युक्त आदेशों के परिणामस्वरूप 27 अप्रैल, 1968 को लिखित परीक्षा हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (श्री वी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Seizure of Antiques from Smugglers on Delhi-up Border

4988. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether antiques worth Rs. 30 lakhs have been recovered from a smuggling party on the U.P.-Delhi border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one of the smugglers is involved in many such smuggling cases; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to investigate the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Police no case of recovery of antiques worth Rs. 30 lakhs has come to their notice. However, on 4-1-1970, idols worth Rs. 4650 were seized from a car at Ring Road near the Electric Crematorium and three persons were apprehended.

(b) No such disclosure was made by any accused persons.

(c) The police are taking vigorous steps to investigate the case and has given wide publicity to the matter to locate the claimant of these idols.

गौहाटी में चीन की मुद्रा का पकड़ा जाना

4989. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री भयावन :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री चेंगलराया नाथडू :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1970 में पुलिस ने कुछ नेपाली नागरिकों से लगभग 28,000 रुपये के मूल्य के चीन के नोट बरामद किये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशियों के लिए अधिनियम के अधीन एक मामला आरम्भ किया गया है और दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। इस मामले की अभी जांच की जा रही है।

रायल नेपाल एयरलाइन्स के फोक्कर फ्रेंडशिप विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने के बारे में जानकारी न देने के कारण पालम हवा अड्डे के सीनियर एयरोड्रोम आफिसर के विरुद्ध
सिफायत

4990. श्री बेवेन सेन : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 जनवरी 1970 को पालम हवाई अड्डा, नई दिल्ली के निकट रायल नेपाल एयरलाइन्स के फोक्कर फ्रेंडशिप विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने के पश्चात् रात के ग्यारह बजे स्थानीय प्रेस संवाददाताओं ने उपर्युक्त दुर्घटनाका व्यौरा प्राप्त करने के लिये उपर्युक्त हवाई अड्डे के सीनियर एयरोड्रोम आफिसर के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित किया था परन्तु उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि अभी उनके पास समय नहीं है और कि वे उनके साथ एक घण्टे के बाद बात कर सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त सीनियर एयरोड्रोम आफिसर के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है क्योंकि उपर्युक्त दुर्घटना शाम के साथ बजे कर पंद्रह मिनट पर हुई थी परन्तु उन्होंने रात के ग्यारह बजे भी प्रेस संवाददाताओं को व्यौरा देने के बारे में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की थी ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) । 'रायल नेपाल एयरलाइंस के फोक्कर फ्रेंडशिप विमान की दुर्घटना के व्योरे के बारे में कई व्यक्तियों ने पालम के प्रवर विमानक्षेत्र अधिकारी से 25-1-1970 की रात को लगभग दस बजे टेलीफोन पर पूछताछ की थी। उसने उन्हें सूचित किया कि विमान सायं 7.15 बजे दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ था और 18 व्यक्ति घायल एवं आतंकित हो जाने के कारण निश्चेष्ट दशा में पड़े थे। परन्तु, उसने दुर्घटना के लिये कोई कारण बता सकने में अपनी असमर्थता के लिये खेद प्रकट किया और उन्हें विमान सुरक्षा के निदेशक से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की सलाह दी जिस पर कि दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच करने का दायित्व था।

उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का इरादा नहीं है।

राजस्थान सीमा में सैनिकों को सावधान करना

4991. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा घुसपैठ करने के कारण तथा राजस्थान के गंगागर क्षेत्र में बहुत से पाकिस्तानी हथियारों के पाये जाने के पश्चात् वहां तैनात भारतीय सैनिकों को सावधान कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) । यह सच नहीं है कि पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा घुसपैठ करने और उनसे काफी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी हथियारों की बारमदगी के कारण गंगागर जिले में भारतीय सेना के जवानों को सतर्क किया गया था।

राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि कुछ समय पूर्व गंगानगर जिले में कृषक आन्दोलन के कारण जिले में कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति में बिगाड़ की आशंका के कारण सिविल अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिये भारतीय सेवा के जवानों को सतर्क किया गया था।

जब कभी किसी व्यक्ति के पास बिना लाइसेंस के हथियार पाये गये तो सम्बन्धित कानून के अधीन कार्यवाही की गई है।

Complaint regarding undue favour shown to Hony. Library Adviser by Education Ministry

4992. DR. P. MANDAL:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any complaint from the Central Bureau of Investigation and other persons about undue favours shown to the Hony. Library Adviser by the Ministry of Education ignoring the advice of the Finance Ministry and other bodies; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the Ministers and Advisers in the Education Ministry are keen to send a retired officer for the U.N.E.S.C.O. assignment by withdrawing a case from the Central Bureau of Investigation?

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

Celebration of Birthday Centenary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das

4993. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's attention has been drawn by leaders of different Groups in Parliament for observing the birthday centenary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das on the 5th November, this year;

(b) whether Government will take befitting steps to observe the Deshbandhu Centenary; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme drawn up for the occasion?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided to celebrate the birth centenary of Deshbandhu C. R. Das which falls on November 5, 1970 in a befitting manner. The details of the various programmes in this connection are being formulated.

आसनसोल के निकट श्रीपुर कोयला खानों में बम फटने की घटना

4994. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में आसनसोल के निकट श्रीपुर कोयला खान के निकट एक बम का विस्फोट हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बम की विस्फोटक सामग्री की जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि श्रीपुर कोयला खान के निकट 22 फरवरी से 1 मार्च, 1970 तक की अवधि में बम विस्फोट हुए थे।

(ख) से (घ)। राज्य पुलिस द्वारा विस्फोटित बमों के अवशेष अपने कब्जे में ले लिये गये हैं और वे उनको विस्फोटकों के निरीक्षक को जांच तथा विशेषज्ञ मत के लिए भेज रहे हैं।

Seizure of U.S. Made Weapons from Mizo Hostiles

4995. SHRI KIRT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. made weapons including live rockets had been seized from Mizo hostiles in Tripura or seen being used by them some time ago;

(b) if so, the nature of weapons seized from them during the last one year;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the U.S.A. or Pakistan from where the Mizos, apparently obtained these weapons, since these arms have been supplied by Pakistan to the Mizos in violation of the condition laid down by the United States of America that they would not be used against India and, if so, at what level; and

(d) the number of occasions when the matters as so taken up and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A few safety clips of 3.5" rockets with marking to show U.S. origin were recovered along with pins in the area where the MNF hostiles raided a CRP post at Chau-manu on 30-10-1968.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Inquiry against a former Librarian of National Library

4996. DR. P. MANDAL:

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

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

(a) when his Ministry requested the Central Bureau of Investigation to register a case and conduct an inquiry into certain allegations of corruption etc. against a former Librarian of the National Library;

(b) what are the principal charges against the said officer now serving as the Hony. Library Adviser to the Union Government as enlisted in the P. E. No. 6 of the 3rd February, 1969;

(c) whether the case has now been withdrawn in favour of a departmental inquiry; and

(d) if so, whether this is due to the inefficiency and failure of the Central Bureau of Investigation to proceed with the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d). On receipt of

certain allegations against the former Librarian of the National Library, this Ministry on 22nd January, 1969, requested the Central Bureau of Investigation to enquire into the matter. On further examination of his case, it was found that the reference to the Central Bureau of Investigation was premature because certain standing instructions in regard to dealing with the disposal of such cases had not been followed. The Central Bureau of Investigation was, therefore, requested to treat this Ministry's request for holding an inquiry as cancelled. Thereafter the complaint was scrutinised in detail in accordance with the standing instructions and in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission the matter was dropped.

The question of indicating the principal charges does not arise as no charges were framed against the Officer.

Justice Khosla's report on personnel Management of National Library, Calcutta

4997. DR. P. MANDAL:

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

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

(a) whether Justice Khosla has submitted his report on the Personnel Management of the National Library, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the report presented by the Chief Labour Commissioner on the staff relations in the National Library was made available to Justice Khosla for his enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAI-PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under examination and it will not be in the public interest to give its details at this stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Luxury Hotels in Calcutta

4998. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BADRUDDUJA :

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up luxury hotels in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of hotels in the public sector in each principal city as on the 31st January, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a 100-room transit hotel at Calcutta Airport.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The India Tourism Development Corporation Limited has four Hotels in Delhi and one at Udaipur. The Railway Board has a Hotel each at Puri, Ranchi and Aurangabad.

Complaints by Directors of CSIR against the unfair treatment meted out to them by CSIR

4999. SHRI R. V. NAIK :

SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

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

(a) whether there have been complaints from several Directors against the unfair treatment meted out to them in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) whether Government have made an investigation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Some problems relating to administrative and financial matters and scientific projects are received from the national laboratories/institutes. These are dealt with on merits without any discrimination.

(b) All employees of the CSIR including the Directors had been given an opportunity to represent to the Committee of Inquiry presided over by Justice Shri A. K. Sarkar.

(c) The first part of the Report of the Inquiry Committee has already been submitted and laid on the Table of the House. The Committee is expected to submit another report dealing with the overall functioning of the CSIR and to suggest ways and means of improvement.

Police Interference in Chandigarh in Landlord Tenant Dispute

5000. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the *Tribune* dated the 28th December, 1969 regarding the alleged police interference in Chandigarh in a landlord-tenant dispute to favour the landlord due to which dealers closed their shop;

(b) whether the matter has been enquired into; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the police authorities?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The police official concerned has been censured.

Editor-in-Chief of *Thaqafat-ul-Hind*

5001. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Editor-in-Chief of the "*Thaqafat-Ul-Hind*", an Arabic magazine issued by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, does not know the Arabic language much;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping such a man as Chief Editor for this magazine;

(c) what emoluments are being paid to him monthly;

(d) whether it is a fact that he is allowed to take up another private job and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is seldom an editorial or any article by this Editor-in-Chief in this magazine and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Editor of the Arabic journal published by the Council has the necessary knowledge of the Arabic language.

(c) He is being paid a fixed honarium of Rs. 350 per month for this work by the Council.

(d) His appointment in the Council is on a part-time basis and therefore he has been allowed to hold another job by his parent office.

(e) The primary responsibility of the Editor is to invite and select articles for the journal, to translate or arrange translation of the selected articles which are in languages other than Arabic, to scrutinise proofs and exercise general supervision over the publication of the journal.

Setting up of Business in little Andaman Island

5002. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in allowing small traders like barbers, dhobies, tailors, goldsmiths, pan-shopkeepers to set up their business in Little Andaman Island;

(b) the measures taken by Government to ensure that the consumer goods are made available at all times of the year without any break at Little Andaman Island;

(c) the measures taken for ensuring regular shipping service at least twice in a week from Port Blair to Little Andaman and back; and

(d) the progress made in the working of the branch of the Consumer Co-operative Store at Little Andaman Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3082/70.]

अहमदाबाद में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के संबंध में काश्मीर की पीपुल्स एक्शन कमेटी के अध्यक्ष का कथित वक्तव्य

5003. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान काश्मीर की पीपुल्स एक्शन कमेटी के अध्यक्ष, मौलवी फरूकी के उस वक्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिस में उन्होंने मांग की है कि उन लोगों को मृत्यु दंड दिया जाये जिन्होंने अहमदाबाद में सांप्रदायिक झगड़े कराये थे ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार ने वह पुस्तिका देखी है जिसमें मौलवी फरूक द्वारा दिये गये ऐसे वक्तव्य की रिपोर्ट है।

(ख) ऐसे सभी मामलों में कानून के उप-बन्धों के अनुसार कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है।

Removal of Boundary Pillars by Pakistan on Sylhet Border

5004. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the boundary pillars on K & N J Hills, Sylhet border fixed after joint survey have been removed by the Pakistan security force;

(b) whether Government consider it as an act of violation of agreement of joint survey for demarcation of boundary; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to resist the recurrence of such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). It is not a fact that some boundary pillars along the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Sylhet border were removed by the personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles.

However, as a result of the blasting and digging carried out in the area by the East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation during August-November 1969 some boundary pillars were damaged and displaced protests were lodged at appropriate levels with the Pakistani authorities. In a subsequent meeting of the sector commanders, the Pak sector commander agreed to have blasting, digging etc. stopped in the area, till the pillars were restored to their original position. Agreement has also been reached between respective Directors of Land Records of Assam and East Pakistan to take up the restoration of pillars during the current field season.

The Border Security Force is continuing to maintain the necessary vigilance in the area.

Construction of Lateral Roadway Project

5005. SHRI N. K. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of lateral roadway from Amingaon in Assam to Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that this project was given priority in 1963 and in 1966 the work on this project was abruptly suspended and as a result machinery and equipment of the value of about Rs. 282 lakhs was rendered surplus;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the surplus machinery equipment has been/is being used?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The work on the Lateral Road is in various stages of progress in the four concerned States in the reduced length of 873 miles. Road work has been completed in 183 miles, is in advanced stage of progress in 268 miles and is in various stages of progress in the remaining miles. Out of 23 major bridges, 129 medium bridges and 153

minor bridges required to be constructed, 16 major bridges, 46 medium bridges 47 minor bridges have been completed. The work on the remaining bridges is in various stages of progress. The Lateral Road was initially accorded very high priority. However, due to financial constraints and the downgrading of priority for this road later, work on the Project, which had gained momentum by 1966-67, had to be slowed down. This necessarily had an impact on the utilisation of machinery, all of which could not, in the altered situation, be used to their optimum capacity.

It has since been programmed to complete the Project, with reduced scope and specifications, at a total cost of Rs. 73.3 crores by the end of 1970-71. Consequently some machinery, which had earlier been found surplus, is now being utilised. Some of the machinery had also been transferred to other States/projects.

A high-level Committee was also set up to review the surplus stocks of machinery and suggest measures for its optimum utilisation. The report of this Committee has just been received and is being examined.

Appointment of a Stenographer as Circle Rationing Officer and Later as Assistant Commissioner Sales Tax in Delhi

5006. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI:
SHRI RAJASEKHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1965-66, the Delhi Administration appointed a Stenographer of the Central Secretariat as Circle Rationing Officer in the scale of Rs. 425—680 even though the UPSC did not concur in the matter;

(b) whether it is a fact that without consulting the UPSC he was posted as O. S. D. under the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, in the grade of Rs. 590—900 and later conferred powers of a 1st Class Magistrate and confirmed in the permanent post of General Assistant;

(c) whether it is further a fact that subsequently a post of Assistant Commissioner Sales Tax was created in another Union Territory and he was promoted to the grade of Rs. 900—1250 (Class I)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A Stenographer of the Central Stenographer Service who was drawing pay @ Rs. 620 p.m. plus special pay of Rs. 75 p.m., was appointed on deputation basis as District Rationing Officer in terms of the recruitment rules for the post. The Union Public Service Commission when informed of it, stated that the requisition for filling in the post by open competitive selection may be forwarded to them, in case the post was to be filled by competitive selection through the Commission.

(b) The Officer in question was appointed as O. S. D. in the scale of Rs. 620—900 on *ad-hoc* basis in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi. His continuance in the post was subsequently approved by the Union Public Service Commission. Later, the post of O. S. D. was redesignated as General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner in the same scale of pay and the Officer in question confirmed against it. The powers of 1st Class Magistrate were also conferred on the Officer on the advice of the Delhi High Court in view of the nature of duties required to be performed by him.

(c) He has been appointed as Assistant Commissioner Sales Tax at Delhi in the DHANI scale of Rs. 400—900 plus Rs. 100 as special pay purely as a stop-gap arrangement. Delhi Administration have been informed that this appointment is not in conformity with the recruitment rules and the position may be rectified.

**Recovery Proceeding against
Dr. Dharma Teja**

5007. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA
RAO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have initiated recovery proceedings against the former Chairman of the Jayanti Shipping Company, Dr. Dharma Teja, for payment of Rs. One crore; and

(b) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the *Indian Monitor* of the 14th February 1970 (Page 4) and, if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The suit in question is a suit filed in Delhi High Court on 29-1-70 by the new management of Jayanti Shipping Company against Dr. Teja and one Mr. Kulukundis for the recovery of Rs. 96,32,696 of which they had defrauded the company in connection with the purchase of the company's shares by them and the acquisition of 7 Liberty ships on behalf of the company. The total claim, including interest upto the date of filing the suit, is for Rs. 1,39,64,198.

(b) The news item quoted on page 4 of the *Indian Monitor* dated the 14th February, 1970 viz. that the "Ministry of Commerce and Company Affairs" has filed a suit against Dr. Jayanti Dharma Teja for the recovery of rupees one crore which (to continue the report quoted), according to the suit, was advanced by Government to him for setting up Jayanti Shipping Company, is incorrect.

Amendment of Constitution Providing for Election of Governor or making Executive Independent of Legislative Assembly

5008. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the unstable character of the Governments in the States as evinced after the last General elections, Government propose to amend the Constitution with a view to make the office of the Governor elective or make the Executive independent of, and not responsible to, the Legislative Assembly as in Switzerland;

(b) If so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति

5009. श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा :

श्री सोमचन्द्र सोलंकी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1968 में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित 95 प्रतिशत रिक्त स्थानों को नहीं भरा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के बारे में कोई शीघ्र घोषणा करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख)। अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित जो रिक्तियाँ किसी वर्ष उन जातियों के अपने अपने उम्मीदवारों से नहीं भरी जा सकी थीं, उन्हें आगे ले जाना पड़ता है तथा रिक्तियों को आगे ले जाने की अवधि हाल ही में दो परवर्ती भर्ती वर्षों से बढ़ा कर तीन परवर्ती भर्ती वर्ष कर दी गई है । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई विशिष्ट घोषणा करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वरीयता जिन्होंने अपनी जाति से बाहर [विवाह किया हुआ]

5010. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता तथा धर्म-निरपेक्षता को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार संगत विधियों में संशोधन करके उन नवयुवकों को जो अपनी जाति तथा धर्म से बाहर विवाह करते हैं, सरकारी सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के मामलों में वरीयता देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा संशोधन कब तक किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) संविधान का अनुच्छेद 16(1) "राज्य के अधीन किसी पद पर नौकरी अथवा नियुक्ति से सम्बन्धित मामलों में सभी नागरिकों को समान अवसर की" गारंटी देता है । अनुच्छेद 16(2) के अनुसार "कोई भी नागरिक राज्य के अधीन किसी नौकरी अथवा पद के लिए केवल धर्म, वंश, जाति' लिंग पीढ़ी, जन्म स्थान, निवास स्थान अथवा इनमें से किसी के आधार पर' अपात्र नहीं होगा अथवा उसके विरुद्ध भेदभाव नहीं वरता जायेगा । संविधान के इन उपबन्धों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन व्यक्तियों को सरकारी सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के मामले में कोई वरीयता नहीं दी जा सकती है जो अपनी जाति तथा धर्म से बाहर विवाह करते हैं ।

Misuse of Diplomatic Bag

5011. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Iqbal, an accused in the Chandigarh Spy Ring case, has stated in his statement that he used to get his letters from Pakistan via Pakistan Embassy ;

(b) whether it is consistent with the accepted norms to use the diplomatic bag, which is immune from inspection, for such purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to stop such malpractices adopted by the Embassies of hostile countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is not in the public interest to divulge any information at this stage since investigations are in progress.

(b) The diplomatic bag is meant to be used only for the official correspondence of the mission.

(c) The question is premature at this stage.

ग्रीष्म ऋतु की बजाय बुआई तथा कटाई के मौसमों में स्कूलों तथा कालेजों को बन्द करने की मांग

5012. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता के एक वर्ग ने सरकार से मांग की है कि देश में स्कूलों तथा कालेजों को ग्रीष्म ऋतु में बन्द करने के बजाय बुआई तथा कटाई के मौसमों में जब कि बहुत काम होता है बन्द किया जाना चाहिये; और

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

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और : (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से तथा संघ क्षेत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली में छठी से ग्यारहवीं कक्षाओं में पढ़ रहे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्र-वृत्तियां देना

5013. श्री मोहन प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन छठी से ग्यारहवीं कक्षाओं में पढ़ रहे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो छात्रवृत्तियों की मासिक राशि कितनी है और अन्य राज्यों में दी जा रही छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि की तुलना में वह कम है अथवा अधिक ?

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

(ख) छात्रवृत्तियों की दरें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

कक्षा V	से VI	30 रुपये प्रति वर्ष
कक्षा VII	से VIII	40 रुपये प्रति वर्ष
कक्षा IX	से X	50 रुपये प्रति वर्ष
कक्षा XI		60 रुपये प्रति वर्ष

राज्यों के बारे में वही सूचना इस समय तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Recruitment of Indian Teachers for Ethiopia

5014. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have stopped the recruitment of teachers in India by the Government of Ethiopia;

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements have been made to provide teachers to Ethiopia; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no teachers have been selected for service in Ethiopia due to lack of agreement with the Government of Ethiopia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have not stopped the recruitment of teachers by the Government of Ethiopia; but with a view to ensuring selection of suitable persons,

it has been suggested to the Government of Ethiopia that an arrangement requiring active cooperation by the Indian authorities in the process of recruitment may be made. The matter is still under consideration of the two Governments.

Intrusion by Pakistani Steam Boats in Indian Waters in Kutch

5015. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Pakistani Steam Boats have made renewed intrusions into our territorial waters in Kutch region recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Pakistani crafts were intercepted and captured by the Indian Border Police; and

(c) if so, what are the details of these intrusions and the steps taken to prevent their recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). During the month of January, 1970, two Pakistani fishing boats with their crew numbering 24 were seized by the State Police in our territorial waters off the Kutch coast.

In February, 1970, a Pakistani yacht was seized by the State Police in our territorial waters off the Kutch coast. The crew ran away, but subsequently five members thereof were apprehended.

Necessary action under the law is being taken.

Preventive measures, including intensive patrolling of the concerned border/coastal areas, have been strengthened

हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, हटिया में अग्निफाई के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

5016. श्री रामगोपाल शालुबाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन

में आग के बारे में 25 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7734 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुहम्मद मोइन अब्दुल कय्यूम तथा बदरुद्दीन को, जिन्हें हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, हटिया के ढलाई संयंत्र में आग लगाने के मामले में दण्डित किये गये व्यक्तियों में से भगोड़े घोषित किया गया है, इस बीच गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किन परिस्थितियों में गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भगोड़ों को अभी तक गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में सहयोग के लिये रूस के साथ करार

5017. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री देविन्दर सिंह गाबा :

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

श्री खंगलराया नायडू :

श्री सामिनाथन :

श्री मयावन :

श्री दण्डापाणि :

श्री न० कु० सांधी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रूस के साथ एक ऐसा करार किया है जिनके अनुसार वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में उसका सहयोग मिलेगा;

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

(ग) वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में विकास के लिये उसके अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षन): (क) और (ख). निम्नलिखित तीन प्रायोजनाओं को संस्था से संस्था के आधार पर लागू करने के लिये भारत-रूस के वैज्ञानिक सहयोग की संयुक्त समिति के भारत तथा रूसी पक्षों के नेताओं के बीच एक समझौता 27 फरवरी, 1970 को हुआ था :-

से, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक प्रलेख पोषण केन्द्र के रूप में एक केन्द्र स्थापित करना ।

प्रायोजना मुख्य उद्देश्य

(i) भारत में भू- उपमहाद्वीप में विवर्तनिक चुम्बकीय और प्रान्तों के अन्तर्गत भू-विद्युत सूक्ष्म बाह्य और ऊपरी स्पर्शों के मेन्टल के विद्वितीय संबंध में अध्य- व्यवहार का अध्ययन ।

(ii) औषधीय तथा सुगन्धित पौधों की खेती और प्रक्रियाकरण ।
(ii) औषधीय तथा सुगन्धित पौधों के विकास तथा उपयोग के लिये, जो भारतीय प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, सोवियत रूस में अपनाई जाने वाली विशेष तकनीकों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये सहयोग ।

(iii) विज्ञान सूचना केन्द्र ।
सोवियत रूस में वैज्ञानिक जानकारी और प्रगति के संबंध में साहित्य उपलब्ध करने और वैज्ञानिकों, विशेषज्ञों तथा उच्च शिक्षा और अनुसंधान की संस्थाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये, सोवियत रूस की विज्ञान अकादमी के सहयोग

(ग) सोवियत रूस विज्ञान अकादमी, प्रा- योजनाओं के लिये आवश्यक वैज्ञानिक उपस्कर, उपकरण और रूसी वैज्ञानिक साहित्य, सहयोगी रूसी वैज्ञानिकों की सेवाएं तथा सोवियत अकादमी के अनुसंधान संस्थानों में कार्य करने के लिये भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगी ।

National Committee for Gandhi Centenary

5018. SHRI BHAJAHARI MAHA-
TO :

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
DR. P. MANDAL:

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

(a) whether Government have deputed Accounts and Audit Officers to the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary ;

(b) what are the terms and conditions of the agreement, if any, between the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary and the Gandhi Darshan Sub-Committee and the Citizen's Committee for Gandhi Darshan;

(c) whether the said Citizens' Committee is an official body or a registered society; and

(d) whether any fund was advanced from the N.C.G.C's. accounts to the Citizens' Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The National Committee for Gandhi Centenary asked for the services of one Accountant, two Internal Auditors and four Accounts Assistants. The services of these officers have been placed at the disposal of the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary.

(b) The Citizens Committee was established as an independent body with the object of raising funds, through the publication of a souvenir, to meet the expenditure on account of the publicity and cultural programmes of the Gandhi Darshan for which there was no provision in the budget estimates of the N.C.G.C. The surplus funds, if any, of the Citizens Committee were also to be credited to the Gandhi Darshan Committee.

(c) It is a non-official body. It has not been registered as a society because the idea was that it will be wound up as soon as its objective is fulfilled.

(d) The Sub-Committee for Gandhi Darshan advanced Rs. 52,702.20 to the Citizens Committee.

Manufacture of Foamed Concrete

5019. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

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

(a) whether the Central Building Research Institute has perfected a technique to use only lime and flyash as raw material in the manufacture of foamed concrete which will replace portland cement and ground silica used till now;

(b) whether it is a fact that this technique slash the cost considerably; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) A process of making foam concrete using lime and flyash has been developed.

(b) and (c). The technique may result in the saving of about 40 per cent in the cost of raw materials.

Former Punjab Chief Minister's Statement Re. Hindus

5020. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported remarks of the former Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Gurnam Singh, to the effect that Hindus can become Punjabis if they choose;

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

(c) the steps Government are taking to check such communal activities on the part of powers that be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government are not aware of any such remarks.

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

Connecting Villages in Delhi to National Highways

5021. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the Delhi State which have been provided by the Delhi Administration with metalled link roads connecting to National Highways during the last three years;

(b) the number of villages in the Delhi State which have been connected to the National Highways in the last three years; and

(c) how much amount has been spent on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various road authorities in Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Amendment of Constitution to make "Public Order" A Union/Concurrent Subject

5022. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the increasing incidence of violence in various parts of the country especially after the Fourth General Elections as exemplified by the deteriorating law and order situation in West Bengal, Government propose to make public order a Union subject or a Concurrent subject;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government trust that the State Governments would make full use of the provisions of law to put down violence.

Custody of 350 Railway Wagons with Port Trust of Bombay

5023. SHRI K. M. Koushik:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA
RAO:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 350 Railway wagons are kept under the custody of the Port Trust of Bombay;

(b) the reasons for keeping the wagons and the present condition of each wagon; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Bombay Port Trust Railway owns 628 wagons and not 350.

(b) All the wagons are over 50 years old. However, 444 wagons are in fairly good shape and they are being utilised

by the Port Trust for movement of manganese ore for shipment and for the transport of uncleared cargo from the docks to the dump sites on Port Trust Estate and also for other warehousing and local movement purposes. The remaining 184 wagons are lying unused and are not fit for any traffic service. Progressive disposal of these wagons will be taken up by stages after taking into consideration the possibility of converting certain wagons into hopper wagons required by the Food Corporation of India and of certain others as flats for the anticipated container traffic. These wagons could not be disposed of earlier for the following reasons:—

(i) Most of the serviceable components were sought to be salvaged.

(ii) The requirement of the Food Corporation of India for conversion of certain wagons into hopper wagons was not clearly available.

(iii) The picture of anticipated container traffic in the port was not clearly available earlier.

(iv) The steady decline of manganese ore export over the last few years, for which local movement these wagons used to be mostly utilised, had to be carefully watched for a long period for ascertaining the requirements.

(c) The unserviceable wagons have been stabled at isolated and unused points on the Port Railway. They do not interfere in any way with the available Rail capacity for loading and unloading of cargoes. No difficulty in this regard has been brought to the notice of Government.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Services

5024. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints that rosters for giving effect to reservations provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services were not being maintained properly; and

(b) whether the Department of Social Welfare has approached the Home Ministry to evolve a procedure for periodical inspection of such rosters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) A few complaints were received regarding incorrect maintenance of rosters prescribed for implementation of the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to certain services/posts under the Government.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs was consulted by the Department of Social Welfare regarding creation of Inspection Units in the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for inspecting the special rosters etc.

Acquisition of Books and Portraits from India Office Library, London

5025. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the Research Institute of the Varanasi Sanskrit University submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister recently saying that more than 250,000 books and 30,000 portraits taken to the India Office Library, London during the British rule, had not been returned to India;

(b) the estimated price of these books;

(c) in view of the assurance given by the Prime Minister on 13th January, 1970, what steps have been taken to get back these valuable and ancient books which rightly belonged to India; and

(d) if no action has been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) to (d). In reply to the memorandum received by the Prime Minister from the Research Institute of the Varanasi Sanskrit University the Institute was informed that the Government was fully aware of the need for making this material available to libraries in India and that concerted steps were being taken in the matter.

Efforts have been continuously made by the Government of India with the Government of U.K. for acquiring the

contents of the India Office Library. A draft agreement for arbitration is under discussion with that Government. The cost of the articles in the Library that were taken from India is not known.

Reorganization of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

5026. SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal for a drastic reorganization of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, what are the main proposals under examination;

(c) when the final decisions are likely to be taken; and

(d) whether Government have also examined the question whether the existing system of having all National laboratories under the administrative control of C.S.I.R. is conducive to efficient and effective utilization of their services?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No such concrete proposal is under consideration.

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

Infiltration of Pakistanis into West Bengal and Tripura

5027. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any infiltration into West Bengal and Tripura from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the extent of infiltration during the past six months and the latest figures of illegal infiltrants in each area and the steps being taken to deport them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). There have been some cases of infiltration from Pakistan into West Bengal and Tripura.

The Government of West Bengal arrange deportation of the Pak infiltrants after serving them with necessary orders under the Foreigners Act, 1946. The Government of Tripura have set up a Tribunal to whom cases of suspected Pak infiltrants are referred, after investigation. Due to the constant vigilance of the Border Security Force at the border and the intensive measures adopted for the detection of infiltrants, the problem of infiltration has been substantially controlled.

Exact figures regarding the number of infiltrants detected is being collected from the Governments of West Bengal and Tripura and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Union Education Minister's Letter to Prime Minister Re. Mysore-Maharashtra Border Dispute

5028. **SHRI RABI RAY**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Education Minister in a letter to the Prime Minister has made a plea that the Mahajan Commission's recommendations on the Mysore Maharashtra border dispute should not be varied by the Central Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has also requested her to invite him to all the meetings of the Internal Affairs Committee; and

(c) if so, the steps taken on his letter and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The House will appreciate that it is not possible to disclose information about letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues.

Expenditure on Gandhi Darshan Complex

5029. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA** :

SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Gandhi Darshan Complex constructed at Rajghat as part of the Gandhi Centenary celebrations;

(b) the area of land purchased for the purpose and the cost thereof;

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred on the T. A. and D. A. of members of the Gandhi Darshan Subcommittee;

(d) the broad details of the audit objections raised by the Auditors in respect of the accounts and expenditure of the Gandhi Darshan Complex;

(e) whether any final decision has been taken as to what should be done with respect to the Complex and, if so, the nature thereof; and

(f) if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons for the delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) No land was purchased.

(c) and (d). Same as under (a) above.

(e) and (f). The question is still under examination. It last came up for consideration at the General Body meeting of the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary held on the 30th March, 1970. Its recommendations are awaited.

Setting up of a Committee for Ananda Coomaraswamy Centenary

5030. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee is proposed to be set up in connection with the forthcoming centenary of Ananda Coomaraswamy; and

(b) if so, when and what will be its composition and the scope of its work?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Untraced Foreigners in India

5031. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners country-wise, who had entered India during the last three years on visas and have become untraceable; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

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

Untraced Pak Nationals entering India on Visas

5032. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 4,000 Pakistani nationals who had entered India on visas, have become untraceable; and

(b) if so, the action Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir, including those belonging to minority communities in Pakistan.

(b) Besides issuing look-out notices, vigorous efforts are being made to trace and deal with them according to law.

Statement by Shri S. A. Dange regarding Formation of Mini-Front Governments

5033. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Shri S. A. Dange in the Indian Express dated the 3rd February, 1970 in which he has said that mini-fronts and mini-front Governments depend upon the mercies of the Governors and President; and

(b) whether the initial formation of the mini-front Government in Kerala was due to the mercy shown to the C.P.I. led mini-front in Kerala by the Governor or the President?

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

(b) No Sir.

Unfurling of National Flag at Rashtrapati Bhawan

5034. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that national flag is not unfurled at the Rashtrapati Bhavan, even on national occasions like the Independence Day and Republic Day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government that the national flag be unfurled at the Rashtrapati Bhavan and, if so, by when a decision will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). According to the present practice the personal standard of the President is flown at the Rashtrapati Bhavan when he is present and no other flag is flown there.

(c) The question of flying the National Flag at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on National Days is under consideration and a decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly.

Cases of Assault on Tamil-Speaking People in Bangalore

5035. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incidents at Bangalore during the first week of February, 1970, which resulted in arson, stone-throwing and assault on the local Tamil-speaking population and an attempt to set fire to a bus full of Tamil-speaking travellers from Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of the same in Mysore State; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the possible repercussion of these incidents in Tamil Nadu on the Kannada-speaking people and, if so, the action taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government of Mysore have reported that as a sequel to the arrest of Shri Vatal Nagaraj, M.L.A. in Tamil Nadu, there were a few incidents of stone throwing in Bangalore during the first week of February 1970, but these were of general nature and not directed against any particular group of persons. On 31st January, 1970 some miscreants pelted stones at a tourist bus causing injuries to three persons.

(b) Necessary preventive measures have been initiated and police pickets posted.

(c) The State Government would no doubt maintain vigilance and take suitable action to provide protection to all communities.

Organisation of Parallel Police Force by Shiv Sena Chief

5036. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent statement of Shri Bal Thackeray, Shiv Sena Chief, that he is going to organise a parallel police force to combat what he calls "goondaism and lawlessness" in Bombay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that Shri Bal Thakre had stated that he had formed a squad to assist the police in tracing missing children, catching child-lifters and in dealing with anti-social elements and the State Government have stated that they will not allow the squad to take over or interfere with the functions and duties of the police.

Disparity in Grades and Allowances of Employees of Chandigarh Union Territory

5037. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations in the months of November and December, 1969 from the Unallocated Employees of the Union Territory of Chandigarh to remove the disparity in grades and allowances of employees who joined the service of the Union Territory before 1st November, 1966 and those who joined after the 1st November, 1966; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The unallocated employees of the Chandigarh Administration had already been allowed Punjab pay scales as it was held that in terms of Section 82(i) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 they are deemed to be employees of the State of Punjab but serving on deputation to Chandigarh Administration. As regards those employees who were allocated to Chandigarh Administration and those who joined service on or after 1st November, 1966, it has been decided to give them Central scales of pay in pursuance of uniform policy for employees of all the Union Territories.

Explosion in Cartridge Factory in Bhogal, Delhi

5038. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3169 on the

14th March, 1969 regarding explosion in Cartridge factory in Bhogal, Delhi and state;

(a) the progress made in the case registered by the police about the explosion in the factory; and

(b) whether Government are considering to shift the factory that is still existing in the residential area and poses a continued danger to the residents there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Investigation made by the police reveal that the explosion was due to accidental sparks within the steel filling machine and that no rashness or negligence could be apportioned to any body.

(b) The factory authorities have been asked to shift their factory from the residential area.

Fixation of Seniority of Government Employees

5039. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3636 on the 6th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information relating to Supreme Court and High Courts judgments in the matter of fixation of seniority in a particular service or post under the Central Government has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to collect the information and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Information re-

lating to Supreme Court and High Court judgments in the matter of fixation of seniority for the period 1960 to December 1968 has been collected. Only in one case (Writ Petition No. 384 of 1963 in the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan at Jodhpur Anil Kumar Vs. Union of India and others), the Single Bench of the High Court held that the action of the General Manager, Northern Railway, in the matter of assigning seniority to the petitioner was arbitrary. Shri Anil Kumar, was appointed as Chageman prior to the appointment of one Shri Chain Singh to that grade, but the latter was shown senior to the former. The Single Bench considered this action as arbitrary and therefore allowed the Writ Petition of Shri Anil Kumar. However, an appeal has, been filed by the Railway Administration in the Division Bench against the judgement of the Single Bench of the High Court.

Recovery of Dues from Caterer at Palam Airport

5040. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9134 on the 9th May, 1969 and state the latest position about the recovery of dues from the caterer at Palam Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The total dues outstanding for various periods ending 28-2-1970 amount to Rs. 4,01,181.70 after deducting a sum of Rs. 17,500 towards arrears received through the caterer's advocate in response to the High Court's order earlier. The latest position of the dues is as indicated below:—

Period	Outstanding dues	Remarks
	Rs.	
1. 1-3-67 to 31-7-67 } 1-1-68 to 30-6-68 } 1-9-69 to 30-11-69 }	1,60,133.28	The caterer has filed appeals in the court of the Additional District Judge, Delhi under Section 9 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, against the Estate Officers orders for payment,
2. 1-8-67 to 31-12-67 } 1-7-69 to 31-8-69 }	57,732.82	
3. 1-7-68 to 30-9-68	34,886.50	

Period	Outstanding dues	Remarks
	Rs.	
4. 1-10-68 to 31-12-68	33,847·80	} and he obtained stay orders. The cases are posted for hearing on 10-4-1970. Action by the Estate Officer under the aforesaid Act in progress.
5. 1-1-69 to 31-3-69	34,718·80	
6. 1-4-69 to 30-6-69	34,498·00	
7. 1-12-69 to 31-12-69	11,275·96	
8. 1-1-70 to 31-1-70	11,394·60	
9. 1-2-70 to 28-2-70	11,313·58	
10. 1-4-61 to 30-6-65 (Electric charges)	2,295·00	
11. Various periods from October, 64 to February, 67 towards balance of rent, electric, water charges and deterrent interest on delayed payments.	9,085·36	

Demand for Imposition of President's Rule in Rajasthan

5041. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have urged the Central Government to consider if, in view of the continued agitation in Ganganagar in Rajasthan and the firing by Police on peaceful demonstrators without warning, conditions were ripe for the imposition of President's rule in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the precise substance of their request; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It was suggested that Central Government should order a judicial probe into the incidents of police firings.

(c) The State Government have already instituted a judicial inquiry into the incidents of police firings. The matters connected with the recent agitation are also receiving the earnest consideration of the State Government.

Attack by Mizo Hostiles

5042. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Mizo National Front hostiles attacked the Laljuri Bazar (225 Km. from Agartala) on the January 27, 1970 with deadly weapons and looted it, killing at least one person;

(b) if so, the details of the incident, number of persons killed, injured and loss of property involved therein; and

(c) Government's reaction to the continued hostilities of Mizos in Tripura and the areas frequently subjected to Mizo-hostilities in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). On the morning of 28th January, 1970 a group of six Mizos, suspected to be hostiles looted shops, and took away cash, goods and ornaments worth Rs. 778 in Laljuri Bazar. The raiders who were chased by the local people opened fire on them as a result of which one person was killed and four others injured.

(c) One police post has been opened in the area and police arrangements have been strengthened.

Pay Structure of Tripura Government Employees

5043. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his visit to Agartala, he discussed the future pay structure of the Tripura Government employees in the light of the recommendations of the West Bengal Pay Commission;

(b) if so, what specific proposals and demands were made by the Tripura Government and employees' representatives in this connection; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Home Minister or the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs did not recently visit Agartala. The question of discussing the pay structure therefore, does not arise.

Dacoities in West Bengal Collieries

5044. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news items published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 26th December, 1969 entitled "Dacoities on the rise in Bengal Collieries";

(b) whether it is a fact that this rise is due to political incitement; and

(c) if so, what preventive steps have been taken to educe this menace?

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

(b) and (c). Government are aware that violent clashes have taken place in collieries in Asansol, due to inter-union rivalries. According to information received from the State Government, cases have been registered by the police in respect of the three specific incidents mentioned in the news report and are being investigated according to law. The police in the colliery area are maintaining vigilance.

समान स्तर की पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के मुद्दाव

5045. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर समान पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार की जायें और उनके मूल्य कम से कम हों; और

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

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा जनवरी, 1970 में आयोजित किये गये अखिल भारतीय पाठ्यपुस्तक सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की थी कि राष्ट्रीय परिषद् को राज्य स्तर की शैक्षिक एजेन्सियों के सक्रिय सहयोग से सभी अनिवार्य विषयों में सम्पूर्ण स्कूल स्तर के लिये एक सामान्य कोर पाठ्यचर्या के विकास के हेतु कदम उठाने चाहिये। परिषद द्वारा किये गये विद्यमान पाठ्यचर्याओं और अध्ययन के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि विभिन्न राज्यों की पाठ्यचर्याओं में बहुत हद तक सामान्य बातें हैं।

परिषद विभिन्न राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए नमूने की पाठ्यचर्याएं तथा पाठ्य सामग्री तैयार कर रही है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा तैयार की गई पाठ्यपुस्तकों के आधार पर विज्ञान अध्ययन की एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 1970-71 से शुरु की जायेगी।

पाठ्यपुस्तकों की कीमतों को कम करना भी रा० शि० अनुसंधान परिषद के कार्यक्रमों के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में से एक है।

Delay in Flights of Domestic Planes

5046. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of December and January last, the domestic planes were delayed in their flights for one reasons or the other;

(b) if so, the number of flights so delayed during this period; and

(c) whether the passengers were informed in all cases where the flights were delayed by more than an hour?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The number of flights operating domestic services, delayed beyond 20 minutes, was 1278 in December 1969 and 2049 in January, 1970, against 8169 and 8179 take-offs respectively.

(c) All passengers whose contact telephone addresses were available with Indian Airlines Booking Office were suitably informed in all cases where delay was anticipated in advance. In cases where delays took place at the last moment due to engineering snags, etc., passengers could not be advised due to short notice.

केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य के चुनीदा विश्वविद्यालयों को हाथ में लेना

5047. श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य से एक विश्वविद्यालय अपने हाथ में ले लेने की योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के सागर विश्वविद्यालय को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी क्योंकि यह राज्य का सबसे पुराना विश्वविद्यालय है और इसमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) : : यह भी सच है कि कुम्भबन्ध के कारण यह विश्वविद्यालय ऋणग्रस्त हो गया है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इसमें सुधार लाने के लिये कार्यवाही करेगी ?

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

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हुई अनियमितताओं, असंतुलित बजट तथा व्यय पर नियंत्रण के अभाव के कारण 1 मई, 1969 को सागर विश्व विद्यालय पर ऋण के 20,54,221 रुपये थे । विश्वविद्यालय की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने 1969-70 के बाद से विश्वविद्यालय को अनुरक्षण अनुदान 10 लाख रु० से बढ़ाकर 16 लाख रुपये कर दिया है । 1974-75 में परिशोधन होने पर ऐसा होगा । विश्वविद्यालय को अपने अब तक के कुल घाटों को पूरा करने के लिये 1969-70 के दौरान 36,618.50 रुपये का एक विशेष अनुदान भी स्वीकृत किया गया है ।

विश्वविद्यालय की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये राज्य सरकार कुछ मांगदर्शी रूप रेखा बना रही है ।

प्राथमिक स्कूल के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान

5048. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में सुधार करने के लिये आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य सरकारों को कुछ अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है,

(ख) क्या सरकार संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में वृद्धि करके एक उदाहरण स्थापित करेगी और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में प्राथमिक अध्यापकों के वेतनमान चपरासियों के वेतनमानों से भी कम हैं?

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

(ख) संघ क्षेत्रों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों में समय समय पर संशोधन पहले से ही किया जाता है ।

(ग) बहुत से राज्यों से प्राप्त हुए आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि उन राज्यों में प्राथमिक अध्यापकों के वेतन-मान चपरासियों के वेतन-मानों से कम नहीं है ।

दौरे के समय केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के लिये आचार संहिता

5049. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दल के प्रचार के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों के दौरे के बारे में केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और विशेषकर प्रधान मंत्री के लिये कोई आचार संहिता बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). मंत्री दलगत कार्य के सम्बन्ध में किसी राज्य का दौरा कर सकते हैं । तथापि, यदि सरकारी दौरे के साथ-साथ दल सम्बन्धी कार्य भी होता है और मंत्री को दल सम्बन्धी कार्य निपटाने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त यात्रा करनी पड़ती है अथवा ठहराव का कोई दिन पूर्ण रूप से लगाते हैं तो वे उस यात्रा अथवा दिन के लिए, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, कोई भत्ता पाने के हकदार नहीं होंगे । यदि कोई दौरा पूर्णतया दलगत कार्य के लिए किया जाता है तो वे न तो दैनिक भत्ते और न यात्रा भत्ते के ही हकदार हैं ।

लोदी कालोनी, नई दिल्ली में फोर्थ एवेन्यू पर यातायात सिगनल और पैदल पारपथ

5050. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोदी कालोनी, नई दिल्ली में फोर्थ एवेन्यू पर मोटर-गाड़ियों का काफी यातायात रहता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सड़क उस कालोनी के बीच में है और कालोनी के बच्चों को अपने स्कूल और बाजार जाने के लिए इस सड़क को पार करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सड़क पर यातायात सिगनल और पैदल पार-पथ नहीं है जिसके कारण बच्चों, महिलाओं, और बूढ़े लोगों को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सड़क पर, विशेषकर बस स्टॉप के निकट, यातायात रोशनी अथवा पैदल पार-पथ बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) चूंकि "फोर्थ एवेन्यू" लोदी कालोनी में मुख्य क्रय-विक्रय केन्द्र के समीप स्थित है, इसलिए व्यस्ततम समय, के दौरान वहां यातायात कुछ अधिक रहता है, यद्यपि वह असाधारण नहीं है ।

(ख) यह सड़क कालोनी के मध्य में है किन्तु सड़क पार करने में कोई कठिनाई महसूस नहीं की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). बाजार के समीप "फोर्थ एवेन्यू" पर पैदल पार-पथ बना लिए गये हैं यातायात के दृष्टिकोण से वहां विद्युत सिगनल की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

Removal/Reinstatement of Constables in Delhi Armed Police and Delhi Police

5051. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of temporary Government servant under the Civil Service Temporary Rules, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that the services of a temporary Government servant can be terminated under Rule 5(i) of the Civil Service Temporary Rules, 1965, if the employee has rendered more than three years service; and

(c) if so, how many Scheduled Caste constables in the Delhi Armed Police and Delhi Police have been removed from service since January, 1969, and how many of them have been reinstated in appeal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) All persons who hold a civil post including civilian post in the Defence Services under the Government of India and who are under the rule-making control of the President, but who do not hold a lien or a suspended lien on any post under the Government of India or any State Government are regarded as temporary Government servants under the C.C.S. (T.S.) Rules, 1965. The categories of Government servants mentioned in Sub-rule (4) of rule 1 of the aforesaid rules are excluded from this definition. A statement containing these excluded categories of Government servants is attached.

(b) The services of a temporary Government servant who is not in quasi-permanent service can be terminated by the appointing authority under rule 5(1) of the C.C.S.(T.S.) Rules, 1965, irrespective of the length of his service.

(c) 23. None has been reinstated on appeal

Statement

- (a) railway servants;
- (b) government servants not in whole time employment;
- (c) government servants engaged on contracts;
- (d) government servants paid out of contingencies;
- (e) persons employed in extra-temporary establishments or in work-charged establishments;
- (f) non-departmental telegraphists and telegraphmen employed in the Posts and Telegraph Department;

(g) such other categories of employees as may be specified by the Central Government by notification published in the official gazette.

Termination of Services of Temporary Government Servants

5052. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointing authority can terminate the services of a temporary Government Servant, at his/her sweet will under Rule 5(1) of the Temporary Civil Service Rules, 1965;

(b) if so, what is the protection for those employees whose services are terminated on fabricated grounds;

(c) whether Sub-rule 2 of Rule 7 of the Temporary Civil Service Rules, 1965 gives any protection to temporary Scheduled Caste employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The appointing authority is expected to exercise the powers vested in it under Rule 5(1) of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, objectively taking all relevant factors into consideration. Accordingly, the question of terminating the services of a temporary Government servant on fabricated grounds or at the sweet will of the appointing authority does not arise. If any person is aggrieved by the termination of his services under Rule 5(1), he can represent to the Central Government or any other authority specified by the Central Government in this behalf under Rule 5(2) of the aforesaid rules for redressal of his grievance.

(c) and (d). Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 7 of Central Civil Service (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, applies only to quasi-permanent Government servants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Separate instructions have been issued *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 54/6/53-CS(C), dated 5th September, 1958, protecting the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees if reversion/discharge becomes necessary either because of a reduction in the number

of posts or for other reasons. A copy of the said O. M. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3083/70.]

Action against Nagas, Mizos and Naxalites after the Lapse of Preventive Detention Act

5053. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the situation arising from the lapse of Preventive Detention Act, particularly in relation to the hostilities by the Nagas, Mizos and Naxalities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). On a review of the problems likely to arise on the lapse of the Preventive Detention Act, Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have enacted laws providing for Preventive Detention. The Maharashtra Government and Assam Government are taking action to replace the Ordinance providing for Preventive Detention by an Act. The Orissa legislation has been extended to the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. Wherever separate legislation providing for Preventive Detention has not been enacted, action under ordinary laws like I.P.C., Criminal and Elections Law Amendment Act, 1969. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1961, Official Secrets Act etc. will require to be initiated.

Inclusion of Manipuri Language in 8th Schedule of the Constitution

5054. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Manipur and the Manipuri speaking people of Assam and Tripura for inclusion of the Manipuri language in the English Schedule to the Constitution; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Government are not in favour of any further enlargement of the list of languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

Facility to Passengers at Dum Dum Airport to Walk Straight from Air-Conditioned Gallery to Aircraft

5055. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for the international passengers at Dum Dum Airport to walk straight from an air-conditioned gallery into the aircraft;

(b) if so, the total amount of money spent on this provision;

(c) whether similar facilities will be provided at other airports as well; and

(d) if so, the names of those airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Aero-bridges will be provided to give passengers direct access from the gallery to the aircraft. There is, at present, no proposal to air-condition the gallery.

(b) The estimated cost of six aero-bridges is Rs. 70 lakhs. Action is being taken to procure the equipment.

(c) and (d). The question of providing similar facilities at the three other international airports at Delhi, Bombay and Madras will be considered when the new terminal complexes at these airports are developed.

Black-Marketing in Cinema Tickets in Delhi

5056. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the managements of Filmistan and Alpna Cinemas are involved in black-marketing of the cinema-tickets whenever a new picture is released in these theatres;

(b) if so, the number of times, police officials have raided these cinemas in this regard during 1969 and in January-February 1970;

(c) the number of times, the Delhi Administration inspected, raided and challenged the managements of the cinema houses for violating various cinema rules; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the above cinema houses so far?

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

(b) The local police organised raids six times at 'Alpana' during 1969 and January-February, 1970. No raids were organised at 'Filmistan'.

(c) Period	Name	No. of general inspections	No. of sudden inspections/ raids	Challans
Year 1969 and Jan and Feb., 1970	*Filmistan Cinema	597	9	—
	Alpana Cinema	155	7	—

*Figures for 'Filmistan' are upto February 23, 1970.

(d) 'Filmistan' cinema was warned for supplying information of sale of tickets late by a day for the week ending 4th December, 1969. The management of this cinema was instructed to strictly abide by instructions regarding playing of National Anthem.

Court proceeding is continuing against 'Alpana' cinema for tax evasion. A warning letter was also issued to this Cinema for violating the Delhi Film Rules.

दिल्ली में लाल किले और कुतुब मीनार में प्रवेश टिकटों की दर में वृद्धि

5057. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारने 13 दिसम्बर, 1969 से दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार और लाल किले के प्रवेश शुल्क को 20 पैसे से बढ़ा कर 50 पैसे तक कर दिया है ;

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

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुरातत्व विभाग ने इनके मंत्रालय को कुतुब मीनार के प्रवेश शुल्क में 5 पैसे की वृद्धि करने को कहा था, परन्तु मंत्रालय ने उसमें 30 पैसे की वृद्धि कर दी है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रवेश शुल्क में वृद्धि मुख्यतः उचित राजस्व अर्जित करने की दृष्टि से की गई है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

दिल्ली में लाल किला, कुतुब मीनार और चिड़ियाघर में सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

5058. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में लाल किला, कुतुब मीनार और चिड़ियाघर में जाने वाले विदेशी तथा देशी पर्यटकों को सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं, पेय जल आदि के मामले में काफी कठिनाई अनुभव होती है और इन स्थानों पर पेय जल बेचा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करेगी ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इन स्थानों को अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिए और क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गिलास तथा युष्क सेवा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयवाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चिड़ियाघर के अहाते में सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं पांच स्थानों पर उपलब्ध हैं तथा पेय जल एक दर्जन से ऊपर नलों में उपलब्ध है। जहां तक लाल किला तथा कुतुब मीनार का संबंध है, प्रत्येक स्थान पर एक-एग पानी का नल तथा दो शौचालय है। इसके अलावा ठेकेदारों को पीने के लिए मशीन का ठंडा पानी तीन पैसे प्रति गिलास के हिसाब से देने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है। यह अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि लाल किले तथा कुतुब मीनार में पानी की पूर्ति के विद्यमान प्रबंध पर्याप्त नहीं है। इन स्थानों पर ठंडा पानी निःशुल्क देने के लिए 1970-71 के दौरान उचित कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

(ग) लाल किला तथा कुतुब मीनार के ईर्द-गिर्द के पुरातत्त्विय क्षेत्र को उचित बगीचों तथा उद्यानों से पूर्ण विकसित कर दिया गया है। उद्यान-रूपि के कार्यों के द्वारा और विदेशों से तथा अपने देश से पशुओं की नई जातियां प्राप्त करके चिड़ियाघर को और अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के सभी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Railway Concession for Dependent Parents of Government Employees

5059. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees are not permitted to take their dependent parents under the Railway concessions that are given to them by means of the Privilege Ticket order;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for other facilities like the Central Government Health Scheme, the dependent parents are given the facility; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to permit the parents of their employees to be covered by the travel concessions that the Central Government employees are enjoying at present?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Under the Leave travel concession admissible to Central Government employees (other than those belonging to the Railways), and their families, the term "family" does not include dependent parents.

(b) Yes Sir, in so far as medical facilities are concerned.

(c) No, Sir. The applicability of the leave travel concession to the families of Government servants is based on the rules applicable for the grant of travelling allowance to Government servants and the members of their family, in the case of transfers from one station to another.

Unearthing of Concealed Arms in Kerala

5060. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Police have unearthed a big collection of concealed arms and ammunition in the Districts of Kottayam, Palghat, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Cannanore;

(b) if so, whether the Kerala Home Minister, Shri Mohammed Koya, has said that he was not averse to the use of the Central Reserve Police or even the Army if it was warranted; and

(c) whether the culprits who have stored these weapons have any political affiliations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information received from the Government of Kerala, considerable quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered from a number of places in Kozikode, Kottayam, Palghat, Cannanore, Mallapuram, Alleppey and Ernakulam districts, as a result of searches made by the police from November 1, 1969 to February 14, 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to information received from the State Government, the offenders were mostly extremists or workers of the C.P.M.

Roads Declared as National Highways

5061. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads declared as National Highways from the 1st April, 1968 to date; and

(b) the programme so far finalised for their improvement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No road has been declared as National Highway since 1st April, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के लिये विशेष अनुदान

5062. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों द्वारा अपना असन्तोष व्यक्त करने के लिये हाल ही में किये गये एक शान्तिमय प्रदर्शन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिये एक विशेष अनुदान देने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त विश्वविद्यालय में उत्पन्न हुई कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार हस्तक्षेप करेगी ; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया गया है, ताकि उक्त विश्वविद्यालय की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधार आ सके ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राय) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारियों के

अनुसार उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षण स्टाफ द्वारा किए गए शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन से विश्वविद्यालय की वित्तीय स्थिति से कोई संबंध नहीं था ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय के अनुसार, कोई आर्थिक गतिरोध नहीं है । विश्वविद्यालय की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने सदा सराहनीय रुख अपनाया है और अनुदान से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर आपसी परामर्श और विचार विमर्श के जरिए निर्णय किया जाता है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सहायक-अनुदान के जरिए वह विश्वविद्यालय की वास्तविक वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पहले से ही पूरा कर रही है ।

औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल में भर्ती के लिये सेवा-मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारियों को प्राथमिकता

5063. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल में नियुक्ति करने के मामले में सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारियों को प्राथमिकता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . सरकार का इरादा विभिन्न औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के सुरक्षा विभाग में काम करने वाले यथासम्भव सभी उपयुक्त वर्तमान रक्षा-प्रेक्षा कामिकों को केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल में खपाने का

है। यदि बाहर से भर्ती करने का कोई अवसर हुआ तो सेवामुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारियों को अधिमान दिया जाएगा।

गांधी दर्शन प्रदर्शनी, दिल्ली

5064. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गांधी दर्शन प्रदर्शनी के आयोजन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ और उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना व्यय वहन किया तथा शेष राशि किन साधनों से आयी ;

(ख) उक्त प्रदर्शनी स्थल पर स्टाल बनाने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुल कितना व्यय किया और उन्हें गिराने पर कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ग) इस प्रदर्शनी में लगे ऐसे माल का मूल्य कितना है जो व्यर्थ गया है और आग किसी प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकता ;

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त राशि को किसी उपयुक्त स्थान पर एक स्थायी गांधी दर्शन प्रदर्शनी स्थापित करने के लिये उपयोग में नहीं ला सकती थी ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्टालों के निर्माण पर कोई खर्च नहीं किया है। गांधी शताब्दी के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान में से, 31 जनवरी, 1970 तक दुकानों तथा मण्डपों के निर्माण पर, गांधी दर्शन की उपसमिति न 1,00,710 रुपए का खर्चा किया था। कुछ बकाया बिलों का अभी निपटान किया जाना है। इस प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है कि क्या स्टालों को गिरा देना चाहिए और ऐसा अभी मालूम नहीं है कि उनके गिराने पर कोई खर्चा किया जाएगा।

(ग) कोई सामान व्यर्थ नहीं हुआ है ?

(घ) और (ङ). प्रदर्शनी के कुछ भागों को स्थायी आधार पर रखने का विचार है।

Schedule for Dredging of Mangalore Harbour Project

5065. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original schedule for dredging of the Mangalore Harbour Project and what dredgers were assigned for it;

(b) what is the corresponding schedule and how much does it delay the completion of the Project;

(c) what is the total estimated cost of dredging; and

(d) if the Project is completed except for dredging by the original date, what will be the annual interest on the investment on the Port and Hasan Railway and how far short will this be of the cost of dredging as originally scheduled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). A total quantity of about 11.6 million cu. metres has to be dredged at the Mangalore Harbour Project. Out of this about 9.05 million cu. metres will be in-shore dredging and the balance sea-dredging. The work of capital dredging is proposed to be taken up from April, 1970 with one of the dredgers belonging to Government. In addition, two more dredgers have been ordered and they are expected to be delivered in 1971. Further dredging at Mangalore will be carried out by these dredgers. Based on the delivery schedule of the dredgers ordered now, it is envisaged that the dredging will be completed by 1972-73. The cost of dredging at the Mangalore Harbour Project is estimated at Rs. 498.85 lakhs.

As the work on the Mangalore Harbour Project is being progressed on the basis of allocations made on a year-to-year basis, the question of computing interest on investment on the port vis-a-vis cost of dredging etc., does not arise.

Increase in Road Accidents in the Country

5066. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accidents in India increased from 72,000 in 1965 to 1,07,000 in 1968, and deaths due to these accidents from 8,392 in 1965 to 12,255 in 1968 and the number of injured from 42,698 in 1965 to 61,105 in 1968;

(b) if so, what was the number of road accidents during the calendar year 1969 and the number of deaths and injured as a result thereof;

(c) the names of towns which stood first, second, third, fourth and fifth in the matter of road accidents and deaths and injured as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check these accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The information required is being collected from the State Governments and Union Administrations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

Submission of Report by Study Group on Road Safety

5067. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group appointed by Government to go into the question of road safety in June, 1969 has submitted its report;

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

(c) if not, when the Study Group is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate when the report will be submitted by the Study Group.

रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली में कल्याण समिति के महामंत्री की नियुक्ति

5068. श्री चंद्रशेखर सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के कल्याण अधिकारियों ने गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के एक कर्मचारी को रामकृष्ण पुरम सेक्टर 2 की कल्याण समिति के महामंत्री के रूप में नियुक्त किया है और वह पिछले कई वर्षों से इस रूप में कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के कल्याण अधिकारी उक्त कर्मचारी के द्वारा वहाँ के निवासियों को तंग करने के उद्देश्य से बार-बार उच्च पुलिस अधिकारियों को पत्र लिखते रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कल्याण अधिकारियों द्वारा दक्षिण दिल्ली के पुलिस अधीक्षक को 13 अगस्त, 27 अगस्त 1969 तथा 12 जनवरी, 1970 को लिख गये पत्रों तथा की गई शिकायतों आदि की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कल्याण अधिकारियों को ऐसी हिदायतें देने का है कि वे लोगों को परेशान न करें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री/कि० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) निवासियों की कल्याण संस्था/समिति का महामंत्री संस्था के विधान के उपबन्धों के अनुसार निर्वाचित किया जाता है। गृह मंत्रालय का एक कर्मचारी उक्त संस्था की महा सभा द्वारा 24-3-1968 को महामंत्री निर्वाचित किया गया था और वह अभी तक उस पद पर आसीन है क्योंकि उक्त संस्था के परस्पर विरोधी दलों के बीच निर्वाचन के मामले में दीवानी मुकदमे के कारण वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए इस संस्था के पदाधिकारियों के चुनाव नहीं किये जा सके।

(ख) रामकृष्ण पुरम के सेक्टर 2 में स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह प्रथक से मनाने के लिए कुछ सदस्यों के इरादे के बारे में सूचना मिलने पर 13-8-1969 को पुलिस अधीक्षक को सूचित किया गया कि उक्त संस्था के वर्तमान पदाधिकारियों द्वारा 15-3-69 को आयोजित समारोह शान्तिपूर्वक किया जा सके। 27-8-1969 को कोई पत्र नहीं लिखा गया था। किन्तु पुलिस अधीक्षक को 24-8-1969 को एक पत्र भेजा गया जिसमें उनसे 13 अगस्त, 1969 के पत्र पर की गई कार्रवाई सूचित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था। इसी प्रकार 12-1-1970 को पुलिस से कहा गया कि संस्था के क्रियाकलापों को पूरा करने के लिए संस्था के पदाधिकारियों को उचित सुविधाएं दी जायं। इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को परेशान करने का कोई इरादा नहीं था।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय के 13 अगस्त, 1969, 24 अगस्त, 1969 तथा 12 जनवरी, 1970 के पत्रों की प्रतिलिपियां सभा पटल पर रखी जाती हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या [LT-3084/70]

(घ) अपरोक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Special Pay to Teachers in Andaman Administration

5069. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9167 on the 9th May, 1969 regarding special pay in Andaman Administration and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the eight teachers recruited from the mainland on terms "admissible to local recruits" were allowed free sea passage and joining time during leave/vacations;

(b) if so, whether S. R. 294-A permits the grant of these benefits to persons recruited/appointed "on terms admissible to local recruits";

(c) the reasons and the circumstances because of which the one teacher, out of the eight recruited from the mainland on terms admissible to local recruits was subsequently allowed Andaman Special Pay; and

(d) whether it is a fact that he was allowed the Andaman Special Pay with retrospective effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) All the eight teachers were recruited from the mainland on terms "admissible to local recruits" with the exception of free passage for joining duty in A. & N. Islands. No joining time during leave was indicated in the appointment order.

(b) S. R. 109 (Not S.R. 294-4) empowers the Chief Commissioner to grant free passage for joining posts from the mainland.

(c) All the eight teachers, except one, left the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. His case, on representation, was reviewed by the Chief Commissioner and terms admissible to the mainland recruits were offered to him.

(d) No, Sir; he was allowed Andaman Special Pay with effect from April, 1962.

Recruitment of Persons in Andaman

5070. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 30th August, 1968 in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 10482 on the 10th May, 1968 regarding the recruitment of persons in Andaman and state:

(a) the names of persons of Andaman domicile recruited from the mainland with the date and place of their first appointment and the name of the appointing authority of each, who have ever been or are being treated as 'local recruits';

(b) a full text of the terms and conditions of service as mentioned in their respective appointment orders; and

(c) the points of difference in the terms and conditions of service of persons of Andaman domicile recruited

from the mainland and those of the persons domiciled in and recruited from the mainland?

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

Inquiry into the Death of Mr. J. B. X. D'Cruz

5071. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 862 on the 21st November, 1969 regarding the inquiry into the death of Mr. J. B. X. D'Cruz and state:

(a) whether Government have since received a copy of the investigation report on the death of the Goan labour leader, J. B. X. D'Cruz in March last year;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the investigation report;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware of the allegation that the Goa Administration is trying to suppress the report; and

(d) whether Government would immediately secure a copy of the report and place it on the Table of the House?

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

(b) to (d). As already stated, while fulfilling the assurance given in answer to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 862 of 21st November, 1969, the Commission have held that the death of Shri D'Cruz was caused, though not deliberately, by the driver of the jeep, who had knocked him down. There was negligence, though minor, on the part of the Medical Officer who attended on Shri D'Cruz after his being injured and the policemen who were entrusted with his custody. The report of the Commission has been accepted by the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu and action is being taken against the Medical Officer and the policemen concerned. A case under Section 304-A of

the Indian Penal Code is also being filed against the driver. The Government of the Union Territory have also placed a copy of the report of the Commission on the table of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory on 13th March, 1970. The findings of the Commission have been reported in the local press.

Application of Indian Court Fees Act and Indian Stamps Act to Tripura

5072. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Court Fees Act and Assam Stamps Act had been extended to the Union Territory of Tripura to replace the Indian Court Fees Act and the Indian Stamps Act, respectively, which had hitherto been applicable to that territory and the replacement had resulted in the increase in the Court Fees and stamp charges for conveyance-deeds in Tripura by about 40 per cent;

(b) the reasons why the Central Acts were replaced by the said State Acts; and

(c) whether in view of the prevailing economic backwardness of the people of Tripura, Government are considering the reimposition of the said Central Acts in place of the Assam Acts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Indian Court Fees Act, 1870 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1889 were extended to Tripura in 1950. With the introduction of the system of decimal coinage the rates of court fees and stamp duty had to be suitably converted. It was also thought that there should be uniformity in these rates as between Assam and Tripura. These two Acts, as amended by the Assam Legislature and in force in that State, were, therefore, extended to Tripura as from 15th July, 1963. The Assam rates were higher than the earlier rates.

(c) No, Sir.

Implementation of Road Transport Schemes in Tripura

5073. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the road transport schemes implemented in Tripura during 1969-70 and the progress made in respect of each scheme;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each of them, and how far the outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs provided for such schemes in the public sector has been used thereon; and

(c) the details of other road transport development schemes for Tripura to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A Road Transport Corporation has been set up in Tripura to operate passenger and goods road transport services in the Union Territory. The Central Government have recently communicated their approval to the Government of Tripura for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1969-70 for the purchase of vehicles etc. for the Corporation. The provision included in the Revised Estimates for 1969-70 is also Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) No other road transport development scheme for Tripura is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

केरल में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भड़काना

5074. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 फरवरी, 1970 को करंट में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी) के नेता, मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष श्री बफाती थांगाल की सहायता से केरल में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भड़काने का षडयंत्र कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) राज्य सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि केरल में साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी) मुस्लिम लीग की सहायता से साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भड़काने का षडयंत्र कर रहा है ।

I.A. Caravelle Flight Remained Circling over Palam Airport for over an Hour

5075. SHRI M. H. GOWDA:

SHRI S. KUNDU:

SHRI HEM BARUA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that I. A. Caravelle flight from Bombay to Delhi on the morning of the 11th January, 1970, continued to remain circling over Palam Airport, Delhi for over more than an hour;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the airport authorities at Palam were responsible for this delayed encircling?

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

(b) There was some difficulty in lowering the under-carriage, and the Commander of the aircraft therefore decided to hold overhead and carry out the various alternate procedures for lowering it before effecting a normal landing.

(c) No, Sir.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की समय-पूर्व सेवा निवृत्ति

5076. श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे नियम बनाये हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत श्रेणी एक दो तथा तीन के अधिकारी अकुशल होने के कारण समय से पूर्व सेवानिवृत्त किये जा सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त नियमों का ब्योरा क्या है और एक कर्मचारी को अकुशल घोषित करते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मूल नियम 56, असेनिक सेवा विनियमों के अनुच्छेद 459 तथा उदारीकृत पेंशन नियमों के नियम 2(2) के अधीन उपयुक्त प्राधिकारियों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के किसी भी कर्मचारी को एक निश्चित आयु का हो जाने के बाद अथवा एक निश्चित अवधि की सेवा पूरी कर लेने के बाद यदि लोक-हित में सेवा-निवृत्त करना आवश्यक हो तो, लिखित रूप में तीन महीने का नोटिस देकर सेवानिवृत्त करने की शक्तियाँ निहित है। सरकारी कर्मचारी को भी इसी प्रकार तीन महीने का लिखित नोटिस देकर इस तरह स्वेच्छापूर्वक सेवानिवृत्ति होने का अधिकार है। ऐसे कोई नियम नहीं है जिनके अधीन किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को समयपूर्व सेवानिवृत्त होने के लिए कहा जा सके।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विधान यात्रियों के लिये खरीदे गये समाचार-पत्र तथा पत्रिकायें

5077. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यद् वतने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, 1967 से फरवरी, 1970 तक विमान यात्रियों के इस्तेमाल के लिये कौन-कौन से हिन्दी समाचारपत्र तथा पत्रिकायें खरीदी गईं और उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन खर्च किया गया ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में अंग्रेजी के कौन-कौन से पत्र तथा पत्रिकायें खरीदी गईं और प्रत्येक पत्र तथा पत्रिका की कितनी-कितनी प्रतियाँ खरीदी गईं और उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के कौन-कौन से समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकायें खरीदी गईं और उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री (डा० करण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police

5078. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications were invited by the Delhi Police for direct recruitment to the posts of Sub-Inspector of Police during the last three months;

(b) if so, the number of applications received;

(c) whether a written test was held on the 25th and 26th February, 1970 and the papers in Mathematics and General knowledge were very stiff and beyond the capacity of the candidates; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to re-examine the students in these two subjects?

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

(b) 1770.

(c) The written test was held on 13th and 14th February, 1970 and not on 25th and 26th February, 1970. The paper in Arithmetic was of middle school standard and that in General Knowledge according to the standards laid down by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the rank of Assistants in the Secretariat.

(d) The question does not arise.

Suspension of Coastal Passenger Services by Private Shipping Companies

5079. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private shipping companies have suspended coastal passenger services along the Konkan coast;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the people have been put to great difficulties by this sudden suspension of passenger services; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures being taken in this behalf?

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

(a) The Konkan coastal passenger service is still operating. Only the passenger service operated by Scindia Steam Navigation Company from Bombay to Mangalore calling at Mormugao and Karwar on the Konkan coast has stopped service since May, 1969.

(b) The service had become uneconomic due to reduction in the traffic due to competition from road transport and the old age of the ships.

(c) and (d). A representation was received from the Government of Mysore requesting the public sector Shipping Corporation to operate this service. The Corporation have examined the question, and have reported that the service would entail substantial losses, and cannot be operated economically. However, the traffic potentialities are being explored further.

Consultant Engineers for Outer Harbour Scheme at Visakhapatnam

5080. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the terms on which the Howe (India) Ltd. were chosen as the Consultant Engineers for the Outer Harbour scheme at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether negotiations were held with other firms also before selecting the Howe (India) Ltd.;

(c) what are the other concerns with which the Howe (India) Ltd. are connected by way of having common directors or share holdings;

(d) what are the other projects for which the Howe (India) Ltd. are being considered and on what terms; and

(e) whether Government have considered any Indian firms in this connection?

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

(a) The scope of the services to be provided by M/s. Howe (India) Private Ltd. as Consulting Engineers for the Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project comprises provision of complete design services, expediting fabrication, inspection, complete works management and construction supervision. The remuneration payable to the Consulting Engineers for the performance of their services will be regulated as follows:—

(i) For complete design services on the Outer Harbour design including hydraulic studies and lay-out, dredging, reclamation, protective works, breakwaters navigational aids, harbour craft but not including the berth.	} 4% of the cost of the works
(ii) For complete design services on the ore berth, ore handling plant and equipment and associated civil engineering structures and buildings	} (% of the cost of the works
(iii) For expediting and fabrication inspection.	} 1% of the cost of the equipment
(iv) For complete works management and construction supervision.	} 2% of the cost of the works

The fees calculated on the above basis is subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 77.25 lakhs and a maximum fee of Rs. 116.25 lakhs. In addition to this, a fee of 3.25 lakhs Canadian Dollars is payable to the Consulting Engineer's Associates, M/s. Howe International Ltd., Canada for work to be performed in their office and elsewhere, for the provision of technical know-how and for the provision of foreign technicians to be deputed to work in India.

(b) No. M/s. Howe (India) Private Ltd. were appointed as Consulting Engineers for the Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project as they had conducted earlier a feasibility study for the Project. Appointment of the Consulting Engineers is not made on the basis of competitive tenders as in the case of supply of equipment. Selection of Consultants is governed solely by considerations of their technical competence and their ability to render proper technical consultancy services. This principle was followed in the case of M/s. Howe (India) Private Ltd.

(c) 60% of the shares of M/s. Howe (India) Private Ltd. are held by various private individuals while the remaining 40% are held by M/s. Howe International Ltd. of Canada who are the principal collaborators in the establishment of this Consulting Engineering Company. There are six directors in the Company of whom four are full time working Directors and engineers employed by the Company. Two Directors out of six are outside Directors who appear only at Board meetings and do not participate in the day-to-day affairs of the Company. Of these last two Directors, only one is a Director on two other firms. Thus, five out of the six Directors of the Company are not Directors of any Company other than M/s. Howe (India) Private Ltd.

(d) M/s. Howe (India) Private Ltd. have also been appointed as Consulting Engineers for the Mormugao Port Development Project and the Madras Iron Ore Handling Project. The scope of their services in relation to the two projects is similar to those relating to the Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project. The remuneration is payable on the basis of a percentage of the cost of the works or equipment as the case may be. In the case of Madras, the fees payable are subject to a minimum of Rs. 35 lakhs

plus 1.72 lakhs Canadian Dollars and a maximum of Rs. 38.50 lakhs plus 1.72 lakhs Canadian Dollars. In the case of Mormugao, the fees are subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 55 lakhs plus Canadian Dollars 2 lakhs and a maximum fee of Rs. 70 lakhs plus 2 lakhs Canadian Dollars.

(e) Does not arise, as M/s. Howe (India) Private Ltd. is an Indian firm registered in India.

पश्चिम बंगाल में हिंसा की घटनायें

5082. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरचा :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने नक्सलवादियों द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल में 1 जनवरी, 1968 से लेकर आज तक की गई हिंसा की घटनाओं के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त घटनाओं के कारण सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी ;

(घ) उक्त घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा अहत हुए और कितने प्रदर्शनकारी गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिन पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभियोग चलाया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि इस बीच कोई जानकारी एकत्र नहीं की गई है तो क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी को प्राप्त करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

परिषद बंगाल में बम विस्फोट

5083. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शाल्भाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में पहली जनवरी, 1968 से लेकर अब तक हुई बम विस्फोट की घटनाओं की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उक्त राज्य में कितने बम पाए गये ;

(ग) उन में से कितने देश में बनाये हुये थे और कितने विदेश में ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध किस किस की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किय जा रहे है ।

Decision of Eighteenth meeting of National Harbour Board on Modernisation of Indian Ports

5084. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the eighteenth meeting of the National Harbour Board took place at Bhubaneswar on the 24th January, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken in this meeting as regards modernisation of Indian Ports?

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

(b) The Fourth Plan programme for the development and modernisation of major ports was noted by the Board. As

regards minor and intermediate ports, the respective points of view were explained by the representatives of different maritime States. It was agreed that the details and the outstanding points would be discussed by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport with different maritime States individually.

श्री बलदेव सिंह की हत्या

5085. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री राम गोपाल शाल्भाले :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री बलदेव सिंह की हत्या के बारे में 27 फरवरी, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 940 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कांगड़ा के डिप्टी कमिश्नर के अनुदेशों के अनुसार भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 287 तथा 304-ए के अन्तर्गत पुलिस द्वारा अप्रेतर जांच कार्यवाही इस बीच पूरी की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 201 के अन्तर्गत श्री मिल्खी राम के विरुद्ध इस बीच मामला दर्ज कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी किये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा मामला कब दर्ज किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया है कि इस मामले में स्थानीय पुलिस और आगे जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है जो कि अभी तक पूर्ण नहीं हुई है ।

प्रेजीडेन्सी कालेज, कलकत्ता के पास विदेशी बम का पाया जाना

5086. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जे० के० चौधरी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

डा० सुशोला नायर :

श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रेजीडेन्सी कालेज, कलकत्ता के समीप मार्च, 1970 के प्रथम पक्ष में कुछ विदेशी बम पाये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में पूरी जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री के० एस० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

Class IV Employees in Schools of Himachal Pradesh Education Department

5087. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-
DHARY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 21st November, 1969 in implementation of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2744 on the 29th November, 1968 regarding Class IV employees in schools of Himachal Pradesh Education Department and state:

(a) whether any requests have since been received from some Members of Parliament regarding some Class IV employees in the schools of Himachal Pra-

desh Education Department who, having been relieved of their job on such grounds as mentioned in part (a) of that question, had been reinstated on complaints from Members;

(b) if so, the precise nature of these requests; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government and Himachal Pradesh Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Places of Tourist Interest in Mysore State

5088. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places which have been selected as Tourist Centres in the Mysore State;

(b) whether the transport facilities and necessary arrangements have also been provided in all the Tourists Centres; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated for the development of these places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Tourist facilities have been provided in Mysore State by the Central Government or jointly with the State Government at Hassan, Bijapur, Hampi, Jog Falls, Brindaban, Aiholi, Badami, Somnathpur, Mangalore and Tungabhadra. The India Tourism Development Corporation is also constructing a Hotel in Bangalore.

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation propose to establish a Transport Unit at Bangalore during 1970-71. Imported cars are also available from the State Trading Corporation to car operators on the approved list of the Department of Tourism.

(c) No specific amounts have been allocated.

Raids by Naxalites on Cinemas in Calcutta

5089. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
 SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naxalites raided about 20 cinema houses and burnt them in Calcutta on the 3rd March, 1970 resulting in a heavy damage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that two Hindi Films "Prem Pujari" and "Dharti" which show the scenes of Chinese aggression, are not liked by Naxalites; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the state government, some extremists with the assistance of some anti-social elements, on March 3, 1970, organised attacks on seven cinema houses in Calcutta, which had been screening a Hindi film 'Prem Pujari'. In the attacks bombs and crackers and other incendiary substances were reported to have been used. There was damage to property and three persons received minor injuries. The police had to use teargas in order to control the disturbances outside one cinema house. There is no information of such attacks on cinema houses screening 'Dharti'.

(c) The Government condemn such acts of lawlessness. The police have registered cases in respect of the incidents and have arrested ten persons. The investigation of the cases is in progress.

Security of Life and Property of Kannada Speaking People in Bombay

5090. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lives and properties of the Kannada-speaking residents in Bombay are not safe; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to protect them, keeping in view the Bombay Bandh recently and the hardship suffered by the Kannada speaking people in Bombay last year when anti social elements took the law into their hands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive in Nagaland

5091. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Nagaland have expressed their inability to effect separation of the Judiciary from the Executive;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Centre agrees with the view of the State Government in this regard.

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

(b) and (c). The Code of Criminal Procedure is not in force in Nagaland but certain rules made under Section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 govern the trial of offenders in the State. All criminal cases, except heinous crimes are settled according to customary laws of both the parties. The State Government in the circumstances, do not consider it necessary to separate Judiciary from the Executive.

The subject 'Administration of Justice' falls in the State's sphere. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to take action for separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

Increase in Representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Service

5092. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to increase the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services;

(b) if so, when the orders would be issued; and

(c) whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The Government of India have decided to increase the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to posts and services under them. A copy of the orders already issued in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 27/25/68-Est (SCT), dated the 25th March, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3085/70.]

Provision of facilities to Chief Whips of Opposition Parties and Groups in Parliament

5093. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision in the 1970-71 budget for allowing certain facilities to the Chief Whips of the Opposition Parties and Groups in Parliament;

(b) if so, the amount budgeted for this;

(c) the manner in which this is proposed to be utilized; and

(d) when the scheme is likely to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Provision has been made in the Budget for the grant of certain facilities to Government Regional Whips and Chief Whips of the Opposition Groups.

(b) Rs. 1,57,900.

(c) and (d). The question of allowing the facilities is under consideration of Government.

Incentives to Private Sector to set up New Hotels

5094. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to offer new incentives to private sector to build new hotels so as to meet the new rush to tourists following the introduction of Jumbo jets;

(b) if so, what are those incentives;

(c) whether in terms of world tourism, India's share of total world earning from tourism is only 0.2 per cent;

(d) if so, the main reasons for this; and

(e) the action being taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have already announced substantial incentives to the hotel industry. These include income-tax relief; liberal depreciation rates; grant of development rebate; priority consideration for needs of the hotel industry; sale of Government owned land in the Delhi area at concessional rates, and financial assistance under the Hotel Development Loans Scheme.

(c) India's share in the total world earning from tourism was 0.24% in 1967 and 0.25% in 1968. The figures for 1969 are not yet available.

(d) The main reasons for this are the high cost of transportation to India from the potential tourist markets, and the present inadequacy of our tourist infra-structure.

(e) A statement indicating various steps being taken by Government to improve the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3086/70]

जबलपुर में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

5095. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री जबलपुर में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों के बारे में 5 दिसंबर, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2849 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न में मांगी गई अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसे एकत्र करने में कितना और समय लगेगा तथा उसे कब तक एकत्र कर लिया जायेगा और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—3087/70 ।]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जयपुर संग्रहालय में चोरी हुई वस्तुओं को बरामदगी

5096. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री महाराजा जयपुर के संग्रहालय से चोरी हुई वस्तुओं की बरामदगी के बारे में दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 442 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर के श्री स'ग्राम सिंह के घर से बरामद होने वाले 2008 चित्रों तथा 229 पत्थर की मूर्तियों तथा अन्य धातुओं का कुल मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) क्या अब तक की गई जांच के आधार पर यह निश्चय किया जा सकता है कि यह सारा सामान चोरी का था ; और

(ग) संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पहचान लिये गये 13 चित्रों के मूल्यांकन का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है । अन्य चित्रों के बारे में अभी तक मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है । मूर्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से, जोकि इस मामले में जांच कर रही है, सूचना मंगाई गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) मामलों की अभी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है तथा जांच-पड़ताल पूरी होने पर अभियुक्तों के विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को माध्यमिक स्कूल अध्यापक संघ से करार क्रियान्वित करने के लिये अतिरिक्त सहायता

5097. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में माध्यमिक स्कूल अध्यापक संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई मांगों की सूची के बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गये करार के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि देगी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा। मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्मान) : (क) क्योंकि शिक्षा राज्यों का विषय है, उत्तर प्रदेश के माध्यमिक स्कूल शिक्षक संघ की मांगों स्वीकार करना उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर करता है।

सरकार द्वारा नौवहन कंपनियों को दिये गये ऋण

5098. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न नौवहन कंपनियों को पृथक-पृथक कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनमें से कुछ कंपनियां ऐसी भी हैं जिन्होंने पहले जलयान खरीदने के लिये प्राप्त किये गये ऋणों से नगरों में भवनों का निर्माण किया है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जहाजों को खरीदने के लिए ऋण पोत-परिवहन विकास निधि नामक निधि से दिये जाते हैं अधिकांश मामलों में संपूर्ण मंजूर ऋण राशि इकमुश्त नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि कई वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान किस्तों में दी जाती है। गत तीन वर्षों की संगत संख्याएं नीचे दी जा रही हैं।

लाख रुपयों में

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	कुल
(1) मंजूर किये गये ऋण की कुल राशि	43,63.15	26,89.58	90,86.26	161,39.02
(2) उक्त राशि में से वास्तविक तौर पर दी गई राशि	2,86.92	4,88.73	7,19.32	14,94.97
(3) पहले दो मंजूरी के अंतर्गत दी गई राशि	10,86.40	14,82.31	17,57.46	43,26.17

(ख) जी नहीं। ऋणी कंपनियों में से दो ने इमारतें बनायीं / खरीदी हैं जो अंशतः उनके स्वयम् के इस्तेमाल के लिए और अंशतः निवेश के लिए हैं। चूंकि पोतपरिवहन विकास निधि से दिये गये ऋण विदेशी शिपयार्डों और सेटों को देय भुगतान से संबद्ध थे अतः इन भुगतानों के बजाय इन ऋणों को इमारतों में लगाने की संभावना नहीं हो सकती है।

Commission to Enquire into the Death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

5099. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have taken a final decision to set up a Commission of Inquiry to finally settle whether Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is dead or alive;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided about the personnel of the Commission; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be announced and what will be the terms of reference of the said Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to appoint a one-man Commission of Enquiry. The constitution of the Commission and its terms of reference are under consideration.

Appointment of Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court

5100. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former United Front Government in West Bengal had suggested a name for the post of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court to the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government. Recommendations for appointment to the High Court are confidential and it will not be in the public interest to disclose the details thereof.

Attacks on Tamilians in Bombay by Shiv Sena

5101. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamilians in Bombay are being frequently attacked by the Shiv Sena;

(b) if so, whether this tendency will harm the country to the greatest extent;

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(c) whether the Centre has asked the State Government to take strong action against the persons held responsible; and

(d) whether the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister had written in that regard to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and also to the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from Government of Maharashtra.

(c) The State Government have been requested to ensure that minority groups are given the fullest protection and complete sense of security and that those who seek to spread enmity or ill-will between communities are firmly dealt with.

(d) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and a copy of his letter was obtained from Government of Tamil Nadu.

Enquiry into Fire in Jamia Millia, New Delhi

5102. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in his report to the Centre has stated that the fire in Jamia Millia, New Delhi on the night of 20th October, 1969 was the work of a Lecturer of the institution and some pro-Pakistani elements;

(b) if so, what are the other points mentioned in the report; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned?

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

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

Unearthing of a Bomb-Manufacturing Factory in West Bengal

5103. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU:
 SHRI DHANDAPANI:
 SHRI SAMINATHAN:
 SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory manufacturing Bombs was unearthed in West Bengal recently;

(b) whether any foreign material was used in the factory;

(c) if so, the names of countries whose material was used there;

(d) whether any foreigners were also arrested; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (e). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Post-Harappan Finds in Eastern Broach

5104. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some finds have been discovered in Eastern Broach which belong to the post-Harappan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the prospects of the finding there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A few potsherds, belonging to the Late Harappan period and one baked brick of possibly Harappan affiliation has been discovered by Dr. S. C. Malik of the M. S. University, Baroda.

(c) The University is contemplating to undertake further work at the site.

S. S. Bhatnagar Awards for Scientists

5105. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the S. S. Bhatnagar Annual Awards, instituted as a mark of recognition of the work done by our scientists, have not been made after 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons on the part of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for not doing the same for such a long period;

(c) whether the age barrier of 45 for the Bhatnagar Awards is pointless and, if so, whether its abolition has been given a consideration; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The position relating to S. S. Bhatnagar Annual Awards is as under:—

(i) Awards for the years 1966 and 1967 are under consideration;

(ii) Nominations for the Award for the year 1968 have been received and are being processed; and

(iii) Last date for receipt of nominations for the year 1969 has been laid down as 31st March, 1970 by the Judging Committee.

(b) The reasons for not processing the nominations received for the Awards were due to the fact that the term of the Judging Committee which consisted of Scientists members of the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. expired with that of the Governing Body on 31st March, 1968 and it was reconstituted on 17th June, 1969.

(c) and (d). The new Judging Committee which met on 14th July, 1969 and 15th November, 1969 has suggested certain amendments to the Regulations governing the Award which are awaiting the approval of the Governing Body. The question of age has also been raised.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों का स्थाई बनाया जाना

5106. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन सचिवालय, दिल्ली के आदेश संख्या 515 दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 1965 के अनुसार स्थायी बनाये गये अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों को भारत सरकार के गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9-11-55 आर० पी० एस० दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1959 तथा उसका स्पष्टीकरण संख्या 9/45/60-इस्टैब्लिशमेंट (डी) दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 1961 के अनुसार बरीयता दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाभ प्राप्त उक्त कर्मचारियों का श्रेणीवार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि उन कर्मचारियों को अब तक कोई लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं तो उक्त आदेशों को कार्यान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/11/55-आर०पी०एस० दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1959 और कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60-स्थापना (डी) दिनांक 20 अप्रैल 1961 में अंतर्विष्ट अनुदेश, जिनमें किसी ग्रेड के स्थाई अधिकारियों को जुलना में उस ग्रेड के अस्थायी। स्थानापन्न अधिकारियों की बरीयता को निर्धारित करने की रीति बताई गई है, दिल्ली प्रशासन की बरीयता नियमावली 1965 में शामिल कर दिए गये हैं, जो कि 31-7-1965 से लागू हो चुके हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने तदनुसार अपने कर्मचारियों की बरीयता सूची को परिशोधित करने के लिए कदम उठा लिए हैं।

(ख) लाभान्वित कर्मचारियों की ठीक संख्या, परिशोधित बरीयता सूची को अंतिम रूप देने के पश्चात् ही मालूम हो सकेगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारी

5107. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन सचिवालय में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में श्रेणी-वार कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन सचिवालय में 684 कर्मचारी हैं। उनकी श्रेणी-वार संख्या निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

प्रथम श्रेणी	15
द्वितीय श्रेणी	55
तृतीय श्रेणी	443
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	171

(ख) स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

	अनु-सूचित जाति	अनु-सूचित आदिम जाति
प्रथम श्रेणी	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
द्वितीय श्रेणी	1	कुछ नहीं
तृतीय श्रेणी	24	कुछ नहीं
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	32	कुछ नहीं
कुल	57	

ऋण के लिये एयर इंडिया तथा अमरीका के आयात तथा निर्यात बैंक के बीच करार

5108. श्री आत्म दास :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इंडिया को ऋण देने के बारे में एयर इंडिया तथा अमरीका के आयात तथा निर्यात बैंक के बीच हुए करार की शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या एयर इंडिया ने इससे पूर्व भी किसी अन्य देश से ऋण प्राप्त किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त ऋण का भुगतान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) एयर इंडिया द्वारा तीन बोईंग 747 विमान खरीदने के लिये यू० एस० ए० के एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट बैंक के साथ किये गये दो ऋण संबंधी करारों की शर्तें निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

	पहले दो विमानों के लिये	तीसरे विमान के लिये
ऋण की राशि	25,000,000 डालर	18,000,000 डालर
व्याज की दर	6% वार्षिक	6% वार्षिक
'कमिटेमेंट' फीस	1/2% वार्षिक	1/2% वार्षिक
अदायगी की शर्तें	मार्च 1975 से प्रारंभ होकर मार्च 1978 में समाप्त होने वाली सात अर्ध-वार्षिक किस्तों में।	नवम्बर, 1972 से प्रारंभ होकर मई 1979 में समाप्त होने वाली चौदह अर्ध-वार्षिक किस्तों में।
भारती	भारत सरकार	भारत सरकार

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) इन ऋणों का प्रतिदान एयर इंडिया द्वारा उसके अपने ही साधनों से किया जाता रहेगा।

हिन्दी अनुवादकों और हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर नियुक्ति

5109. श्री प० मु० सईद :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा उनसे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में ऐसे कुल कितने पद हैं जो तदर्थ आधार पर भरे गये हैं परंतु जिन्हे कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरना अपेक्षित है ;

(ख) इन में से हिन्दी अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी अधिकारियों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ग) उन में से कितने पदों को इस बीच संघ लोक सेवा आयोग निर्दिष्ट किया गया है तथा शेष पदों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को कब तक निर्दिष्ट किये जाने की सम्भावना है,

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को उक्त पदों पर बनाये रखने के उद्देश्य से इन पदों को अभी तक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है, और

(ङ) उक्त पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां करने के लिए कब तक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को निर्दिष्ट करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Provision of Amenities for Leader of Opposition in Parliament

5110. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide certain facilities and amenities to the Leader of Opposition in Parliament; and

(b) what will be his privileges, rights and responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA- MENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIP- PING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Reservations for Scheduled Caste/Sche- duled Tribe Candidates

5111. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) the minimum qualifying (not selection) marks for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Non-Sched- uled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candi- dates and the minimum margin in quali- fying standards for the 'reserved' and 'unreserved' vacancies;

(b) upto what minimum percentage of marks, the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, separately were included in each 'Select List' drawn to date since 1955 examina- tion;

(c) the Supreme Court decision in 'T. Devadason Vs. Union of India; 1963 and Government orders in 'Executive Instructions of the 4th December, 1963' about the limit for filling reserved vacan- cies;

(d) whether non-Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes of the 1960-Examina- tion and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of 1963 Examination were given 17 future vacancies as relief and 4 vacancies as reserved, respectively; and

(e) whether relief was provided out of the vacancies earmarked for 1963 Examination and; if not, wherefrom these vacancies were provided and in case promotions against them were given retrospective effect, what was the total expenditure towards arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF- FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The fixation of the minimum qualifying marks wherever necessary is entirely within the discre- tion of the Union Public Service Com- mission, who do not disclose the same. Similarly, the minimum margin in qualifying standards for 'reserved' and 'unreserved' vacancies is also entirely within the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission and is not dis- closed by them.

(b) The percentage of marks secured by the last Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission and included in the Select Lists on the re- sults of the examinations for the years 1955 to 1963 for which reservation orders for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates were applicable is shown below:

Year of Examination	Percentage of marks secured by the last	
	Scheduled Caste candidate	Scheduled Tribe Candidate
1955	45.0	None recommended.
1957	36.8	Do.
1958	35.0	41.8
1959	35.2	35.0
1960	35.0	37.6
1963	50.17	None recommended.

(c) The Supreme Court in its Judgement (T. D. Devadasan Vs. Union of India—Write Petition No. 87 of 1963) delivered on 29th August, 1963 declared that the carry forward rule in respect of reservations as modified in 1955 was invalid.

Consequent upon this judgement, Government issued revised instructions on 4th December, 1963, specifying that on no occasion shall the number of normal reserved vacancies and the carry forward reserved vacancies together exceed 45% of the total number of vacancies.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The 17 candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C. for appointment as Section Officers in pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Court dated 8th September, 1964 were absorbed (i) against the then existing/anticipated vacancies in the Ministries/Departments where those officers were working at that time and (ii) by reverting officers promoted as Section Officers from the Assistants' Grade under Rule 13(2) of the CSS Rules, 1962, who had not been included in the Select List for Section Officers' Grade. In accordance with the Order of the Supreme Court dated the 8th September, 1964, the 17 officers were not entitled to claim pay or emoluments for any period prior to the date of their actual appointment as Section Officers. There was therefore no expenditure towards arrears.

Promotions in Engineering Departments

5112. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Technicians and Engineers play as much role in improving the conditions in the country as the Officers in the Administrative Grades;

(b) whether Government are also aware that while the Administrators get accelerated promotions, there is a lot of frustration in the Engineering Departments of the Central Government like Railways, Posts & Telegraphs and Central P.W.D., as the promotion chances for Officers in these Departments have become very bleak;

(c) whether to avoid frustration among Engineers, Government are thinking of evolving a telescopic time

Pay Scale of Rs. 400—1800 for the Engineering Cadres on the same lines as for the I.A.S., Cadre; and

(d) if so, when a decision is expected in the matter?

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

(b) Opportunities for promotion vary from service to service and even within the same service from time to time. It is understood from the Ministries/Departments employing a large number of Engineering personnel like the Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, C.P.W.D. etc. that the recruits to the Engineering services have so far been receiving promotions within a reasonable time and there is no room for frustration amongst them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Report of Staff Inspection Unit of Finance Ministry on I.C.C.R.

5113. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2848 on the 5th December, 1969 regarding the Employees working in I.C.C.R. and state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has taken a decision on the report of the staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any reduction will be made in the existing staff and, if so, how the retrenched staff will be absorbed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The report of the Staff Inspection Unit was considered by the Governing Body of the Council and it has set up a Committee to examine the implications of the recommendations contained in the Report. Further action will be taken by the I.C.C.R. after the recommendations of this Committee are received.

Chandigarh Local Advisory Committee

5114. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Local Advisory Committee has been reconstituted for the year 1970 and if so, its strength;

(b) the criteria for the selection of members;

(c) the representation that has been given to various political parties;

(d) whether the political parties are dissatisfied with the representations given to them; and

(e) whether Government will re-adjust the committee giving adequate representation to the political parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir, it consists of 41 members (6 official and 35 non-official).

(b) In order to constitute a broad-based Advisory Committee efforts are made to give representation to various interests.

(c) Jan Sangh	Three
Congress (R)	Three
Congress (O)	Two
C. P. I. (R)	One
Akali Dal	Two

(d) and (e). Almost all the political parties have expressed dissatisfaction with the representation given to them but the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh had to balance the claim of diverse interests political, trade, commerce, industry, scheduled castes, university, professions, press, rural areas, social organisations etc. Government do not propose to interfere in the matter.

Benefits of Punjab Pay Scales to Employees in Chandigarh

5115. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees serving the Union Territory of Chandigarh who have not been given the benefit of Punjab pay scales;

(b) the reasons for not granting them those benefits;

(c) whether in view of the decision of Government to merge Chandigarh with Punjab within five years, Government are contemplating to grant the Punjab pay scales to all employees of the Union Territory;

(d) the number of employees who have joined the Union Territory after 1st November, 1966 and whether Government are contemplating to grant them the Punjab pay scales also;

(e) the number of employees who have been provisionally allocated to the Union Territory; and

(f) the reasons and circumstances in which they were provisionally allocated; and whether their views were obtained before the provisional allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 3,872.

(b) These employees were not given Punjab pay scales in pursuance of uniform policy of the Government to give Central scales to employees of all Union Territories.

(c) No Sir.

(d) 1,928; Government do not propose to give them Punjab pay scales in view of reply to (b) above.

(e) 1,530.

(f) Provisional allocations of staff to the successor units at the time of re-organisation of the former State of Punjab were made in the exigencies of public service, having regard to all relevant factors and administrative needs of the new units. No options were invited for making provisional allocations.

Staff Declared Surplus on Winding up of N.F.C. Organisation

5116. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided in 1965 to wind up the Central National Fitness Corps Organisation due to change in policy;

(b) whether all the Administrative, Supervisory, Ministerial and Class IV Staff of the National Fitness Corps Directorate have been declared surplus since the 12th December, 1969;

(c) if so, the number of personnel affected and absorbed in other Departments so far; and

(d) the steps taken to safeguard the services rights/seniority/promotion/confirmation and the absorption of the concerned staff, elsewhere, as the delay in their transfer would cause them the due loss in seniority in other Departments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d). Following the decision taken at the Conference of the Education Secretaries in 1965, it was decided to decentralise the control of the National Discipline Scheme Instructors to State Governments. After the Instructors were absorbed in the States, it was anticipated that the N.F.C. Directorate would be wound up. Since the absorption of the Instructors has not so far been effected, the existing staff working in the Directorate are continuing. The question of finding alternative employment for the existing staff with protection of their service conditions to the extent the rules permit is receiving the attention of the Government.

Transfer of N.F.C. Scheme to States

5117. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) how the Central Government have concluded that the National Fitness Corps Programme is a State subject when the States have never approached the Central Government for the transfer of this scheme to them;

(b) whether any State Government have approached the Central Government for the transfer of National Fitness Corps Scheme on this plea; and

(c) if not, the reason why the Central Government are persistent in decentralising the Scheme especially when the States want this Scheme to be run under the Centre for reasons of maintenance of higher standard and national integration?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee, an integrated programme of Physical Education, known as National Fitness Corps was evolved in 1959. Following the recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board of Education held in 1964, approving the integrated programme of Physical Education and its implementation in consultation with the State Governments, the matter was discussed at the meetings of the State Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instruction/Directors of Education in February, 1965 and April, 1965, when it was decided that the integrated programme should be introduced as part of school education and that the National Discipline Scheme Instructors who were under the control of the Centre should be transferred to the States. As Education is a State subject, it follows *ipso facto* that the new integrated programme of Physical Education, which is an integral part of general education, is also a State subject. As the representatives of the State Governments had agreed to the proposal at the two meetings the question of State Governments' approaching the Central Government for the transfer did not arise. There was also no question of transferring the NFC Scheme to the State Governments because it was already being implemented in the States as a Programme of Physical education. Following the recommendation made at the Conference of the Education Secretaries to decentralise the control of the NDS Instructors to the States, Government is pursuing the absorption of NDS Instructors in the State Services.

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकूओं का आतंक समाप्त करना

5118. **श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाहा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को डाकूओं का आतंक दूर करने के लिए आधुनिक उपकरणों की आवश्यकता है और राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता देने के लिए कहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-
चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । किन्तु
आधुनिकीकरण के लिए अनुरोध केवल डाकुओं
के आतंक को दूर करने की दृष्टि से ही नहीं
अपितु पुलिस की समस्त गतिविधियाँ में उसकी
कार्य-प्रणाली में आम सुधार लाने के लिए है ।

(ख) पुलिस दलों के आधुनिकीकरण के
लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 3.75 लाख
रुपये के एक ऋण तथा 1.25 लाख रुपये
के अनुदान की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ।

Attack on Dum Dum Police Stations

5119. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to the attack on
the Dum Dum Police Station by some
miscreants resulting in the death of a
Police Officer on the 10th March, 1970;
and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose
to take to curb the activities of
unsocial elements in different parts of
the country and especially in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a)
and (b). Facts are being ascertained
from the state government.

Use of Hindi in Delhi High Court

5120. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN
SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government propose to
permit Hindi to be used in the Delhi
High Court; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN
SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No such pro-
posal is at present under consideration.

According to the legal opinion it will
be necessary to have a Parliamentary
Legislation before Hindi can be permit-
ted to be used for proceedings in Delhi
High Court.

Expenditure Incurred in Connection with P. M.'s Tour during the last Mid- Term Elections

5121. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the re-
ply given to Unstarred Question No.
4571 on the 19th December, 1969 re-
garding the expenditure incurred in
connection with the Prime Minister's
tours during the last Mid-term Elections
and state:

(a) whether Government have since
collected the required information; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a)
and (b). A statement based on the in-
formation received from the State Gov-
ernments is laid on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3088/70.]

Arrest of Pakistani Saboteurs in Jammu and Kashmir

5122. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Pakistani sabo-
teurs who were arrested recently on the
border area of Ramgarh in the Jammu-
Sialkot sector and the nature of mater-
ial seized from them;

(b) whether it is a fact that some
of the material was given to them by
the "Kashmir Staff" officials and one
Bashir Ahmed and, if so, the names of
suspected officials who were accom-
plishes;

(c) the reasons why "Kashmir Staff",
the agency set up by Pakistan, is allow-
ed to operate in Jammu and Kashmir
without let or hindrance; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Bashir
Ahmed escaped from the custody of
Jammu Police seven years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN
SHUKLA): (a) According to the infor-
mation received from the Government

of Jammu and Kashmir, Bashir Ahmed and Shahid Manzoor, Pakistani nationals, were apprehended on 6th December, 1969. A camera, some explosives, a few propaganda posters, a task paper for gathering information and some Indian currency were recovered from them.

(b) to (d). The matter is under investigation and it will not be in the public interest to disclose details. Government are vigilant in checking activities directed against the security of the State.

भारत में विन्टेज कार वर्ल्ड रैली आयोजित करना

5123. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लन्दन स्थित विन्टेज कार संग्रहालय के मालिक लार्ड मोन्टेजर आफ ब्यूलियू ने अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान कहा है कि यदि भारत सरकार तथा अन्य संगठन इस बारे में सहायता करें तो 1973 में भारत में एक अद्भुत विन्टेज कार वर्ल्ड रैली आयोजित की जा सकती है; और

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

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) न तो शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के पास और नहीं नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में अनुसंधान अधिकारी तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारी

5124. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के बारे में

दिनांक 7 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2100 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के प्रशासन अनुभाग में कार्य करने वाले वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारियों तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को गैर-तकनीकी कार्य से हटा कर तकनीकी कार्य पर लगा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण ; और

(ग) उन्हें उनके वर्तमान कार्य से कब तक मुक्त कर दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। कार्य की आवश्यकता के कारण, एक वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी और दो तकनीकी सहायकों को उनके वर्तमान प्रशासनिक कर्तव्यों से हटाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

(ग) आयोग के कार्य को पुनर्गठित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। इसके बारे में निर्णय लेते ही, इन व्यक्तियों को तकनीकी कार्यों पर लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में नियुक्तियां

5125. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में उन पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिस में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियों की गईं और जिस में कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा नियुक्तियों की जानी थी;

(ख) आयोग के पास अभी तक ये मांगें न की जाने के क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्तियों को जारी रखने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को अब तक नहीं कहा गया है ; और

(घ) उन पदों पर नियमित नियुक्ति करने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को उन पदों के बारे में कब तक कहने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 31 ।

(ख) से (घ). सात पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां करने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से कहा गया है । अन्य पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां करने के बारे में, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को अधिसूचित न करने का कारण यह है कि इनमें से अधिकांश पद प्रारम्भ में कुछ समय के लिए स्वीकृत हुए थे । वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को पुनर्गठित करने का भी एक प्रस्ताव विचारधीन है । पुनर्गठित करने के प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने तथा पदों को दीर्घकालिक आधार पर स्वीकृत किए जाने पर, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को औपचारिक मांग भेजने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में अनुसन्धान सहायकों की नियुक्तियां

5126. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुसंधान सहायकों के विभिन्न पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियां की गई हैं, जब कि उन पदों पर नियुक्तियां संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से की जानी चाहियें ;

(ख) क्या उक्त पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां करने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को कहा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से कब प्रार्थना की जायेगी और उक्त पदों पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से कब तक नियुक्तियां करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). इनमें से कुछ पदों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा पहले ही विज्ञापित कर दिया गया है । अन्य पदों के नियमित आधार पर स्वीकृत होने पर नियुक्ति का कार्य संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सौंप दिया जाएगा ।

गृह मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5127. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री रामेशचंद्र व्यास :

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

(क) वर्ष 1968 के उत्तरार्द्ध में उन के मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित कितने आदेश, परिपत्र, नोटिस आदि जारी किये गये और उन में से कितने हिन्दी में जारी किये गये ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उक्त कर्मचारियों से कितने आवेदन-पत्र, याचिकायें इत्यादि हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुई तथा कितने मामलों में उन पर किये गये निर्णयों को सूचना हिन्दी में दी गई ;

(ग) उन के मंत्रालय में वर्ष 1968 के उत्तरार्द्ध में कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए ;

(घ) उन में से कितने पत्रों को उत्तर हिन्दी में दिखे गये तथा कितनों के अंग्रेजी में ;

(ड) क्या उन के मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के हिन्दी विरोधी रवैये के कारण हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों आदि का हिन्दी में उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ; और

(च) सभी हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में देने तथा सभी कार्यालय आदेशों आदि को भी हिन्दी में कब तक जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). स्थिति का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रत्याख्य में रख दिया गया : देखिये संख्या LT-3089/70]

(ङ) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(च) इस विषय के अनुदेश पहले ही मौजूद हैं कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर उसी भाषा में दिए जाने चाहिए और सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किए जाने चाहिए। इन अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन में बराबर प्रगति हो रही है। दिसम्बर, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में केवल 16 हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिए गये, जबकि 2433 हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिए गए। इस तिमाही में केवल एक सामान्य आदेश केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किया गया, जबकि 71 सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किए गये।

निम्न आय वर्ग के माता-पिताओं के बच्चों के लिये उपशैक्षणिक (ट्यूटोरियल) कक्षाएं

5128. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 1969 में हुई केन्द्रीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक बोर्ड की परीक्षा के परिणाम में 29 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 819 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परीक्षा में जिन छात्रों ने प्रथम तथा द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त किया है वे अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाले स्कूलों में पढ़े थे और पाश्चात्य जीवन से प्रभावित सम्पन्न परिवारों के लड़के थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार निम्न आय वर्ग के माता-पिताओं के बच्चों के लिये शाम-सुबह निःशुल्क उपशैक्षणिक कक्षाएं चलाने का है ताकि समृद्ध परिवारों के बच्चों को धन की ताकत से अधिक अंक न मिलें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कक्षाएं कब तक चालू की जायेंगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जहां तक दिल्ली के स्कूलों के लिए आयोजित उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा के परिणाम का संबंध है, यह सच नहीं है। किन्तु, बोर्ड की अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक परीक्षा के परिणाम में पता चलता है कि प्रथम और द्वितीय स्थान उन विद्यार्थियों ने प्राप्त किए थे जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों में अध्ययन किया था।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बहुत से सुधारात्मक शिक्षण तथा अध्ययन केन्द्र प्रारम्भ किए हैं। मामूली रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस देने पर सभी विद्यार्थी ऐसे कक्षाओं में शामिल हो सकते हैं।

जहां तक सम्भव हो सका है सुधारात्मक शिक्षण कक्षाएं गन्दी बस्तियों, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य ऐसे क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए गए हैं जहां के स्कूलों के परिणाम अच्छे नहीं रहते।

जहां तक अखिल भारतीय उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा का संबंध है, इस परीक्षा के लिए सम्बद्ध स्कूल विशेष स्कूल हैं, जो आमतौर पर अखिल भारतीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं। इन विशेष स्कूलों को लाभ उठाने के लिए निम्न आय वर्ग के अभिभावकों के योग्य बच्चों के वास्ते केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहले से ही एक राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना प्रारम्भ की है। इसके अलावा प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित किस्म की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है।

मंत्रियों के नाम पर निजी कर्मचारियों द्वारा
अपने काम निकालना

5129. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विश्वार्थी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मंत्रियों
के निजी कर्मचारी इस बहाने से कि मंत्री जी
चाहते हैं, अपने विभिन्न किस्म के अनुचित काम
सरकार से करवा लेते हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार
इस बारे में अचानक जांच करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-
चरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसा कोई मामला इस
मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) इस विषय में कोई निश्चित उद्देश्य
के अभाव में जांच कराना सम्भव नहीं है । यदि
कोई विशिष्ट मामले ध्यान में लाये जाएं तो
उनकी जांच की जा सकती है ।

मंत्रियों तथा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

5130. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विश्वार्थी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मंत्रियों
तथा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध बिना नाम की
शिकायतों की जांच करना बन्द कर दिया है
और जिन शिकायतों में नाम व पते दिये रहते
हैं उन्हें भी उन्हीं अधिकारियों के पास भेजा
जाता है, जिनके विरुद्ध ये शिकायतें होती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह
सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है
छद्मचरित्र के संबंध में शिकायतों पर अपना
नाम व पता देने वालों को उत्पीड़ित नहीं किया
जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्योरा क्या है
और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-
चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार ने आदेश जारी
किये हैं कि गुमनाम अथवा कल्पित नाम की
शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही न की जाए । अधि-
कारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों को सामान्यतः
उन्हें नहीं भेजा जाता है सिवाय जबकि किसी
मुद्दे पर उनके कथन अपेक्षित हों ।

(ख) और (ग). सन्धानम कमेटी ने सिफा-
रिण की थी कि वास्तविक शिकायतकर्ताओं
को परेशानी अथवा उत्पीड़न में बचाया जाना
चाहिये । सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में इस सिफारिश
को स्वीकार कर लिया और सभी मंत्रालयों
तथा विभागों को तदनुसार उचित उपाय करने
के लिए अनुदेश जारी किए ।

सरकारी सेवा में महिलाओं के नियोजन
(नौकरी) के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार
आयोग की सिफारिश

5131. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विश्वार्थी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रशासनिक
सुधार आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि जिन
महिलाओं के पति तथा पिता सरकारी नौकरी
पर हैं उन्हें सरकारी सेवा में नहीं लिया जाना
चाहिए ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पति
तथा पत्नी और पिता तथा पुत्रों के सरकारी
सेवा में होने पर समाज में वर्गभावना फैल रही
है और ये महिलाएं अपने सरकारी कार्य-भार
(ड्यूटीज) को समुचित रूप से नहीं निभा
पाती हैं ; और

(घ) क्या बेरोजगारी की समस्या को देखते हुए और सरकारी कार्य में कुशलता लाने के लिए सरकार का विचार भविष्य में ऐसी महिलाओं को सरकारी सेवा में रखने का है जिनके पिता अथवा पति सरकारी नौकरी पर हों ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिग्धा-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने कर्मचारी प्रशासन विषयक अपनी रिपोर्ट में केवल यह सिफारिश की है कि कम से कम सरकारी सेवाओं के लिये एक परिवार में एक से अधिक सदस्यों पर पाबन्दियां लगाना औचित्यपूर्ण होगा। इस प्रयोजन के लिये परिवार का अर्थ केवल पति और पत्नी से ही होना चाहिए। एक ही समय पर पति और पत्नी दोनों सरकार के अधीन नौकरी पर नहीं होने चाहिए।

(ख) से (घ). यह सिफारिश अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

श्री मदन लाल ढींगरा के मामले की कार्यवाही तथा निर्णय के रिकार्ड को प्राप्त करना

5132. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री शहीद मदन लाल ढींगरा के बारे में दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3209 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वाधीनता सेनानी श्री मदन लाल ढींगरा जिन्हें 1908-09 में लन्दन में सर कर्जन विले की हत्या के आरोप में मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था, के विरुद्ध चलाये मामले से सम्बन्धित अदालती कार्यवाही, अदालती निर्णय तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजों की एक प्रति इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कागजात कहां पर उपलब्ध हैं तथा क्या सरकार उनकी एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जहान आरा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) मुकदमें के बयानों की माइक्रोफिल्म कापी ब्रिटानिया के पब्लिक रिकार्ड कार्यालय से प्राप्त कर ली गई है। इसमें केवल अधिमत ही दिए गए हैं।

(ख) माइक्रोफिल्म कापी भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में वास्तविक शोध स्कालरों के विचार-विमर्श के लिए उपलब्ध है। इस प्रति के प्रतिलिपिकरण करने पर पाबंदी है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Filling up of Posts after Imposition of Ban on Promotion in National Fitness Corps Directorate

5133. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacant posts in the National Fitness Corps Directorate were surrendered and not filled up on the plea that a ban for further promotion had been imposed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after the imposition of the ban, five gazetted posts of Senior Supervisors were filled up;

(c) if so, the reasons why this discriminatory policy was adopted thus causing suffering to the non-gazetted staff?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided not to fill up any vacant post, because the National Discipline Scheme will be decentralised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Recognition to N.F.C. Employees' Association

5134. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Fitness Corps Employees' Association has been given recognition under the Joint Consultative Machinery;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the agreement under the Joint Consultative Machinery Government have assured non-victimisation and non-harassment of the staff/Office bearers and this is also the policy of Government;

(c) whether it is further a fact that several complaints have been lodged by the Association about allegations of victimisation/harassment of the office bearers by the Headquarters and its Regional Offices; and

(d) if so, the action taken on these allegations and also against those Officers responsible for victimisation and harassment?

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

(c) A few complaints of minor nature were made by the NFC Employees Association from time to time, but on careful examination of the complaints, it was found that no victimisation or harassment of office bearers of the Association was made.

(d) Question does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार, नई दिल्ली

5136. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार माल बिक्री पर कितना मुनाफा लेता है ;

(ख) उक्त भंडार में गत तीन महीनों में आयातित वस्तुओं की कितनी बिक्री हुई, उनकी कुल लागत क्या थी और उन पर कितने प्रतिशत मुनाफा हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस भंडार द्वारा कमाये जाने वाले मुनाफे की प्रतिशतता निर्धारित कर रखी है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और यदि हाँ तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) बेचे गये कुल आयातित माल में से अलग-अलग कितना आयातित माल भंडार के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को बेचा गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) भण्डारों द्वारा बेची जाने वाली विभिन्न वस्तुओं पर लिये गये मुनाफे का प्रतिशत अलग-अलग वस्तुओं पर अलग-अलग है। वस्तुओं की विभिन्न किस्मों पर सामान्य रूप से लिये गये मुनाफे का प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है :-

1. राशन की वस्तुएं	2 से 3 प्रतिशत तक
2. किराना	3 से 10 प्रतिशत तक
3. सामान्य माल (उपभोक्ता)	2 से 8 प्रतिशत तक
4. वस्त्र	14 से 18 प्रतिशत तक
5. जूते	15 प्रतिशत
6. जूत किया गया (विलास वस्तुएं)	10 से 20 प्रतिशत

(ख) अवधि बिक्री लागत मुनाफे का प्रतिशत

दिसम्बर, 1969 से फरवरी, 1970 तक	1.34 लाख रुपये	1.12 लाख रुपये	19.6 प्रतिशत
			(लगभग)

(ग) और (घ). सरकार इन वस्तुओं के मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं करती है। वस्तुओं के मूल्य निर्धारित करने की शक्ति का प्रयोग समिति के प्रबन्धक-मण्डल द्वारा समिति के उपनियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ङ) गत तीन महीनों (दिसम्बर, 1969 से फरवरी, 1970 तक) में 1.34 लाख रुपये की कुल बिक्री में से 2,000 रुपये और 2,600 रुपये (लगभग) के मूल्य की वस्तुएं क्रमशः भंडारों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को बेची गई थी।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार, नई दिल्ली द्वारा आयातित माल की बिक्री

5137. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार, नई दिल्ली में आयातित वस्तुएं बेची जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये वस्तुएं केवल इस भंडार के सदस्यों को ही बेची जाती हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन महीनों में इसके सदस्यों तथा आम लोगों को ऐसा कितना-कितना माल बेचा गया ; और

(घ) इस भंडार के कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों ने अपने मित्रों तथा जानकारों को इस भंडार के सामान्य कार्यकाल के पश्चात् पंक्ति के बिना तथा उनके द्वारा खरीदे गये माल की मात्रा का कोई ध्यान न रख कर गत तीन महीनों में कितना-कितना माल बेचा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) छोटी मात्रा में प्राप्त आयातित माल की मदों के सम्बन्ध में बिक्री केवल सदस्यों तक ही सीमित रखी जाती है । अन्य मदों में गैर-सदस्यों के लिए भी बिक्री खुली रहती है ।

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) को देखते हुए सदस्यों और गैर-सदस्यों को माल की बिक्री के बारे में कोई पृथक लेखा-जोखा नहीं रखा जाता है ।

(घ) कुछ भी नहीं ।

मिडिल स्कूलों का दिल्ली प्रशासन को हस्तान्तरण

5138. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के मिडिल स्कूल जिन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन को हस्तान्तरित किया जाना था, इस बीच उपरोक्त प्रशासन को सौंप दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और ये स्कूल दिल्ली प्रशासन को कब तक सौंपे जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय न किये जाने के कारण इन स्कूलों के अध्यापक समुचित रूप से अध्यापन कार्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि सारी स्थिति अभी डांबाडोल है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस हस्तान्तरण के सभी भावी परिणामों पर विचार कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तबादले को शर्तों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ग) अध्यापकों द्वारा अपने कर्तव्यों को पूरा न करने का कोई कारण नहीं है ।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमन्, दिल्ली प्रशासन तबादले के सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखे हुए हैं ।

राजस्थान में मूर्तियों की चोरी

5139. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में मूर्तियों की चोरी होने के बारे में उन्हें अनेक लोगों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार मूर्ति-चोरों के गिरोह का पता लगाने के लिये उच्च स्तर पर कार्य-वाही करेगी ताकि इन अपराधियों को कठोरतम दण्ड दिया जा सके ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शक्ल) : (क) राजस्थान में मूर्तियों की चोरी के बारे में कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्टें सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होने पर आगे की कार्य-वाही पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Maintenance of Palace and Memorial of Shri Nanasaheb Dhondopanth

5140. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Palace and the Memorial of Freedom fighter Sri Nanasaheb Dhondopanth at Bitur near Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh is kept in a deserted condition;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to maintain the said Memorial of the great Freedom fighter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking over the Palace and Memorial spots under the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1951?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (d). There is no structure at Bitur which can be indubitably ascribed to Nanasaheb. The structure which according to some is taken to be the palace of Nanasaheb is a privately owned building of very modest proportions which on no account can be considered as the palace building in question. This building is in a dilapidated condition. The memorial was erected in 1957 and is being looked after by the State Public

Works Department. Being a recent structure it cannot be protected by the Archaeological Survey of India as a monument of national importance.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation made to Maharashtra from Central Road Fund

5141. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Maharashtra Government from the Central Road Fund for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount allocated for both the years is less than the amount allocated to other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Rs. 33.99 lakhs for 1969-70. The corresponding figures for 1970-71 will be finalised after the budget for that year is passed by the Parliament.

(b) and (c). The provision in a financial year for any State is dependent on the requirements of funds for works in progress, which are financed from the Central Road Fund and the amount available in the Central budget for the year. In the case of Maharashtra State, the amount allotted to them during 1969-70 is less than that allotted to five States but more than the amount earmarked for the rest.

Construction of a 200-Odd Room Building in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi by New Delhi Municipal Committee

5142. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF :

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

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has built a 200-odd room building in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, ideally suited for being used as a hotel;

(b) whether on an enquiry from Government, the New Delhi Municipal Committee has offered to rent it out at Rs. 20 lakhs per annum;

(c) whether Government have not finalised their views yet, and pending that Government have not allowed the New Delhi Municipal Committee to conclude the deal with a private party, who has shown its willingness to pay that much rent and in that process deprived the New Delhi Municipal Committee of an income of over Rs. 6,000 per day; and

(d) if the replies to parts (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, the extent of loss suffered by the New Delhi Municipal Committee so far on the above count and how Government propose to reimburse the same?

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

(b) to (d). No such enquiries have been made.

Placing of Orders for Powerful Tugs by Madras Port Trust for Dock Project at Madras

5143. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Port Trust had visualised the need for powerful tugs for the proposed Dock Project at Madras and placed orders for two towing tugs with a Calcutta firm on the 10th July, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the clearance of the order was delayed by the Central Government and the matter received official attention only on the 10th October, 1969, i.e. 15 months from the date of placing the orders;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Calcutta firm has informed the Madras Port Trust that due to delay in confirmation of the order, it would not deliver the first of the two tugs ordered, before September, 1971;

(d) whether the Madras Port Trust has now approached the Central Government for Rs. 40 lakhs in foreign exchange for importing one of the two tugs; and

(e) if so, whether as a result of the administrative inefficiency, the project would now either be delayed or require avoidable additional expenditure in foreign exchange?

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

(a) and (b). The Madras Port Trust placed an order on M/s. Andrew Yule & Co., Calcutta on the 10th July 1968 for two high powered tugs after obtaining the approval of Government. Government had also agreed in principle to the release of necessary foreign exchange for import of components and machinery subject to the condition that actual release of foreign exchange would be made by Government after the firm had obtained the necessary clearance from the Directorate General of Technical Development for the various items to be imported and on that basis, assessed their firm foreign exchange requirements. The firm had to enter into correspondence with the various manufacturers in West Germany for the import of various components and to ascertain their prices. Simultaneously, the firm sought indigenous clearance for import of components from the Directorate General of Technical Development. While clearance was given by the Directorate General of Technical Development for certain items, the firm was asked to contact indigenous suppliers for other items. The firm had to enter into correspondence with the indigenous suppliers who finally regretted their inability to supply the components from indigenous sources. In order to expedite matters and resolve outstanding points, a meeting was held on the 10th October 1969 with the Directorate General of Technical Development, the representatives of the port authorities and the firm.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. The Madras Port Trust have approached Government for the import of one tug, in addition to the two tugs ordered on the Calcutta firm, to meet their urgent requirements. The question whether a tug should be imported or obtained on hire, pending the availability of the Port's own tugs, is under active consideration.

(e) Every effort is being made to complete the Oil Dock Project expeditiously. The Project is expected to be

completed by 1971. Meanwhile, facilities have been provided for the Refinery to bring in tankers with a draft upto 36 ft. during the fair weather season which is for about 8 months in a year. The question of providing similar facilities inside the harbour during the monsoon months is under active consideration.

Scheme Submitted by Madras Port Trust for Dock Project at Madras

5144. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had approved a scheme submitted by the Madras Port Trust for constructing a Dock Project at Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.55 crores including Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange;

(b) whether the Finance Ministry later refused to release foreign exchange to import sheet piles for fabrication of caissons, and this forced the port engineers to redesign the caissons using the more expensive steel sheets made in India involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.19 crores;

(c) whether the caisson technique was later found to be ineffective and in need of protective shields requiring additional expenditure of several lakhs of rupees;

(d) whether the total cost of the project is now estimated at Rs. 15 crores and the project is not still complete though the original schedule of completion was October, 1968; and

(e) if so, the circumstances which led to the above administrative inefficiency and the resultant wastage of public funds?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The scheme, as originally drawn up by the Port Trust, envisaged the use of imported steel sheet piles involving an expenditure of about Rs. 1 crore in foreign currency. Due to the tight foreign exchange position, the use of indigenous steel sheet piles, costing about Rs. 1.19 crores was resorted to.

(c) During actual execution of the project, certain technical problems were encountered in regard to the construction of the breakwaters. The sinking of the caissons was not proceeding satisfactorily and some of the caisson got damaged. A special Technical Committee was, therefore, constituted by the Port Trust to examine the problems. The Committee has recommended several remedial measures for strengthening the breakwater. The main recommendations of the Committee relate to the quick filling up of the caissons already sunk and extensive toe and heel protection of the caissons to ensure the stability of the breakwater under cyclonic conditions. The Committee has considered it advisable to give up the caisson design for the portion of the breakwater which has yet to be constructed. The Committee's recommendations are under implementation by the Madras Port Trust.

(d) and (e). When the project was initially sanctioned in 1966, the cost was estimated at Rs. 4.55 crores on the basis that oil tankers with draft upto 39 feet would have to be handled at the Oil Dock. Subsequently, at the request of the Oil Refinery, the draft had to be increased to 42 ft. to cater to the requirements of the bigger size oil tankers. Taking this into account and certain other changes in the project, a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 8.15 crores was sanctioned in January, 1969. Due to the remedial measures undertaken to strengthen the breakwaters, the estimated cost of the project will exceed the sanctioned figure. A fresh revised estimate, taking into account all factors, is under preparation by the Madras Port Trust. The Project is expected to be ready in 1971 except for the outer arm extension which is a major item of work to be undertaken after necessary studies.

Test in Hindi for Central Government Employees from Non-Hindi areas for Purposes of Confirmation and Promotion

5145. SHRI JAI SINGH:

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu recently met him and urged upon him to waive

the stipulation that the Central Government employees hailing from non-Hindi areas should pass a test in Hindi for the purpose of confirmation and promotion;

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

(c) whether Government intend to persuade the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and others who are of the view to shed their anti-Hindi bias or whether Government are going to submit to their view for political reasons?

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

(b) and (c). There are no requirements of passing a test in Hindi for purposes of promotion as for confirmation. The departmental examination in Hindi of middle standard has invariably been prescribed for recruits to various All-India Services and Central Civil Services Class I in place of Urdu or Hindi examinations conducted even before independence. The said stipulation is neither a new requirement nor is it one which has placed non-Hindi knowing recruits at any disadvantage in the past. No change in the existing rules is therefore contemplated.

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम कर्मचारी संघ के एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को बिया गया ज्ञापन

5146. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम कर्मचारी संघ का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल 28 जनवरी, 1970 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

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

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम कर्मचारी संघ के कुछ प्रतिनिधि जनवरी, 1970 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिले और संघ द्वारा दिये गये पूर्व अभ्यावेदनों की प्रतिलिपियां उन्हें दी। इन अभ्यावेदनों में दिली परिवहन उपक्रम के प्रबंध के विरुद्ध शिकायतें थी और उपक्रम का सरकार द्वारा लिये जाने का और इसकी कार्यविधि की जांच करने के लिये उच्च सत्ता प्राप्त समिति की नियुक्ति का सुझाव था। चूंकि दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रशासनिक शक्तियां दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल को प्रत्यायोजित कर दी गई है अतएव अभ्यावेदन आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन को भेज दिये गये हैं।

Introduction of New System of Examination in Delhi Schools

5147. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of new courses from the year 1968 under the U.N.E.S.C.O. Project and the introduction of new system of examination for the students of 6th to 11th standard in the schools of the Union Territory of Delhi have resulted in failure of large number of students in 1969;

(b) if so, the percentage of the students failed in 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th classes in Delhi, particularly in the Birla Higher Secondary School for Girls;

(c) how many subjects are taught to a student of these classes;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted to know if the students are overburdened with subjects; and

(e) if so, what is the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and other local bodies in Delhi and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Revision of Pay of Chowkidars of L.P. School, Manipur

5148. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Administration has taken any action for revising the pay of the L. P. School Chowkidars who are paid only Rs. 3 per month; and

(b) if so, the revision so far made and the number of such Chowkidars who are paid this small pittance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). There are 54 Chowkidars of L. P. Schools, who are paid Rs. 3 per month; the question of revising their pay is under the consideration of the Administration.

Pay Scales of Graduate Headmasters in Manipur Schools

5149. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3962 on the 21st March, 1969 regarding the pay scales for Graduate Headmasters in M. E. and J. B. Schools in Manipur and state:

(a) whether the Manipur Administration has taken a decision regarding the giving of Graduate scale to the Graduate Headmasters in M. E. and J. B. Schools in Manipur and the Central Government have given their approval to the same; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of the Manipur Administration.

Allotment of Land in Imphal to Editor of Prajatantra Patrika

5150. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3961 on the 21st March, 1969 regarding the allotment of land in Imphal and state:

(a) whether Shri Joychandra Singh, Editor, Prajatantra Patrika, Imphal had encroached upon the Government land and constructed some buildings beyond the big plot of land given to him by the Government of Manipur for his press in the year 1961;

(b) if so, whether eviction proceedings have been taken against him and the result thereof;

(c) whether the former Chief Commissioner, Manipur had further recommended the grant of loan of Rupees two lakhs to him; and

(d) whether any action is contemplated against the Editor for his using the allotted land for a different purpose by selling away portion by portion although an extraordinarily big plot was given to him for use in setting up his press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur have informed that Shri Joychandra Singh, Editor, Prajatantra Patrika, Imphal had encroached upon the Government land. He is constructing one building on it. The eviction orders have been passed by the Assistant Survey and Settlement Officer and sent to S. D. C., Imphal west for execution.

(c) As already intimated in parts (f) and (g) of Lok Sabha Question No. 9915, a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs was recommended by the Government of Manipur for the Prajatantra Daily.

(d) The Government of Manipur are taking action against the Editor, Prajatantra Patrika for violating certain conditions of allotment of land.

Pay Scales of Primary Investigators in Manipur

5151. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scale of Primary Investigators in the Statistical Department under the Government of Manipur has been revised with effect from the 1st April, 1964;

(b) if so, the pay scale before revision and as revised;

(c) whether this category of employees has suffered injustice under the said revision since other employees getting the same pay scale before revision were given a higher scale;

(d) whether they are also given two advance increments if they are graduates;

(e) if so, whether the Manipur Government have paid two advance increments to those Primary Investigators who became graduates after 1st April, 1964; and

(f) if not, the reason for non-payment of this facility which takes effect from the 1st April, 1964?

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

(b) The pre-revised scale of pay of the post of Primary Investigators was Rs. 100—6—160—EB—8—200. It was revised to Rs. 140—6—170—EB—7—205—EB—7—275.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). The advance increments are given to those graduates who entered service on or after 1-4-1964. These are not given to those who graduated while in service. This category of employees are however allowed the benefit of equalization of pay with those drawn by their juniors, on Assam pattern.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Central Schools

5152. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Schools so far set up in the various parts of the country; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in their total enrolments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) 122.

(b) 2,609 out of a total enrolment of 71,827.

त्यागराज नगर, नई दिल्ली के लिये समाज सदन

5153. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्यागराज नगर, नई दिल्ली की कल्याण समिति उस बस्तीवासियों के कल्याण क्रियाकलापों के लिये एक 'समाज सदन' बनाने की कई वर्षों से मांग कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जिन बस्तियों में अब तक 'समाज सदन' नहीं बनाये गये हैं वहां मान्यताप्राप्त समितियों को उनके कल्याण क्रियाकलापों के लिये अलग क्वार्टर आवंटित किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो त्यागराज नगर कल्याण समिति के मामले में इस भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) समाज सदनों का निर्माण प्रावस्था-भाजित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जा रहा है और त्यागराज नगर को उस कार्यक्रम में उच्च वरीयता दी गई है ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) त्यागराज नगर की कल्याण समिति अपने कल्याण क्रियाकलापों के लिए एक शोड को प्रयोग में ला रही है अतः एक अन्य क्वार्टर के लिए उनके भ्रतुरोध का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सका ।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी
घुसपैठिये

5154. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रिवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि युद्ध विराम रेखा पार करके बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं. श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । फिर भी सरकार सतर्क है ।

सहस्रतः प्रसन्न तथा मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों
की केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन लाने
की योजना

5155. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रिवाले :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सभी महायुता प्राप्त तथा मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन लाने की एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है जब कि इन स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों को सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों के बराबर करने के लिये उपरोक्त योजना की क्रियान्विति आवश्यक है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस मामले का मुख्य संबंध राज्य सरकारों से है, क्योंकि शिक्षा राज्यों का विषय है ।

केन्द्रीय विधि उप-मंत्री द्वारा पुना नगर निगम के कार्यों में तथाकथित हस्तक्षेप

5156. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बेणीशंकर शर्मा :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय विधि उप-मंत्री द्वारा पुना नगर निगम के कार्यों में तथाकथित अनुपचत हस्तक्षेप किये जाने पर पुना नगर निगम ने रोप व्यक्त किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय विधि उप-मंत्री द्वारा राज्य सरकार के कार्यों में हस्तक्षेप किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां. श्रीमान् ।

(ख) विधि उप-मंत्री ने यह स्पष्ट करते हुए राज्य सरकार को पत्र लिखा है कि राज्य सरकार अथवा पुना नगर निगम के कार्यों में बाधा डालने अथवा हस्तक्षेप करने का बिलकुल कोई इरादा नहीं था ।

Arrests made on the Occasion of New Year Celebrations in Delhi

5157. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrests were made in the Union Territory of Delhi for rowdism and drunkenness on the occasion of New Year celebrations this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government against those persons?

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

(b) 101 persons were arrested on the occasion of New Year Celebrations on grounds of rowdyism, gambling and drunkenness in public places. Details of action taken are as follows:—

	Persons arrested	Challaned	Convicted	Pending trial
1. Under Sec. 34 Police Act 1861	11	11	11	--
2. Under Sec. 110/112/117 Bombay Police Act	79	79	75	4
3. Under Sec. 61 Punjab Excise Act 1914.	11	11	8	3
Total	101	101	94	7

Drain of Historical Records from India

5158. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the views of the Historical Record Commission about the drain of historical records from the country; and

(b) if so, what particular step has been taken by Government to stop the drain?

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

(b) In the 38th session (1967), the Indian Historical Records Commission suggested promulgation of an ordinance to prevent the migration of archival and other materials of historical value to foreign countries. Subsequently, the Commission recommended an amendment of the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947.

Government did not accept the recommendation regarding the issue of an ordinance. The recommendation regarding amendment of Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947, is, however, under consideration.

Disparity and Lack of Uniformity in the Standard of Education Upto Higher Secondary Stage

5159. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are various disparities and lack of uniformity in the standard of education upto higher secondary stage in different States of India and if so, the details of such disparities and lack of uniformity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such disparities exist in curriculae and even in respect of the period for which a student has to undergo schooling and, if so, the details;

(c) whether it is further a fact that various Engineering and Medical institutions have restricted admission to such students only who qualify from the universities recognised by such institutions and, if so, the particulars and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to introduce uniform education all over the country and by what time such uniformity is expected to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). School Education being a state responsibility, there is some difference in the school systems of different States. De-

tails are available on pages 26 and 27 of the Report of the Education Commission (1964-66).

(c) The engineering and medical institutions are either affiliated to universities or are authorised to give their own degrees. Admission to their courses are available to all those who have passed a prescribed examination conducted by the relevant University or Institution or is recognised equivalent to it.

(d) Education being primarily a State subject, Government of India does not consider a rigid uniformity all over the country a practical proposition.

Morarka Commission's Recommendations Re: Delhi Municipal Corporation

5160. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, Delhi has complained that the Corporation was receiving step-motherly treatment from the Centre in the enforcement of only those of the Morarka Commission's recommendations that went against the Civic body and those that were in its favour were left out; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Chairman, Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation had referred to the reduced budget provision of Rs. 64.52 lakhs for Transferred Institutions made on the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, without the budget provision for rural grant, equally recommended by the Commission, being made. The Government have since restored the normal annual grant of Rs. 96.78 lakhs for Transferred Institutions in the Revised Estimate for 1969-70 and the entire money has been paid to the Corporation during 1969-70.

Cases of Arson and Murder in the Country

5161. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of murders and cases of arson registered during the year 1970 so far, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government against these barbarous activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The information upto 28th February, 1970 received from the State Governments/Union Territories except those of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3090/70.]

The information in respect of the remaining States will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(b) Police is a State subject and the State Governments/Union Territories take necessary steps to prevent and deal with such cases.

Air Services between Calcutta and Cooch-Bihar

5162. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made a statement regarding continuation of air services between Calcutta and Cooch-Bihar and other places by Dakota up to 31st March, 1970 and that further continuation will be considered later;

(b) whether he has decided to extend the air service to Calcutta-Cooch-Bihar beyond 31st March, 1970 on a regular basis; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Calcutta-Cooch Behar service will continue to be operated by Indian Airlines beyond 31st March 1970.

(c) Does not arise.

पुलिस तथा नक्सलवादियों की मुठभेड़

5163. श्री जीध प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में नक्सलवादियों तथा पुलिस के बीच हुई मुठभेड़ की घटनाओं में कितने नक्सलवादी लोग तथा कितने पुलिस कर्मचारी मारे गए अथवा घायल हुए; और

(ख) सरकार की जानकारी के अनुसार देश में कुल कितने नक्सलवादी लोग हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, हरियाणा, तमिल नाडु और मसूर में उग्रवादियों और पुलिस कर्मचारियों के बीच कोई मुठभेड़ नहीं हुई है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 1968 में ऐसी मुठभेड़ों में चार उग्रवादी मारे गये और पांच घायल हुए तथा तेरह पुलिस कर्मचारी घायल हुए। 1969 में 84 उग्रवादी मारे गये और 12 घायल हुए तथा एक पुलिस कर्मचारी मारा गया और 14 पुलिस कर्मचारी घायल हुए। जनवरी और फरवरी, 1970 में चार उग्रवादी मारे गये हैं और एक घायल हुआ है तथा एक पुलिस कर्मचारी घायल हुआ है। उड़ीसा में 11 मार्च, 1970 को कुछ उग्रवादियों ने एक पुलिस दल पर गोली चलाई जिससे एक कांस्टेबल घायल हुआ। 12 सितम्बर, 1969 को एक अन्य कांस्टेबल की अपनी ड्यूटी पर जाते समय उग्रवादियों द्वारा हत्या कर दी गई। पंजाब में मुठभेड़ों में एक पुलिस अधिकारी और दो उग्रवादी घायल हुए हैं। शेष राज्य सरकारों से सूचना आनी है।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में उग्रवादियों की अनुमानित संख्या मालूम की जा रही है।

Indian Christian Association, Delhi

5164. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Christian Association, Delhi (Regd.) is taking active part in politics;

(b) whether Government servants are also its members; and

(c) whether Government have declared it a political party?

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

(b) Some Government servants are reported to be members of the Association.

(c) No, Sir.

Enquiry Against Secretary, I. C. C. R.

5165. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry instituted against the Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the Secretary has been found guilty of any of the charges made against him; and

(c) whether the term of his service has been extended?

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

(b) The President of the I. C. C. R. has reported that the Governing Body considered the report of the Enquiry Committee and found no evidence of malafide or corruption against the Secretary.

(c) The Governing Body has decided that the appointment of the Secretary is on a permanent basis.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 990 DATED 27-2-1970 RE: SELECTION OF AERODROME OPERATORS

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Sir, on the 27th February, 1970 in reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 990 asked by Shri Chandrika Prasad regarding selection of Aerodrome Operators, I gave information as under :—

No. of applications received in connection with the interview for the posts of Aerodrome Operators Grade I held in December last.

1750

No. of applicants called for interview.

1698

Numbers selected.

48

The above figures relate to applications received from within the Delhi region, which is one of the four regions into which the country is divided for the purpose of administration of aerodromes and stations under the Civil Aviation Department. As the hon. Member asking the question would perhaps also be interested in the figures for the country as a whole, the following information is also given:—

Total number of applications received from all over the country for the posts of Aerodrome Operators. 3534

Number of such applications received from Uttar Pradesh (Of these 899 were from the Eastern Districts of U.P.). 1300

Number of applicants who qualified for interview after the written test (Of these 78 were from Uttar Pradesh of whom 35 were from the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh). 812

Total number of persons who qualified for appointment in the country as a whole (Of these 14 were from Uttar Pradesh including 8 from the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh). 280

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PLAN OF USA TO SELL TANKS TO PAKISTAN

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported plan of USA to sell American tanks to Pakistan through Turkey.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The House has been kept informed from time to time of the persistent efforts made by Pakistan to acquire U. S. arms, either directly or through third countries.

According to our information the question of resumption of supply of U. S. arms to Pakistan including the

supply of 100 U. S. made tanks from Turkey is at present under consideration of the U. S. Government. It has been reported that although no decision has yet been taken in this matter, this particular request will be one of the factors in the review of arms supply policy now under way in the U. S. A.

Government have repeatedly pointed out to the U. S. Government, through diplomatic channels and also at the highest level, that the supply of U. S. military equipment to Pakistan, will have serious repercussions, in regard to both our own defence responsibilities and the objective of maintenance of peace in the sub-continent. This effort is being constantly sustained. It has also been pointed out to them that further arms supplies of this nature would make Pakistan even more intransigent in its attitude towards normalization of relations with India.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: In the wake of this arms supplies, there comes another news which makes it apparent that another arms supply to Pakistan is going to be put through from Iran. The Iranian Air Chief is in Pakistan and they are having some negotiations *in camera*. It is well known that previously also certain arms supplies, especially planes, were promised to Pakistan by Iran and we know that quite a lot of them reached them. The tragedy of it is that when we ask the government for information about these matters the government quote to us what the spokesmen of other foreign countries have said; they have no information of their own to give. In fact, at times they have denied that any scheming of this type is going on.

Sir, you will remember that when the first arms deal from Turkey to Pakistan was going to be put through and the news came that 200 Patton tanks were being promised to Pakistan, this Government said that there was no news about that. It was known all over the world and this government said that they have no news. Then the Turkish Government spokesmen denied that such a deal was going through and the spokesmen of our External Affairs Ministry quoted the Turkish spokesmen and said that Turkey has denied it and that they have no further information about it. It all goes to show that most of our bureaucrats in the External Affairs Ministry are just smoking away their time in leisure and pleasure.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Ministers.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: The Ministers do not work anywhere. It is high time that we take notice of what our bureaucrats are doing, what our Ambassadors abroad are doing and what our embassies are doing. The countries with which these deals are coming through are mainly Italy, Belgium, Iran and Turkey. We have come to realise that these are the sources through which the U. S. Government is supplying arms to Pakistan. So, we have to create special cells in those areas for collecting intelligence on arms supplies to Pakistan. It is no use making protests which are thrown into the waste paper basket.

I quite remember that on 11th October 1968 the then External Affairs Minister, Shri Bhagat, lamented that the United States is taking no notice of our protests. It is quite true. Why should they? After all, what have you to back up your protests? The External Affairs Ministry functions without the backing of any force from any side. Therefore, I would request, rather I would ask, the government whether they would create special cells for gathering intelligence on arms supplies to Pakistan in all those countries from where they are trickling into Pakistan, be it USA or USSR.

Sir, you will remember that a race is going on between these two countries. One year back when the Soviet Union started arms supply to Pakistan, the American Ambassador in Pakistan said that if America lags behind "we will lose a friend and ally". In order to build up that ally, the arms supplies are now coming from Russia and from America and our government is sitting smugly. Once even a statement was made here that the arms supply to Pakistan is a mere portion of what we are getting or what we are purchasing. Not only that. They went out of their way to justify the Soviet arms supply by getting a statement made by the head of a Government agency. You will remember, Sir, the statement of Dr. Hussain Zaheer which created furore in this House.

My first question to the Government is, in view of all this, whether they would create any intelligence cell or special cell, specially, in these countries

to gather information and not to just stand up here and say, "We have no information" or to say, "We are still getting information".

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: In this long statement which the hon. Member has made, he has not asked any question whatsoever. He has only stated his own view points.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Sir, would you kindly explain him what question I asked?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, he only made a suggestion that this Ministry should set up a cell in order to collect information from abroad. I do not know why he presumes that we do not have any agency or any machinery through which we can collect information. I may inform the House that whenever there has been any suggestion or any news coming from any quarters about such deals, we come to know of them in time. I may also inform the House that since 1967, no tank deal from NATO countries has gone through so far and Pakistan has not received tanks from NATO countries during the last three years.

As regards this particular deal, I have said in my main reply that America has not taken a decision yet. This matter is only being considered. Our views on the matter have been expressed to the U. S. Government. In view of that, they are considering the pros and cons of it before they come to any final decision.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: I can well appreciate that the Minister does not understand the question on intelligence matters. The Minister has made a statement and I wish to say that he has tried to mislead us. He has talked of NATO arms or arms from NATO countries. We are not bothered whether they come from NATO, CENTO or SEATO. We are bothered about their coming from American region through any of these countries. He should, therefore, clarify this point. I have not mentioned about NATO. I am talking of all the sources through which they get arms. Unless I get a clarification, what is the use of asking another question? Then, Sir, he just now said that they come to know in advance of the deals that take place. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that

on 19th October, 1968, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman, in a press conference, made a statement that the Government had no knowledge about any tank deal between Turkey and Pakistan. Is this a fact or not?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: In my reply, I never said that we get advance information about it. I merely said that whenever any news of a deal comes to our notice or is published in newspapers . . .

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Then only you get information. That is what I am saying.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: . . . or comes to the notice of our Embassies abroad, it is reported to us immediately and proper action is taken.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What the Minister says is, once the tanks have arrived in Pakistan, he will know about it. (*Interruption*)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो निखित उत्तर दिया है उस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि हमारी विदेशी नीति का दीवालियापन हम लोगों के सामने आ गया है। असल में बार बार यह सवाल हम लोगों ने इस सदन में उठाया है और मालूम होता है कि अमरीका कुछ हद तक भारत सरकार का बड़ा मालिक है और कुछ मालिक, नौकर का सम्बन्ध इस से सामने नजर आता है। असल में हमरा मालिक सोवियट यूनियन भी है और कुछ हद तक संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका भी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं गया है कि जुलाई महीने में यह श्री दिनेश सिंह अमरीका गये थे उस समय अमरीका के स्टेट सेक्रेटरी श्री राजर्स ने खुद कहा था कि हम लोग किसी तीसरे राष्ट्र के जरिये पाकिस्तान को कोई टैंक नहीं दे रहे हैं। जिस समय श्री राजर्स ने श्री दिनेश सिंह से यह कहा था उसी समय जो अमरीका के डिफेन्स सेक्रेटरी श्री लायड हैं उन का कहना था कि :

"The US Defence Secretary, Mr. Melvin Laird, said yesterday that the United States is considering whether

to permit the sale of 100 American tanks from Turkey to Pakistan but that certain difficulties have arisen.

He did not say what the difficulties are in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, who is currently on an official visit to the USA, told reporters last week: "It will be very unfortunate if large amounts of military equipment are pumped into Pakistan at concessional rates."

सवाल यह है कि जब श्री लायड का बयान यह है तब श्री राजर्स कहते हैं कि हम कोई हथियार नहीं भेंजेगे। अमरीका के दो बड़े अफसर इस तरह की दो अलग अलग बातें कहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो डिफेन्स सेक्रेटरी का बयान है उस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है और क्या उस के खिलाफ उस ने कोई विरोध-पत्र दिया था ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो अमरीका के अखबार हैं, जैसे न्यूयार्क टाइम्स, और कुछ सेनेटर लोग, अमरीका सरकार के खिलाफ यह कहने के लिये कि वह भारत के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स की सहायता न दी जाय, जनमत को तीव्र बनाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि श्री कान्ग्लिन जैसे रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के उदारवादी सेनेटर का बयान है कि भारतवर्ष और पाकिस्तान के युद्ध के 22 दिन के बाद यह तय हुआ था कि 1965 के बाद अमरीका पाकिस्तान को किसी तीसरे राष्ट्र के जरिये कोई टैंक आदि की सहायता नहीं देगा लेकिन ठीक 28 दिन के बाद इस बयान के, अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स की सहायता दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 के पाकिस्तान भारत युद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद कितनी बार इस तरह का करारनामा भंग हुआ है और कितनी बार तीसरे राष्ट्र के जरिये पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स दिये गये हैं ?

[श्री रवि राय]

अन्तिम सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान में जिस यू एस डेल्बू सब-मैरीन को शांती कहते हैं, जो पाकिस्तान को अमरीका के जरिये तालीम देने के लिये दिया गया था और जब पाकिस्तान और हमारे बीच युद्ध हुआ तब जिस को हम ने बहुत क्षति पहुंचाई थी, इस को रिपेअर और ओवरहाल के लिये भेजा गया है ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि अमरीका ने भारत को वचन दिया है कि तीसरे राष्ट्र के जरिये वह पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स की मदद नहीं देगा तब भी उसको न मान कर वह उस को मदद दे रहा है, तब भारत सरकार इसके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : 1967 में अमरीका ने एक पालिसी अख्तियार की और वह पालिसी यह थी कि करार के बाद किसी किस्म का मुफ्त सामान उससे न इंडिया ले सकेगा और न पाकिस्तान। उस के टर्म्स यह थे कि उस में लीथल वेपन न भेजे जायें किसी को भी। जो लीथल वेपन जा चुके हैं उन के लिये स्पेअर पार्ट्स दिये जा सकते हैं। नान-लीथल वेपन दिये जा सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि इस किस्म का कोई सामान पाकिस्तान में पहुंचा हो। जहां तक लीथल वेपन का सवाल है 1967 के बाद अब तक वह अमरीका से न पाकिस्तान को मिले हैं और न हमें मिले हैं। जैसी उन की नीति इस वक्त है उस का वह पालन कर रहे हैं। उस में यह भी तय पाया गया था कि किसी तीसरे कंट्री के जरिये इस किस्म का कोई सामान और हथियार न हिन्दुस्तान को दिया जायेगा और न पाकिस्तान को दिया जायेगा। अब तक वह इस नीति का पालन करते रहे हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि वह इस पालिसी को रिब्यू कर रहे हैं कि वह इस को चलने दें या उस में कुछ तब्दीली लायें। वह जो कुछ सप्लाइ करना

चाहते हैं वह तभी हो सकता है जब यह पालिसी चेंज हो जायेगी। जब तक यह पालिसी रहेगी तब तक नहीं हो सकता और वह इस का इस वक्त पालन कर रहे हैं।

दूसरा सवाल है सब-मैरीन का। यह सही है कि अमरीका ने जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, एक सब-मैरीन पाकिस्तान को ट्रेनिंग परपज के लिये दे रक्खा है। उस की मियाद भी खत्म हो चुकी है, जिस असें के लिये वह थी। ऐसा खयाल है कि उस की मियाद एक्स्टेंड कर दी गई है और शायद वह एक या दो साल के लिये और रहेगी ट्रेनिंग परपज के लिये (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि निक्सन साहब के राष्ट्रपति बनने के बाद क्या उन का पुराना जानसन साहब का करारनामा जो पाकिस्तान के साथ था खत्म किया गया है ? वह कहते हैं कि कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है, जानसन साहब की नीति अब भी चल रही है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैं ने साफ कहा था कि 1967 की जो पालिसी है वह है श्री जानसन साहब के जमाने की, और उस पालिसी के अनुसार वह किसी किस्म के लीथल वेपन पाकिस्तान को नहीं दे सकते हैं। वह सिर्फ स्पेअर पार्ट्स देते हैं और वह भी केस टु केस बेसिस पर।

श्री रवि राय : आर्म्स की सहायता होती है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. You have had your second chance also.

श्री रवि राय : यह कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं। यह क्या बात है ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan's flirtatious but successful diplomacy has succeeded so far in bringing many of the nations of Europe and Asia to vie and compete with each other to present bouquets of arms to Pakistan and

giving military aid either directly or indirectly through the third powers on sale or as free gift. In the early Fifties and Sixties, America was busy arming Pakistan to the teeth ostensibly against the Communist aggression; but later on it was found that the arms and ammunitions supplied by America to Pakistan were used neither against Peking nor against Moscow, but against New Delhi. In spite of that we find America operating its submarine Ghazi in the Indian ocean as a proxy though it is loaned to Pakistan, which America is doing, for maintaining its influence in the Indian ocean. The U. S. S. R. happens to be the main supplier of ammunitions and arms to Pakistan till last year and we find that the Deputy Chief of Soviet Navy, Vice-Admiral Smirnov visited Pakistan and Russia is assisting in modernising and equipping the port of Gwadur. We find that though Pakistan is not starved of military equipments, there are other nations also like Czechoslovakia which have entered the fray. And recently we find that Czechoslovakia has supplied plenty of these armoured personnel carriers to Pakistan. In addition to that also, Sir, West Germany has also entered into collaboration with Pakistan producing Anti Tank Cobra Missiles in complete contravention of Bonn's declared policy of 1967, not to inject arms inside the areas of tension. Recently we find that the Defence Minister gave an answer on the floor of this House on the 26th of March that a British ship carrying arms for Pakistan has left French port. The point is this, that any assistance given to Pakistan by any country is bound to react on the sovereignty and integrity of India.

So, since this particular matter is under consideration and is now being finalised, I would like to know what prevents the hon. Minister from flying direct to Washington and in reflecting the opinion of the Indian people there and telling them that India no longer has any faith in its declaration of friendship with America and in finding out whether Washington is really concerned with the security and integrity of India and also telling them that India will react sharply as it will jeopardise the relationships between the two countries? In addition, it will be a monument of brinkmanship of American policy and it will be more or less tantamount to handing over South-East

Asian countries on a platter to our comrades?

The second point that I would like to know from the hon. Minister is that since the Tashkent Declaration at the initiation of U. S. S. R. Pakistan has taken advantage of it but only India has been observing the provisions of the agreement. Pakistan is continuing to flout this. The Indian security is also being threatened by Pakistan's collusion with China.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The main question which the hon. Member posed was whether we took any special steps to bring this to the notice of the American Government. The Foreign Minister conveyed our views to the U. S. Government. Our view with regard to the supply of military equipments to Pakistan which, we feel, will endanger our security and also create instability in the whole of this region has already been conveyed to the U. S. Government on a number of occasions. In 1969 alone this matter was raised with the U. S. authorities four times and the Foreign Minister, when he was visiting U. S. A. in connection with the U. N. General Assembly meeting also took that occasion to explain this to Secretary, Rogers and the same thing has been explained to the U. S. Govt. through our Embassy. Our views were noted by them. I am sure that before they take this particular decision, they will take our viewpoints into consideration.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: What about China? Our security is now in jeopardy.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This is about the supply of tanks from Turkey to Pakistan.

12.53 hrs.

**QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES RE:
SUPREME COURT NOTICES TO
CERTAIN M.P.'s.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is about the privilege issue by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मझे पता चला कि इस सदन के पांच सदस्यों के खिलाफ जिन के नाम हैं, संजीव रेड्डी, नरेन्द्र कुमार सास्त्रे, एस एम बानर्जी, बाई

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बी० चव्हाण और शंकरानन्द पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा नोटिस जारी किया गया है शंकराचार्य वाले मामले में। इस नोटिस में यह कहा गया है :

"Notice is hereby given to you that if you wish to contest the appeal, you may enter appearance within thirty days of the receipt of this notice before this Court either in person or by an advocate in the court to be appointed by you in that behalf and take such part in the proceedings as may be advisable and take further notice that in default of your appearance within the time prescribed, the appeal will be proceeded with and determined in your absence and no further notice in relation thereto shall be given to you."

इस सदन में जो मामला उठाया जाता है, जो भाषण किये जाते ह या बोट दिया जाता है, उसके बारे में संविधान की धारा 105 (2) के तहत बिल्कुल साफ शब्दों में कहा गया है कि अदालत में कोई कार्रवाई हो नहीं सकती है। जब यह मामला हाई कोर्ट में आया था तब हम लोगों ने यह सवाल यहां पर उठाया था लेकिन बाद में हाई कोर्ट ने इस मामले को खारिज कर दिया। उसके पश्चात ऐसा लगता है जिन्होंने यह केस चलाया था, तेज किरण जैन आदि लोगों ने, उन्होंने दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट से सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किया अपील करने का और इस सर्टिफिकेट को ले कर ये लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास गए और उसके ऊपर यह नोटिस जारी किया गया है।

इसके बारे में दो बातों में से किसी एक विकल्प को हमें स्वीकारना है। या तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा जो नोटिस जारी किया गया है उस को हम सबन की मान हानि समझें, सदन के विशेषाधिकार का भंग समझें और अदालत के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें। लेकिन अदालत के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करवा मेरी राय में उचित नहीं है। इस झगड़े में हम को

नहीं पढ़ना चाहिये क्योंकि खामख्याह पार्लियामेंट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में संघर्ष और झगड़ा में भी करना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी साफ बात है कि संविधान की धारा 105 और उप धारा 2 भी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। मेरी राय में तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट को यह नोटिस जारी नहीं करना चाहिये था। लेकिन यह नोटिस जारी किया गया। जब इसके बारे में सभी निर्णयों को मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। एक ही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। जो मामला इंग्लैंड में तीन चार सौ साल पहले तय हुआ था क्या उसी युग में सुप्रीम कोर्ट हम को ले जा रही है। जब एलिजाबेथ रानी के जमाने में हाउस आफ कामन्स अपने अधिकारों को साबित करने का प्रयास करता था तो सर एडवर्ड कोक ने एक मजेदार भाषण किया था। आपकी जानकारी के लिए एक ही वाक्य मैं पढ़ता हूं। उन्होंने स्पीकर को डांटते हुए कहा था :

"Liberty of speech is granted to you, but you must know what privilege you have; not to speak everyone what he listed, or what cometh in his brain to utter, but your privilege is "aye" or "no".

सिर्फ हां या न करने का आपको अधिकार है। यह उस समय कहा गया था। लेकिन उसके बाद बड़ी लड़ाइयां राजा और हाउस आफ कामन्स के बीच में होती रही और पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को जो भाषण की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार है वह इंग्लैंड में प्रस्थापित हो गया। हमारे संविधान में भाषण की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखा गया है। उसके बारे में शकधर साहब की किताब में जो एक अनुच्छेद है सिर्फ उसको मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं और ज्यादा सफाई की जरूरत तब नहीं पड़ेगी। (इंटरप्रांस) जिस तरह से इंग्लैंड में मोज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस को संसदीय प्रक्रियाओं के सम्बन्ध में कोट किया जाता है, उसी तरह से हम यहां मोज के साथ साथ कौल और शकधर को चलाते हैं। इस में यह कहा गया है :

"For his speech and action in Parliament a member is subject only to the discipline of the House itself and no proceedings, civil or criminal, can be instituted against him in any court in respect of the same. Absolute privilege has been given in respect of anything said or any vote given in Parliament or a committee thereof so that members may not be afraid to speak out their minds and freely express their views. Members are therefore completely protected from any proceedings in any court even though the words uttered by them in the House may be false and malicious to their knowledge. Though a speech delivered in the House by a member of the House may amount to contempt of court, no action can be taken against him in a court of law, as speeches made in the House are privileged".

19वीं धारा में साधारण जनता को भाषण की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार है और उसके ऊपर कोई अगर किसी की बदनामी करे तो केस चल सकता है। अदालत भी बदनामी को लेकर केस चला सकती है। संविधान की शायद 121 धारा में कहा गया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की आलोचना यहां पर नहीं करनी चाहिये।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: This is very clear; everybody agrees on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन बावजूद इसके अगर कोई करे तो उस पर नियंत्रण आपको करना है, इस सदन को करना है। अदालत के द्वारा या सरकार के द्वारा इसके बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकती : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यहां मनमाने ढंग से किसी की भी बदनामी या मानहानि लोग अदालत की करें, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की करें, दूसरे लोगों की करें तो उसका जो नियंत्रण है, मੈम्बरों को जो अनुशासित करना है, यह काम आपका और सदस्यों का है और इसलिए धारा 105 और उप धारा 2 में यह अधिकार हम को दिया गया है। अगर इन अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होगा और सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाय कोर्ट में मामला चलने

लगेगा तो सदन में एक डर उत्पन्न होगा और सदस्य निर्भीक हो कर अपने विचार प्रकट नहीं कर पाएंगे।

मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के खिलाफ कोई मनमानी कार्यवाही करें। लेकिन आप मेहरबानी कर के इन पांचों मੈम्बरोंको यह आश्वासन दें कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चाहे जो भी निर्णय हो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस मामले को खारिज कर देगा, लेकिन अगर उस ने किसी कारण से ऐसा न किया, तो—इस मामले को लेकर—मैं माननीय सदस्यों के अन्य कामों के बारे नहीं कह रहा हूँ—उन को दंडित करने की इजाजत किसी को नहीं मिलेगी और उन को पूरा संरक्षण दिया जायेगा।

13 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I must thank my hon. friend Shri Limaye for raising this question as a matter of privilege.

When I got the notice, I also immediately sent a notice of privilege, and I must tell you that when we are given immunity or protection under article 105, there should be no cause for any court, whether the High Court or the Supreme Court, to send us a notice or try to involve us in a case for what we have done in this House.

You will remember that at that time Dr. Sanjiva Reddy was the Speaker of this House, and this thing came up on a calling attention notice given by Mr. Salve. When the whole thing was being discussed about Jagadguru Sankaracharya and his various statements, I in my wisdom said he should be brought and laid on the Table of the House for circulation. That is exactly what I said. I did not say anything else, and Dr. Sanjiva Reddy in his wisdom said that he could not be laid on the Table, he should be put under the Table. These are the two charges against me and Dr. Sanjiva Reddy. It was just in joke.

I am afraid that if this House does not protect the privilege of the Members, then there will be a situation of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

a serious confrontation between the two bodies. Both the Supreme Court and this House are the creatures of the Constitution, and when we have regard for the Supreme Court Judges, for the judiciary; they should have equal regard for the Members of this House. After all, we are the law-makers, we are not subservient to the Supreme Court, let the Judges realise that. That is why I would plead with you that this should be referred to the Privileges Committee, because last time when we were asked to appear before the Court, we were advised by the Law Minister and also by the Chair that they took serious exception to such things and we were asked not to appear, but again the notice has come to us. Whether the High Court is responsible or the Supreme Court is responsible we do not know, but the notice has been signed by the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court, and it has been delivered to us. So, I would request you in all fairness to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee, so that once for all it may be decided by a Committee of this House whether such rights and privileges of the hon. Members are duly protected by you or not. That is why I appeal to you and your sense of impartiality and justice. As the custodian of this House, you are upholding the functioning of parliamentary democracy in this House. So, this case should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

I do not want any confrontation between this House and the Supreme Court, but if the Supreme Court behaves in this fashion, with scant regard for the hon. Members of this House, I am afraid I will have to say that the Supreme Court is also guilty of contempt of this House, and it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I had an opportunity to refer to this matter on an earlier occasion when it was raised and I said, I repeat it now, that article 105 gives unlimited privilege to Members of Parliament and to Parliament. Whatever is stated within Parliament shall not be the subject matter of any proceedings in a court, that is the position. Parliament itself has imposed restrictions regarding speeches. They are contained in rules 352, 353 etc. I offered on the earlier

occasion to request the Attorney-General to point out this matter to the High Court, and on his doing so, the suit was dismissed. Now also I think the better course would be to charge the Attorney General with the duty of pointing out to the Supreme Court that this is a matter which cannot be proceeded against on account of article 114.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Are the Supreme Court Judges ignorant?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The question was raised when I made this offer with respect to the High Court also. I do not know whether the summons which issue is a judicial order or a ministerial order. Anyhow, I shall ask the Attorney-General to appear in the Supreme Court and point the provisions of article 105. I suppose the House will agree to that course and keep this matter... (*Interruptions.*)

AN HON. MEMBER: In the meantime Members will have protection?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Members need not appear.

MR. SPEAKER: There is not much need for any controversy over it. The position is just the same as was discussed earlier in the House. I very much wish that the Supreme Court had realised the powers, privileges and immunities of this House even before admitting this petition. The position earlier pointed out by the Law Minister should have sufficed. I am really surprised that in spite of that leave to appeal was granted by the High Court. I do not go into the merits of the question. They are wise persons. But so far as this House is concerned we have got rights and privileges coming to us for centuries under the British conventions. As Mr. Limaye pointed out, they may not force us into a repetition here of those ancient times. You know what a difficult period that was. About nine Speakers in Britain were hanged either by the King or the orders of the house or courts. I do not think they will make the tenth one here. I can never imagine I should accept the summons. I ask Members concerned not to appear before the Supreme Court and I request the Law Minister to take other steps. I quite appreciate the position he has rightly taken; he should point out to the Supreme Court that this matter was discussed and he should arrange to explain

the constitutional point to them. There should have been no need to repeat it. Still they are the Supreme Court; it does not matter if he repeats it there also. If anything comes again, we shall be at liberty to discuss the matter, Papers to be laid.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: That part of the agenda is over.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: We look upon you as the custodian of our rights in this House. There is a very important point about which I met you a month ago and it is regarding the Air Force aircraft in which Group Capt. Das crashed.

MR. SPEAKER: You must come through some regular motion.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: I am very reluctant to raise this matter in the House. As I mentioned....

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked papers to be laid.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: What is this? Whom are you protecting—the Government? Or the rights of Members?.... (*Interruptions.*)

13.8 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACCOUNTS OF I. I. T., DELHI AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOUNDRY & FORGE TECHNOLOGY, AND INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1968-69 along with the Audit Report, therein, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961.
- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1968-69.

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Statement of Accounts for the year 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3072/70.*]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DURGAPUR PROJECTS LIMITED AND SINGARENTI COLLIERIES COMPANY LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Durgapur Projects Limited, Calcutta for the year ended the 31st March, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970 issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3073/70.*]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Singarenti Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Singarenti Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts.

[*Placed in Library. See No. 3074/70.*]

REPORT ON WORKING OF COMMISSION OF RAILWAY SAFETY

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3075/70.*]

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AUDIT REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1970, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.
- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3076/70.]

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (PAY) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the First Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 409 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1970, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3077/70.]

13.9 hours

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA.

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st April, 1970, agreed without any amendment to the Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1970.”

13.10 hours

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the Table following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 26th March, 1970:—

- (1) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970.

- (2) The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1970.
- (3) The Appropriation Bill, 1970.
- (4) The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1970.
- (5) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1970.
- (6) The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970.
- (7) The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 1970.
- (8) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1970.
- (9) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1970.
- (10) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Continuance Bill, 1970.
- (11) The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

13.11 hours.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakina-da): I beg to present the Hundred and eleventh Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in their Sixty-ninth Report on the erstwhile Ministry of Education—National Archives of India.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittor): Sir, I raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I request the Leader of the Opposition to kindly see that they do not raise anything abruptly in this House.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: My point of order is this. When a Member gives a Calling Attention Notice and it is not admitted....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to step in. I am not going to take it up.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: If it is not admitted, sometimes it is admitted as a Starred Question. A Short Notice Question is sometimes admitted as a Starred Question. (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You always create a difficulty by raising all such points of order which have nothing to do with the business of the House. This is the third or fourth time during the last three or four days that this is being done. I am not prepared to listen to you. I am sorry.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2.15 p.m. The hon. Member, Shri Sheo Narain, will continue his speech.

13.12 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seventeen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कल बतला रहा था कि बदनाम में किस तरह से लोगों की हत्याएँ की गई। इन्दुभूषण गाडिया, जो फोर्थ ईयर का छात्र था, उसकी हत्या की गई। श्री जितेन्द्र राय, जो गोल्ड मेडलिस्ट स्टूडेंट था और जो वहाँ की छात्र परिषद् का मंत्री था, उसकी हत्या की गई। साई के डेढ़ महीने के भतीजे को आग में फेंका गया। सभापति महोदय, उस दिन दो हज़ार का मजमा वहाँ पर जमा था, टेलीफोन काट दिया गया था, कोई देखनेवाला नहीं था। पुलिस के अफसर मजिस्ट्रेट सब वहाँ मौजूद थे, उन के सामने यह कल्लेआम हुआ इससे दर्दनाक सीन हम ने इस देश में नहीं देखा। फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन जरूर पड़ा था, लेकिन ऐसी दर्दनाक कहानी आज तक नहीं सुनी थी। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ—आप सुप्रीम अथोरिटी हो, आप की आज यह प्राइम इयूटी है कि आप ऐसी चीजों को रोकें। देश की जनता को प्रोटेक्ट करने की जिम्मेदारी आप की है। स्टेट आपके

मातहत है। मैं सरकार से मांग करना हूँ इस घटना की जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी सरकार करवाये या आल पार्टीज पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी आप बनायें, जिससे इस मामले की जांच हो सके।

अब मैं इन्टर स्टेट बाउण्ड्रीज़ के मवाल पर आता हूँ। जो फैसले आप एक बार लें, वे बदले नहीं जाने चाहिये। मंसूर-महाराष्ट्र डिस्प्यूट के बारे में कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी का रेजोल्यूशन था, जिसके आप भी मेम्बर थे। जब आप ने खुद उस डिसीजन को लिया तो आपको उस डिसीजन को मानना चाहिये।

कम्यूनल फोर्सेज इस देश के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही हैं। आप को चाहिये की उन्हें कब करें, बेन करें। हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच इस देश में कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। यह आप की प्राइम इयूटी है कि आप इस तरफ़ पूरी तवज्जह दें।

डिफक्शन की बीमारी भी इस देश में बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है, इसे डिस्क्रेज करना चाहिये, ऐसे लोगों को अगले चुनाव में खड़े होने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कमेटी आपने बनाई थी, उस की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आ चुकी है; आप को चाहिये कि इम को रोकने के लिये क्लब करें, ताकि इस देश में आया-राम और गया-राम का प्रश्न हमेशा के लिये हल हो सके। होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप ही ने सबसे पहले आया-राम और गया-राम का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया था, किंतु आप उस पर खुद ऐक्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस आया-राम और गया-राम की समस्या को रोकने के लिये सरकार कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये।

सभापति महोदय, हरिजनों की समस्या की बड़ी दर्दनाक कहानी है। कल भी मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दस्त-बस्ता गुजारिश की थी कि मेहरबानी कर के हरिजनों को प्रोटेक्ट करो। अतः आज कहां पर बैठे हुए

[श्री शिवनारायण]

हैं? यह वह स्थान है जहाँ सरदार पटेल बैठे थे, जहाँ गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त बैठे थे। हिन्दुस्तान की होम मिनिस्ट्री कोई मामूली स्थान नहीं है, आधी गवर्नमेंट आपके हाथ में है। आज हरिजन लड़के एम० ए० पास करके गलियों में मारे मारे घूम रहे हैं, कोई घास डालनेवाला नहीं है, कोई रोटी डालनेवाला नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के शहर में—इलाहाबाद में—हमारे लड़के एम० ए० पास कर के गलियों में घूम रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको कोई जगह नहीं मिलती है। इनके लिये रिजर्वेशन सिर्फ कागज पर है, कहीं भी उनकी सुनवाई नहीं होती है।

नेशनल लैंग्वेज की समस्या भी आज देश में कठिनाई पैदा कर रही है। हिन्दी को नेशनल लैंग्वेज के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन इसे किसी पर इम्पोज नहीं करना चाहिये। हम यह नहीं कहते कि आप इसे जबरदस्ती इम्पोज करें। मैं मद्रास गया था, जब मैं पब्लिक एकाउन्टस् कमिटी का मेम्बर था। वहाँ पर मुझ से एक ड्राइवर बोला कि मैं उर्दू बोल सकता हूँ, हिन्दी बोल सकता हूँ, लेकिन हमारा मुँह बन्द है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार आज राष्ट्र भाषा का अपमान कर रही है, आज इस में दम नहीं है कि अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा का सम्मान कर सके। हमको याद है जब विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित रूस गई थी और उन्होंने अपने क्रीडेन्शल्स अंग्रेजी में पेश किये, तो उसे उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया और उन को वापस जाना पड़ा। ज़रा हयादारी से काम लो और देखो कि तुम कहाँ हो और हमारी क्या स्थिति विदेशों में है।

मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि उर्दू, जो काश्मीर से लेकर हैदराबाद तक बोली जाती है, उस को सैकण्ड लैंग्वेज का दर्जा दिया जाय। हम उर्दू के लिये वकालत इसलिये नहीं करते हैं, कि इस देश में 6-7 करोड़

मुसलमान बसते हैं। उर्दू केवल मुसलमान ही नहीं पढ़ते, कायस्थ भी पढ़ते हैं, पंजाबी भी पढ़ते हैं, देश की बहुत बड़ी जनता इस को पढ़ती है।

अब मैं पे-स्केल की समस्या को लेता हूँ। इस के लिये जितने सरकारी नौकर हैं, सब परेशान हैं। होम मिनिस्टर के यहां दरखास्त भजते हैं, शुक्ला जी के पास दरखास्त भेजते हैं, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। समझ में नहीं आता, अब किस के दरबार में अपील करें। आज स्टैनोग्राफरों पर बैम लगा हुआ है, उन का प्रमोशन नहीं होता है। अगर आप अच्छा स्टैनोग्राफर चाहते हैं, अच्छे टाइपिस्ट चाहते हैं तो उन्हें आगे आने का अवसर देना होगा। अगर आप सबको अपीज नहीं कर सकते तो कुछ को अपीज कीजिये, कुछ को तो अपना मित्र बनाइये।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): The reorganisation of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Scheme is a very important one. I wish the Home Minister hears it. But he is now busy in conversation with other Ministers.

श्री शिव नारायण : आज मुल्क के अन्दर बेरोजगारी इतनी ज्यादा व्याप्त है, कि जनता परेशान है। कहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में इनडिस्प्लिन है—क्यों इनडिस्प्लिन है? जब देश की प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ही प्रेजिडेन्ट के इलैक्शन में इनडिस्प्लिन किया—Who is going to control this indiscipline? This Home Minister was also a party to creating that indiscipline. You must give an example to the coming generation of this country, the student community. Why don't you give them the example of Sardar Patel and Pandit G. B. Pant?

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की ताशकन्द में मृत्यु हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस ने उनको दूध पिलाया और किस ने उन को दवा दी। डा० चुग वहाँ क्यों गया

या ? होम मिनिस्टर साहब भी उस समय वहां मौजूद थे, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह भी वहां पर थे—मैं इस की झीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं मांग करता हूँ कि एक कमेटी बैठाई जाय जो इस सारे मामले की जांच करे। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देश को बचाइये।

When you are trying to corrupt the legislature where will the country be? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस डिमाण्ड का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Home Ministry is a key ministry and our Home Minister, Shri Chavan, is a very able administrator. But my difficulty and the difficulty of the House is that he is also a very able parliamentarian. Any case it might be he presents it in such a tactful ingenious manner that it becomes convincing to everybody excepting himself.

Look at the case of Governors. Three or four Governors acting in different conditions without having any contact with the Home Minister or the whispering gallery of the Home Ministry still come to right conclusions which are in accord with the Home Minister's views! That is how things are going on.

There has been a lot of talk about cases against ex-Chief Ministers. What happened to all those cases? When they were initiated, why were they not pursued? Is it under political influence that the delay is taking place or are they being given up?

Coming to the report, I take only one instance to show how the report is presented to us. About the Administrative Reforms Commission it is said that all its recommendations are processed and decision taken on them with minimum delay—note the words "minimum delay"—and the recommendations are the major concern of the Government. Shri Morarji Desai, who is more sinned against than sinning, presented an interim report on the Lokpal. That was in 1966. The Lokpal had been discussed many times in this House before but the Bill was

introduced in August 1968. It was passed by the Lok Sabha in November 1969; still, it has to be discussed, debated and passed by the Rajya Sabha. It took four long years for a matter which could have been disposed of in two month's time. This is the speed with which the Home Ministry functions.

There has been a lot of insistence on speed. For the Prime Minister also, socialism has to be speeded up. But then, in addition to the 14 banks she is not ready to nationalise foreign banks. So, the concept of speed differs from place to place.

Another matter is of Telengana. If you read the short account about it in this report, it would appear that there was some agreement in 1956 and in 1968 they discovered some deficiencies which were not implemented. So, the Government concluded that speedy work should be done for the implementation of those recommendations and a eight-point programme was formulated. Committees were instituted and their recommendations are being studied and worked out. Finally, they have given more powers to the regional committee in the State.

It appears from this as if there was no mass movement in the State, there was no demand for a separate Telangana, the students had not been striking for more than eight months, firings had not been taking place, people had not been arrested, their schools were not converted into prisons; all these happenings as if they did not exist.

Shri Chavan himself, when he visited Hyderabad State, at one time said that separate Telengana will also be a matter to be discussed. Then he quietly forgot about it. He and the Prime Minister appealed for normalcy. The moment normalcy arrived, they quitted the whole Telangana people and the Telengana problem. This is the way they have been treating the Telengana issue.

Nearly 300 people were killed in the firing but not in a single case a judicial inquiry was instituted. Only in one case a magisterial inquiry was ordered. That inquiry revealed something which was not to the liking of

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

Government; so the man who was the inquiry officer was transferred the very next month.

That is how things are conducted in this country.

Now, after all, what is it that the people of Telengana are wanting? They are not going out of the country. They are not asking to apply a new principle on which the State should be administered. They only want that the State should be administratively divided into two parts instead of one. Is that a demand which is so difficult to accept because it will affect some State of Maharashtra or some State of Mysore and that is why it should be rejected? What has the Government of India been doing? When there was the partition of the country, they created a communal mind. When they formed linguistic States, they created a linguistic mind. That is how it has been going on. But when the demand is made only for a simple administrative purpose, that is rejected.

Only today, Mr. Chavan said that the economic viability and the will of the people should be taken into account. About the economic viability, the States Reorganisation Commission itself has recommended the formation of the Telengana State. About the will of the people, if all that has happened is not sufficient to prove that the people are behind this movement, let there be some other way of finding it out. Well, you conduct an opinion poll to find out whether the people want it or not. If you are allergic to the question of plebiscite, then you find out some other way. I suggest to Mr. Chavan that either Mr. Brahmananda Reddy or he himself stand from any part of Telengana on the issue of a separate Telengana. I am a small man. I am ready to take up the challenge. Money and power, all count. But still, I am sure, the people of Telengana have completely decided that they will have a separate Telengana. And they will have it whatever be the policy of the Government of India. I would plead with Mr. Chavan to give second thoughts to it and have some sympathy for the demand of the people and some regard for public opinion. This is not asking too much from a person of the eminence of Mr. Chavan.

There are so many problems before this country which are very serious ones. The question of the use of foreign money in elections was raised in Parliament. Then, of course, an inquiry was made. We do not know what action has been taken, whether any protest has been lodged with the countries who are using their money in our country or any person receiving the money has been booked or warned. We do not know what steps have been taken. We cannot allow foreign countries and foreign money to interfere in our affairs.

As regards the question of defections, the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Chavan, was very vociferous when that matter was discussed in the House. Now, the defection has taken new dimensions. It is not necessary only to cross the floor from one side to another, sit in another place, you divide and you become two parties with the same name, the same symbol and so on. The fight is only about the symbol. Their only functions are toppling and coupling. The Central Ministers either go there to topple the Government of the State which is not to their liking or to couple other parties so that a new Government is formed. If this thing is continued in this country, the Central Ministers will be considered in the States as infiltrators. They have created that sort of conditions of allowing defection to go on without any hindrance or check. The report itself says that communalism is growing and no effective steps are taken.

In Jammu & Kashmir they are dividing the people region-wise. About Scheduled Castes so many cases were cited where they were ill-treated. Is not the Home Minister responsible to see that all these things are set right?

Then take the question of Hindi, We have not been able to create enthusiasm neither among the Hindi States nor have they been able to adjust their policy to the demands of the Southern States. This policy of having big States is really a disintegrating force. Tomorrow, probably, Mr. Chavan will be considered as a disintegrating factor in the future of India. If such a contingency

arises, you should be prepared for the worst. There is not a single Hindi State which has an outlet to the sea. If the non-Hindi States with their huge coastline ask for separation, then what is the remedy?

What is the difference between the DMK which is asking for secession and Mr. Bal Thackeray asking people to go out. One says, 'I will go out' and the other says 'You get out'. Both are secessionist activities. Therefore, I see before me in this country Lord Shiva in his death dance spreading death and destruction with Mr. Chavan as Lord Vishnu sleeping with his chakra as his pillow.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI (Krishnagar): I would just like to bring to the notice of the Minister that I have spoken on the Bengal Budget and Bengal discussion and so I would not go into detail. But there are one or two things I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

About gherao, it has to be tackled with a strong hand so that the economy of West Bengal is not ruined. The former Chief Minister of West Bengal said that during the UF Government regime, there were as many as 689 and 78 gheraos in the public and private sectors respectively, and another 48 and 29 gheraos respectively in the schools and colleges. The High Court has given a judgment against the gheraos. Yet it has not stopped. In a Women's College, the lady Principal, Smt. Mamata Adhikari, was gheraoed till she fainted. I hope gheraos will be put down with all the possible expediency and law and order maintained.

Secondly, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one thing. When there was hartal in Burdwan, the telephones there went off whereas they functioned in the rest of West Bengal. This must be looked into. Telephones and other essential services should not be dislocated and should be given adequate protection because they are the last resort for the people to get into contact with the outside world, and this they could not do in Burdwan.

I am happy that the allocations for the Border Security Force, the Industrial Security Force and the Central Reserve Police have been increased this

time a little. But there remains an anomaly. While the BSF is under the Home Ministry, the Border Roads Organization is under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Unless the border roads are maintained in good condition and are made into all-weather roads, the security of the borders cannot be ensured. Pakistan and China have all-weather roads to the borders of India and Pakistan has established so-called 'Bookshops' through which arms and ammunitions are being smuggled into India.

Lastly, I would like to mention a word about the freedom fighters. The freedom fighters have not got their pensions. Some of their pensions will come to an end from June-July, 1969. We have not heard of such a thing happening anywhere. You have cremated them before they are dead! Government servants enjoy pension all through their lives. It is never stopped before they die! Why only pension to the people who have served in the Andamans? Freedom fighters have fought all over India and given their lives. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify the position.

We are all for Privy Purses going. But the Constitution will have to be amended under Article 291, Article 362, and Article 366, sub-clause (22). But Article 363 which debars the princes from going to court about anything is not going to be abandoned. You are going to reduce them to the status of a common man by abolishing Privy Purses and amending these three Articles in the Constitution, but you do not give them the right to go to the court just like any other ordinary citizen. You keep Article 363 which debars them from going to the court. What I suggest is, the Minister may kindly clarify this point and some fair dealing may be given to the princes.

Then, Sir, we have heard that the cellular jail in the Andamans is going to be converted into a hospital. You can build hospitals anywhere but the cellular jail should not be converted into a hospital. It should remain as a place of pilgrimage for the people of India to get inspiration when they visit it. People have gone there and the torch of their lives has been burnt out in the Andamans. Let their names be written in letters of gold on the stones of the cellular jail. Let the cellular jail be converted into a national monument

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhari]

and be preserved as such. I hope the Minister will take this matter up personally and do it. Thank you.

श्री लताफत अली खां (मुजफ्फरनगर) :
जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, हमारा मुल्क जिन नाजुक हालात से गुज़र रहा है, उस का तकाज़ा है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री मुन्तैदी से अपना काम अंजाम दे। अभी पिछले दिनों कांग्रेस में छटनी हुई थी, जिस के नतीजे में हमारे कुछ भाई इधर आ गये है इस बारे में हुकमरां कांग्रेस को कोई गम नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह लोग तो डेपुटेशन पर भजे हुए थे, जो 22 साल तक सोशलिज्म की जड़े काटते रहे और अब वापस आ गये हैं। इसलिये इस चीज़ का गम नहीं होना चाहिये। अब ये अपने भाई बन्धुओं में आ गये हैं लेकिन यह न समझना चाहिये कि यह सिर्फ रोने धोने का काम करेंगे, बल्कि अपने भाई बन्धुओं के साथ मिल कर अब हुकूमत और सोशलिस्ट प्रोग्राम के लिए ज्यादा मुश्किलाना पैदा करेंगे। अब इनका गठजोड़ फिरकाप्रस्त पार्टियों के साथ हो रहा है सरमायदारों के साथ हो रहा है। इनके पास प्रेस की ताकत है, रुपये की ताकत है, जो इस्तेमाल की जायगी ताकि गरीब को उसके हकूक न मिल सकें, गरीबों को इस तरफ, सरमायदारों की तरफ मुतवज्जे होने का मौका न मिल सके। इस काम के लिए गरीबों को लड़ाया जाता रहा है 22 साल से अब तक और आइन्दाभी ये लोग इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि गरीबों को लड़ाते रहें।

श्री शिव नारायण : अब तक दूध की नदियां बह रही थी।

श्री लताफत अली खां : आप क्यों ऐसा कहते हैं। आप भी सरमायदार बनते जा रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सरमायदारों का पिट्टू है।

श्री शिव नारायण : शट अप।

समापति महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

श्री लताफत अली खां : इन लोगों को मालूम है कि जिस दिन गरीबों ने लड़ना छोड़ दिया, उसी दिन सरमायदारों से अपने हकूक छीन लेंगे। तो इस तरफ चौकन्ना रहने की जरूरत है और यह देखना चाहिये कि ऐसे हालात हमारे मुल्क में पैदा न हों जिससे लड़ाई झगड़े चलते रहें। पिछले 22 साल से हमारे मुल्क में कहीं जबान के नाम पर झगड़ हो रहे हैं, कहीं मजहब के नाम पर झगड़े हो रहे हैं और ये झगड़े सिर्फ इसलिए कराये जा रहे हैं कि जिस दिन झगड़े बन्द हो जायेंगे, उसी दिन गरीब सरमायदारों से अपने हकूक छीन लेंगे।

पिछले दिनों नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कौंसिल का इजलास हुआ था, उसमें कुछ फैसले किये गये थे, लेकिन जिस वक्त कोई ऐसे फैसले किये जाते हैं या ऐसे इकदाम तजवीज किये जाते हैं जिनसे मुल्क में झगड़े पैदा न हों, तो सरमायदारों का प्रेस प्रोपेगेंडा शुरू कर देता है जिसमें गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दूसरी तरफ मुड़ जाए और वह गलत कदम उठाने लगे। गवर्नमेंट को इस की तरफ से चौकन्ना रहना चाहिये की सरमायदारों के प्रेस से जो प्रोपेगेंडा होता है उस का क्या असर होने वाला है, मैं उम की दो मिसालें देता हूं। पिछले दिनों सरमायदारों के प्रेस ने प्रोपेगेंडा शुरू किया कि मुल्क में जो फसादाते होते हैं उन में मुसलमान पहले करते हैं, यह प्रोपेगेंडा अखबारात में बहुत जोर से चलाया गया, मुझे अफसोस है कि उस का असर हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री पर भी हो गया। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने जो किताब शायी की उस में लिखा कि मुल्क में जितने झगड़े हुए हैं उन में ज्यादातर मुसलमानों ने शुरूआत की है। यह है वह जाल जिस में सरमायदार हमारी हुकूमत को फंसाना चाहते हैं और हुकूमत उस में फस जाती है। अभी एक और प्रोपेगेंडा शुरू

किया गया है जो झगड़े यहां किये गये हैं उनमें पाकिस्तान का हाथ है। चूंकि हमारे ताल्लुकात पाकिस्तान के साथ खराब हैं। लिहाजा हम फौरन समझने लगते हैं कि वाकई यह बात सच है। मैं समझता हूं कि खराब ताल्लुकात होने की बिना पर पाकिस्तान ऐसे काम कर भी सकता है, कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान इस काम को न करे। लेकिन एक बात यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में जब कई पार्टियां इस काम की अंजाम दे रही हैं तो पाकिस्तान को क्या जरूरत पड़ी है कि वह इस काम को करे? और फर्ज कीजिये पाकिस्तान का हाथ है भी तो हम वाइस सालों से उस हाथ को नहीं पकड़ सकें हैं। यह हमारी कमजोरी है। मेरी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश है कि अगर वाकई कोई ठीक काम कर रहा है तो वह उस को जरूर हाथ पकड़ें नहीं तो इस की तरफ तवज्जह दे कर कोई गलत कदम न उठावें। क्योंकि अमल बात यह देखना है कि कौन सी ऐसी वज्हात है जो हमारे मुल्क में फसादात को नहीं रुकने देती।

अभी कुछ अस से इंडियनाइजेशन का नारा लगाना शुरू हुआ है। वजाहिर यह लफ्ज बड़ा खुशनमा मालूम पड़ता है और यह अन्दाजा होता है कि यह बड़ी अच्छी बात कही जा रही है, लेकिन इस लफ्ज के जो माने निकाले जा रहे हैं वह बड़े जहरीले हैं। यह नारा जर्मनी में हिटलर ने लगाया था और वहां उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि लाखों यहूदियों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया, लाखों यहूदी बेघर हो गये और वह फिलिस्तीन में जा कर आबाद हुए, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज एक तीसरी लड़ाई की बुनियाद पड़ रही है। हमें ऐसे नारों से खबरदार रहना चाहिये। इंडियनाइजेशन का नारा लगाने वाले किस बात को चाहते हैं और वह मुसलमानों से क्या उम्मीद करते हैं? क्या वह यह चाहते हैं कि तमाम हिन्दु-

स्तान के मुसलमान एक जवान बोलने लगे? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अक्सरियत के लोग भी एक जवान नहीं बोलते, कहीं बंगाली है, कहीं तमिल है, कहीं तेलगू है और कहीं मलयालम, तो मुसलमानों से कैसे उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वह एक जवान बोलने लगे? क्या वह यह चाहते हैं कि मुसलमान एक लिबास पहनने लगे? जब हम लिबास की तरफ देखते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा लिबास भी नजर नहीं आता जिस को हम अपना लें और जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक हो। जूनुब में एक ड्रेस है, मशरिफ में दूसरी ड्रेस है, शुमाल में तीसरी ड्रेस है और मगरिब में चौथी ड्रेस है। खाने के मुताल्लिक अगर यह कहा जाय कि सब मुसलमान एक सा खाना खावें, तो वह भी कौन सा हो यह नजर नहीं आता। कहीं लोग सब्जीखोर हैं, कहीं मछलीखोर हैं, कहीं चावलखोर हैं, कहीं रोटीखोर हैं। अगर मजहब की बात हो तो यह बात भी नजर नहीं आती कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई एक मजहब हो, जिस पर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के मुवाशिन्दे पाबन्द हो। जुनुब की तरफ चले जायें वहां कुछ और सुनते हैं, मशरिफ की तरफ चले जायें वहां कुछ और खयालात हैं, कहीं लोग एक खुदा को मानते हैं, कहीं सौ खुदाओं को मानते हैं, कहीं देवी देवताओं को मानते हैं। इस लिये यह बात भी मुमकिन नहीं है। तब फिर आखिर कौन सी चीज है जो इंडियनाइजेशन का नारा लगाने वाले चाहते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इंडियनाइजेशन का नारा सिर्फ इस लिये है कि इस मुल्क में गड़बड़ चलती रहे किसी न किसी नाम से। बड़े खूबसूरत नाम से यह नारा पेश कर दिया गया है और इस के जरिये मुल्क के अन्दर गड़बड़ पैदा कराई जा रही है। इस का कोई और मतलब नहीं सिवा इस के कि यह गड़बड़ चलती रहे और गरीब लड़ते रहें और सरमायदार उन को लड़ाते रहें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S. M. Joshi. You wanted to ask questions to the Home Minister.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में जो एक गलतफहमी हो रही है मैं उस को जरा स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ दो मिनट में। मैं देखता हूँ कि आज महाजन कमीशन की लाठी ले कर जो सीमा विभाग के लोग हैं उन को पीटा जा रहा है। कोई लोग कहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र वालों ने इस सवाल को खड़ा किया है, कोई कुछ और कहते हैं। मैं ऐसे लोगों से यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल बहुत दिन से बना हुआ है। 1956 में स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त ने इसी सदन में तमलीम किया था कि यह सवाल है और इसको हल करना चाहिये। इस सवाल को कोई हम लोगों ने नहीं खड़ा किया। जब यह सवाल बना तब महाराष्ट्र के लोग अपने कई सवाल ले कर लड़ रहे थे। हमारे जो लोग हैं वह भी हमारे साथ रहें और हम ने उन लोगों को आश्वासन दिया कि हम यहाँ कोई टेरिटोरियल ऐम्बिशन ले कर नहीं लड़ते। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाजन कमीशन नियुक्त करना या न करना यह किस की गलती है, इस में हमें नहीं जाना चाहिये। अगर हमारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस को कबूल किया है तो मैं कहूँगा कि महाराष्ट्र के पूरे शासन ने उस को कबूल नहीं किया था, हम लोगों ने नहीं किया था। जो वहाँ के लोग हैं स्वयम् उन्होंने भी उसे कबूल नहीं किया था। इस बारे में मेरी गुजारिश सिर्फ यह है, खासकर आचार्य रंगा से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह अपने दिमाग को जरा लचीला बनायें।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : This is not fair. This is no question. You must give us a chance again. Mysore must have the right of reply.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मैं कोई सवाल नहीं उठा रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो सवाल है वह न महाराष्ट्र का है और न वह

मैसूर सरकार का होना चाहिये। यह सवाल तो वहाँ बसने वाले 10 लाख अवाम जो हैं उस का है। उन को तसल्ली देना हमारा और इस सदन का फर्ज है। उस को पूरा करने के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश करूँगा कि अगर उन को तसल्ली हो जाय तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है और न किसी को होना चाहिये।

अभी पंजाब के बारे में मैं ने दो दिन पहले पढ़ा कि शहीदगढ़ देहात में वहाँ की पंचायत के सदस्यों ने हरिजन लोगों को कांटेदार तारों से मारा। जब उस के बारे में पूछा गया तब आप ने कहा कि हम इस में कुछ कर ही नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ हमारा अधिकार नहीं है। मैं कहूँगा कि वह त्रिनिनल प्रोसीजर कोड़ के अन्दर ताकत अपने हाथ में लें ताकि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स पर जो अत्याचार और जुल्म होते हैं उन को दूर किया जा सके। अगर इस के लिये मंत्री महोदय को पावर लेनी हो तो हम तैयार हैं।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: The Home Minister must throw some light about the position regarding the Central Secretariat Stenographers' service. There should be justice shown to them.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सेंट्रल स्टेनोग्राफर्स का केस मंत्री महोदय के सामने है। उन के साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। यहाँ फेवरिज्म हो रहा है। कोई मिनिस्टर इंटरैस्टेड है इस लिये वह गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these had been raised during the debate. The hon. Minister will reply to the points, if he can.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से मेरा नाम है। आप को बैंक बैंकर को मदद करनी चाहिये। आप ने हम को जब तक बुलाया नहीं, मैं दो बार सवाल करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because the Chair should not be misunderstood, I want to make it very clear that the Congress Party has exceeded its time, and that is why I did not call you. Your name may be here, that does not mean that everybody should be called. You may ask a question.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच जो बोर्डर डिस्प्यूट है यह सीमा विवाद का झगडा है और ये दोनों स्टेट्स आपस में इसको तय कर सकती हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। अगर दोनों स्टेट्स आपस में बातचीत करके इसको तय कर सकती तो त्रिवेदी एवार्ड की क्या जरूरत थी। चूंकि दोनों आपस में तय नहीं कर सकी हैं। इस वास्ते त्रिवेदी एवार्ड आया था। इसके बारे में आपने कानून भी बना दिया है। लेकिन उस कानून पर अमल नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि पटना हाई कोर्ट ने निषेधाज्ञा जारी कर दी है। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने आपको लिख दिया है कि आप मिड रेंजीम सन्हीं अपने सर्वेअर भेज कर करा दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं आप किसी को भेज कर सर्वे करा देते हैं ताकि ठीक ठीक पता चल जाए कि स्थिति क्या है? जब कानून बन गया है तो उसको अमल में लाना भारत सरकार का काम है। भारत सरकार की वजह से हमारे किसान लूटे जा रहे हैं, बरबाद किये जा रहे हैं। अमरपुर दियारा में चौदह आदमी मारे गए हैं। हांसनगर जजीरा, जब ही पंचरुखिया में लोग मारे गए हैं। उनकी जायदादें लूनी गई हैं। उनको मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए। यह मुआवजा आपको देना चाहिये। जो अत्याचार उन पर हो रहे हैं...

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : नरही के बाबुओं से मुआवजा दिलवाइये। इनको गिरफ्तार करवाइये। जिन्होंने कत्ल किये हैं उनको पकड़वाइये।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : चकबन्दी होने से हरिजनों के लिए जमीन निकाली थी, दी गई है। लेकिन उमका कब्जा उनको नहीं मिला है।

उसको दिलवाने में आप उनकी सहायता करें यह बात मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह रहा हूँ और विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। जो कमजोर हैं, उनकी आपको मदद करनी चाहिये। ला एंड आर्डर में हमारी सहायता करना चाहिये।

अभी पटना में जो गोली ज्योति बसु पर चली, उसकी मैं निन्दा करता हूँ। श्री अली इमाम को वह लगी, इसका मुझे दुख है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार उसके परिवार के लिए क्या कर रही है।

हिन्दी की उपेक्षा बन्द होनी चाहिये। गुजरात, जम्मू काश्मीर, असम आदि से एक भी अखबार हिन्दी का नहीं निकला है। मैं...

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। आनरेबल मिनिस्टर।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: On a point of order.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand what Mr. Lobo Prabhu and Mr. Krishna and others want to say. I can assume that they want to speak on the Mysore-Maharashtra border question.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Not that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear Mr. Lobo Prabhu first.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): He should not be allowed. He had his say. If he is allowed, you should give me a chance also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I would like to know very clearly from the Minister whether the Maharashtra Government did not press for the appointment of the Mahajan Commission and whether they did not accept very clearly the finding of that Commission to be final. Secondly, I would like to know whether this new principle which we are enunciating was not placed before the Mahajan Commission and was not rejected by it. Thirdly, I would like to

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]
know, if Government is going to apply this principle to Belgaum in the North, whether it will apply it to the South also and give Kasargod to Mysore.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): You will never get it. Do not have such dreams.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: In case they are not going to apply that principle uniformly, why are they making an exception and apply it to only one part of Mysore in favour of Maharashtra?

SHRI SONAVANE: Is that a point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members would like to ask many questions. Let us find out what the Home Minister has to say first and then if some questions remain after that, definitely they can have an opportunity of putting questions. If you ask questions before the speech, there will be no end to that.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, how can he reply when I have not put my question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I promise you, Mr. Naidu. Let us first listen to the hon. Minister and then see what can be done.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, the demands of the Home Ministry have been discussed for nearly ten hours and I am glad that so much time has been devoted by the hon. Members. It shows how concerned they are about the problems which are dealt with by the Home Ministry.

To begin with I should like to make one submission. Most of the speeches dealt with problems which had been discussed in some depth on previous occasions and on those occasions I had explained the Government's position on those matters. While dealing with those problems in my speech, I may be forgiven if I have to repeat some things which I had said earlier in the House. Let me make it clear at the outset that I do not propose to deal with minor points or specific issues raised, because it is not possible to do so within the short time. I am also not going to repeat the points dealt with by my

colleague, the Minister of State, Shri Shuklaji. That represents the division of work in dealing with problems. Possibly some Members are exercised over the border question. I have nothing more to add to what Mr. Shuklaji said on this question.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Do you agree with him?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has spoken on behalf of Government and I am part of the Government.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): What exactly are you going to say? The hon. Members pointed out how his reply was unsatisfactory. His reply takes us back to the same position from where it started. If you do not have anything to add to it, what are you going to do about it? You are facing the situation to the maximum extent; we are much concerned about your State also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not a question of what I say in a particular case. The Government's attitude in this matter has been explained and I do not want to repeat the same. Some major questions were raised, and rightly perhaps. The law and order situation in the country was one of them. It is true that it is a very important question. I do not want to merely repeat what happened in one State or another State and go in multiplying the incidents. I think in a debate of this type it is much better to see the whole problem in its proper perspective. There was violence for one cause or the other. It is much better to see what is the character of the situation which gives rise to the violence that takes place. It is not purely a law and order situation in that sense. It is not purely a police situation in that sense. Basically violence is an expression of certain social, economic and political tensions that exist in the country, that exist in our system as such. (Interruption) I have heard you for 10 hours patiently. You may not agree with me or with whatever I am saying. But at least I deserve some hearing on these points.

AN HON. MEMBER: Some sympathy.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly, I need sympathy, and I am prepared to give sympathy where it deserves. Now, the question of violence is there. If you

see from 1967 onwards, this violence has taken different forms. Sometimes it is a communal situation; sometimes it is a situation of violence arising out of land problems; sometimes, it is a situation arising out of the problems of youth; sometimes it is an expression of certain extreme political philosophy. These are the different facets. I know there are some purely law and order problems also, where dacoities or murders take place. These problems are there.

A point of view was expressed, namely, that when such things are happening, what was the Central Government doing. I do not want to shirk the responsibility of the Central Government. I do accept the general principle that ultimately for the integration of this country, for the sound working of the Constitution, the Central Government is responsible. I do not want to give up this overall responsibility. But, at the same time, whenever we say that the States have the responsibility of doing certain things, it is not merely as a sort of cover for what we are not doing, but it is due to the clear distribution of work which is indicated in the Constitution itself. I say this because in the debate, I saw some contradictory arguments. Some said, whatever happens in every State, the Central Government must take up the responsibility and act. Others said, we must not forget the distribution of responsibilities between the States and the Centre. Naturally, they raised the question of Centre-State relationship. In a way, I would say both the approaches are partly correct. Therefore, these problems will have to be seen in their proper perspective.

If you take problem after problem, I would say that the Centre-State relationship is certainly a very important issue. Its importance is not new. It has been so even from the very beginning, when the Constitution started functioning. It has become a little more vocal, after the 1967 election, because there is a change in the political pattern of the governments functioning in this country. But even before 1967, these questions were there in one form or another. On this question of Centre-State relations, it is not that we suddenly became aware of the problem. Formerly, there was one party ruling both at the Centre and in the different States. The mode and tenor of the problems

were different; but I know from my personal experience in those days that there were several problems between the Centre and States. We had many times raised this question. There were many views in different States, because even then there were the problems of the States; problems of development, aspirations of the people; linguistic aspirations or other aspirations. Sometimes, there was some sort of contradiction between the demands and the aspirations of people in one State and the people of another. So, the problems were there. They became more pronounced after 1967, because there are different parties functioning in different States. So, as a matter of fact, the question of Centre-State relationship needed some consideration; needed some study.

15.08 hours.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Many suggestions have been thrown up in the last few years. This question was taken up by the Administrative Reforms Commission. They appointed a Study Team presided over by our eminent jurist, Shri Setalvad. They have produced a report. Even the Administrative Reforms Commission itself has made certain recommendations. Their report reached the Government sometime in June, 1969, and after that, the report is being studied, and I think the Government will be in a position to come to certain conclusions about it soon. This matter was also raised in the standing committee of the National Integration Council. It was decided there that this problem will be discussed. As a matter of fact, some persons who participated in the debate in the National Integration Council agreed to give their points of view about the Centre-State relations. I think the CPM has sent its paper. Even the PSP has sent its own point of view. But we thought it much better that the problem should be studied in all its aspects.

One important recommendation of the ARC was—somebody yesterday read a part of it; I do not remember exactly who it was—that the study of all the Centre-State relations indicates that it is not necessary to amend the present Constitution, because the Constitution is flexible enough to find solutions to the problems that arise from time to time. There is no question of amending the Constitution or making structural changes in the division of powers between the Centre and in the States.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

It is not necessary. Really speaking, the problems are limited to two or three different areas. One is about the role of the Governors, which has become a matter of great controversy and debate. The other is about the financial aid or financial contributions that are given in one form or the other. These two are the most important spheres, because it is in these fields that there is a continuous dialogue, a continuous debate. So, we will have to go into these problems first of all.

About Governors, unfortunately it is said that Governors in different States observe different standards. The only question about which the Governor has got discretion is about two or three special problems. One is about the appointment of the Chief Minister. The other is about the dismissal of the ministers. The third is about the dissolution of the Assembly. The fourth controversial matter is about summoning and prorogation of the Assembly. These are the different issues that arise in the States. The question first arose in Rajasthan. If you take the history of the last three or four years, they are very rich in experience so far as the working of the Constitution is concerned. All varieties of circumstances came up.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): They coincide with your tenure also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That I think is to my credit.

SHRI RANGA: That is to your discredit.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What is happening in the country is not to my discredit. Possibly some of the discredit goes to you also.

SHRI RANGA: That is true, because we could not dismiss you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You cannot do that. Now, questions arise about Governors' powers about selecting the Chief Minister. What does he do? The situation arises only when there is no one single party which is in absolute majority. This arose in Rajasthan. The

Rajasthan Governor decided to call the largest party to lead the Government. That question was raised here and debated. My hon. friend, our senior colleague, Prof. Ranga, raised it. I remember to have said then that there is scope for examining this question. I did not take any particularly inelastic position. Later on, we went into it. I do not want to repeat what I said the other day. It was found that there is scope for laying down certain conventions and guidelines, which can be helpful to the Governor to decide who should be called. There is a consensus among the jurists we consulted in the matter that the Governor should try to convince himself by consulting different political parties whether the man to be invited commands a stable majority in the House. This should be really speaking, the criterion in this matter. I would like to say that in all the subsequent events, the Governors have followed this principle. I have no doubt about this.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : बंगाल में भी ? वहाँ मुख्य मंत्री की सिफारिश को नहीं माना ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : बंगाल में भी किया ।

The other question was about dismissal. That question arose only in Bengal. Whether those particular circumstances were right or wrong is a matter of debate, and it can remain a matter of debate, but the power of the Governor to dismiss the Ministry has been conceded. The third question is about the right of the Governor to dissolve the House. Fortunately, so far this question has not arisen. So, I would not offer any comments, so far as the application of that principle is concerned.

Now the fourth question which has become a controversial matter is about proroguing and summoning the House. In that matter some of the parties have taken the stand that we have changed the position according to our convenience. It is not so. On the other hand, I would submit, some of the parties have tried to interpret the right of the Governor in this matter according to their convenience. When certain political parties in UP wanted the Governor to call the session and when the then

Chief Minister of UP, Shri C. B. Gupta took the stand that he will call the Assembly the next month, it was pressed by some people that it is the duty of the Governor to call the session earlier.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : क्योंकि बंगाल में आपने पहले एक दिसीज़न लिया था, इस लिये कुछ लोगों ने कहा होगा।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not so. Even there in Bengal, I would like to remind Shri Madhu Limaye, because he is an expert on the Constitution....

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं भाई।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If you are not, then you can take it from me. The point in Bengal was that the Governor wanted the Chief Minister to call the session; he did not himself call the session. In Bengal he dismissed the Government. Here the point at issue is whether the Governor can himself summon the House, or prorogue the House, or he can only act upon the advice of the Chief Minister. In Bengal he wanted the Chief Minister to give him advice to call the session earlier, not that he wanted to do so in his own right.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं माना, तो डिस्मिस क्यों किया?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : वह अलग बात है।

The right of dismissal of the government is there. As far as summoning and prorogation are concerned, let us forget the party interests and let us forget what happened in what State. But certainly, at the same time, let me make my position very clear. Sometimes, it is quite possible that the Chief Minister may give wrong advice; one cannot say. It depends upon the circumstances. Suppose, for instance, there is a no-confidence motion pending before the House, if the Chief Minister gives an advice to prorogue the House, personally I would feel that it is wrong to give such advice to prorogue the House.

But it is not the fault of the constitutional position; it is the fault of our politics. Let us try to understand this.

Whatever is wrong with politics, let us not try to attribute it to the working of the Constitution. Unless we show consideration for the working of the Constitution, unless we try to keep the values of the Constitution above the interests of the political parties, the political difficulties are bound to arise from time to time.

As a matter of fact, some hon. Members are trying to make the Governors despots by their interpretation of the Constitution. We are the protectors of the rights of the people. We must interpret the Constitution in such a way that the rights of the people are protected.... (interruptions) I cannot carry on a dialogue with all of you simultaneously.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : What about the instrument of instructions to the Governors?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am prepared to have a dialogue with her a little later, not now.

I was trying to discuss the problem of Centre-State relations of which the Governor's power is one aspect. I would like hon. Members to take care of one thing. It is the basic responsibility of the Central Government to see that the Constitution is properly worked, that we encourage the forces of integration and that there is the administration of peace. At the same time, the States are also equally responsible so far as their sphere of activity under the Constitution is concerned.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Please do not leave it at that. There has to be a little more than that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know.

SHRI RANGA : That "little more" is taken by him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whenever it was found necessary for the Central Government to intervene during the last three years it was not shirked. In more than five States the Central Government had to intervene and take over the administration. How can you then say that we have failed in our duty? It had never happened before 1967. No month of a year had passed without having some State or the other under President's rule.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

It is indicative of two things. First it is that there is something basically wrong with our party politics.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That we know.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What is the use of merely knowing it? You know many things and I know many things. Unless we examine and understand the problem, it will be of no avail. I am not speaking as a partyman. I am not merely saying it as a minister, I would like all serious thinking people to consider what is wrong with us.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who will listen?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We had in 1969 mid-term elections in five States before the five years were out. Unfortunately, we find that those very States are still sick States. I do not mean "Sikh" States; I mean, "sick" States—SICK, sick. We find that only in those five States there is again a change of government and one of them has again come back under President's rule. So, we have to examine what is wrong with us. If at all we want to have some proper solution, it is necessary that we do so. Merely trying to find somebody as a scapegoat and beat him—sometimes angry or confused people try to hold up somebody and beat him and if you want to make a scapegoat of me, I do not mind being one—is not going to lead you to a solution as such. The solution, as a matter of fact, is that all the political parties should go deeper into the causes of the trouble of the country today. I would not merely tell this to others. It is much better that all of us sit down and go into it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): The Leader, the Prime Minister, must set the right example. . . . (*interruption*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Extreme political ideologies are responsible for the violence today. There is no doubt about it. There is a sort of ferment going on in all the political parties.

Some Members raised the question of defections. I hope, all the leaders of parties, who were present in that discussion which we had in the Committee on Defections, will remember what we

discussed and what was our basic conclusion. Our basic conclusion at that time was that it is difficult to define defection.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On the last occasion I defined it for you. If you step down from your Home Ministry and come here, it is not defection; but if one of us climbed up to the Home Ministry, that is defection.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Then, according to your interpretation, there is no defection in the country because I have not gone over to that side and you have not come over to this side.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nor are you likely to.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must say that the committee's examination of the problem at that time was more realistic than now. It was said that we were passing through a phase in our country when there was a perpetual readjustment of political thinking and loyalties. At that time it was anticipated that there would be a possible splitting and amalgamation of parties which later came true. The only limited part of defection that was considered necessary to be dealt with was the tendency of leaving parties to get office. The Defection Committee—it was not merely a committee appointed by Government; it was a committee representative of all the political thinking in this country—came to the conclusion that what we could effectively deal with was not the general problem of defection, because it was very difficult to define defection, but the changing of parties by people from one side to the other only in order to get office (*Shri Piloo Mody: Or for profit.*) and whether that could be controlled for one year. They made another suggestion also about the ceiling on the size of the Cabinet etc. That was also another important suggestion.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : मैं ने और सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी जी ने कहा था कि उनको पार्टी में नहीं लेंगे लेकिन वह बात आपने नहीं मानी. . (ब्यवधान)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: May I remind you of your party's stand? When Shrimati Indira Gandhi

was the Congress President, the Working Committee had taken a decision—it was a united party then; I was also there—that even if a person defects from another party, he will not be taken into the Congress unless and until he is asked to seek an election and that, if he is elected after seeking an election, only then he will be taken in. What happened to those golden promises, traditions and principles that you laid down? You have violated them... (Interruptions)

श्री रबी राय : सिर्फ प्रस्ताव पारित करने के लिए हुआ था ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I know many of the decisions which we had taken when we were united. What is the use of saying all that now? (Interruptions)

श्री रबी राय : गृह मन्त्री जी को ऐसा जवाब नहीं देना चाहिए ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What about the unanimous decisions that were taken? Have you tried to implement the unanimous decisions even?

श्री मधु लिमये : इनका केस इतना खराब है, उसमें वकील भी क्या करेगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to that. We had discussed this problem in a small committee. Then, we had decided that the Report should be properly discussed in both the Houses and that, after assessing the view of both the Houses, then we could go ahead in formulating the Bill based on those discussions. This Report has been discussed in the other House. The Report is going to be discussed in this House. I had given notice of during the last session. I am not complaining about it. I am merely stating a fact. Unfortunately, we have not been able to get time to discuss the Report. Let us discuss it again in a full forum and then come to conclusions. We are, in that sense, committed to bring in a legislation based on the discussion in this honourable House.

I will now refer briefly to the communal riots. Communal tension is one of the saddest things that has happened in our country. I have no doubt about it. We have many times gone into the

causes of it. We have never said, as some Members tried to indicate, that a Government publication has said, that many things have happened because Muslims were taking the initiative. The Government has never taken that stand. Some political parties may have taken that stand.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad): The Bhagwat Dayal Commission Report.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You have not completely read the Raghbir Dayal Commission Report.

I must say one thing. I have said many times before and I would like to repeat it here that a feeling has been created which is responsible for communal troubles, that one particular community is not loyal to this country. When such a basis suspicion is created in the minds of the people, all the difficulties arise. The so-called demand of Indianisation looks quite an innocent thing. But when we raise a doubt about one particular community as such . . . (Interruption)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Who has raised it?

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : यह किसने कहा ? बार बार इस बात को साफ कर चुके हैं . . . (अवधान) . . .

श्री यशवन्तराव जव्हाण : आपके बारे में मैं जो चीज बा बार हाउस में साफ हो चुकी नहीं कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : आप पोलिटिकल मोटिव से कहें तो वह बात अलग है लेकिन है उसके बारे में भ्रान्ति मत पैदा कीजिए ।

श्री जोग प्रकाश त्यागी : आप जानबूझ कर कम्यूनल टेंशन पैदा करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : पटना सेशन का हमारा प्रस्ताव है फिर सदन को गुमराह करने का क्या मतलब है ? हमारे नेता वहाँ पर बोल चुके हैं सारी बातों की सफाई कर चुके हैं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So far I have not mentioned Jana Sangh... (*Interruptions*) Sir, we met in a standing committee of the National Integration Council and, fortunately, all the political parties were there—I am talking only about the constructive part of it—and we came to a conclusion, including Jana Sangh party, that we should create a joint campaign in the country to see that no particular community should be maligned in this way.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : But you did not take the initiative. We wanted you to take the initiative.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad that at least in that meeting the Jana Sangh took this position, and I hope they will keep the promise they have made in this matter. Let them join other parties and create condition of unity in this country.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We are prepared. Let the initiative come from the ruling Party. Let the ruling Party give a declaration that they will not use this communal question for party ends. You are working up communalism in the country. You have vested interests in doing so.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Madhokji, you have forgotten one thing. Only yesterday somebody made certain observations. An hon. Member from West Bengal said the Congress suffered in the 1967 Elections because the Muslims did not support the Congress anywhere in the country. I hope I am quoting him correctly. Therefore, there was no question of Congressmen getting the votes of Muslims. (*Interruptions*) There was no question of Congress trying to . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : I represent a constituency which has 30% Muslims . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I only quoted those people. I did not say . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. SEN : I do represent the people. I object to this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The very fact that you have quoted him means guilty-conscience pricking.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, No. I am trying to prove that there was no question of Congressmen taking a communal position. Congress consistently stood by the principle of secularism all the time . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. SEN : I object to what he said. Don't hide yourself.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Ultimately coming back to the problem of communal tension, we will have to take care of one thing. This one question is going to be the real test and trial for the political Parties in this country. Unless we succeed in creating an atmosphere of peace and understanding and create amicable relation between all the communities in the country, nothing is going to happen. (*Interruptions*)

Now I would like to touch the other problems referred to here. I know I have a very short time at my disposal. Naturally, questions were raised about statehood for Union Territories.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के सम्बन्धी में जाँच करने के लिए भी आप कुछ करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के सम्बन्ध में हमने जो सवाल किया है, उसका जवाब आपको देना पड़ेगा . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to go into all the questions. There are scores of questions which need to be answered.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : It is a very very important question.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : May I submit to the hon. Minister that in the other House the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha allowed an hon. Member to raise this issue of Lal Bahadur Shastriji's death. I think no satisfactory reply has been given in that. I think it is the duty of the Home Minister to satisfy the House and the country as to the exact position in that case. Because the Chairman of the other House allowed a debate, it means he was quite convinced about the cogency of the point. Therefore, I would like you to reply to that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What happened in the other House, I won't discuss it here.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Sir, if you allow like this, everybody will put a question.

SHRI PILLO MODY: Anything you want you ask.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब तो आपने बहुत पूछ लिया है, अब आपकी तसल्ली हो जानी चाहिए।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I may deal with some specific problems. They are not small in themselves but I would like to deal with them briefly.

The question of conferring statehood on the Union Territories has been raised from time to time and I was referring to this question when I was answering some of the questions this morning. A major demand has come from Himachal Pradesh and the other from Manipur, Tripura and other places. We are aware that there is a strong feeling in this matter. But we will have to go by certain criteria and these criteria will have to be on certain financial considerations. Naturally political aspirations also cannot be forgotten. I don't deny the force and strength of the political issues. In this matter we will have to go in a more orderly manner and certain objective criteria will have to be followed. In this matter our present policy is this that we must see that at least some financial stability is likely to be maintained after giving them Statehood etc. Ultimately the problem is of giving them enough facilities and resources for the people to develop economically and socially. This is really the problem. It is not a question of State or their territory. At the present moment in some of the States, in some of the Union Territories, the Central Government has to take a heavy financial responsibility. We have started a process in this matter of having discussions with Himachal Pradesh. A paper was prepared with the help of the Planning Commission and on the basis of that we had some discussion with the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh and I hope that the discussions will ultimately fructify and lead to the solution which is so much in the minds of the people of Himachal Pradesh today.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: (Buxar): What about Manipur?

श्री रवि राय: मणिपुर-त्रिपुरा के साथ भी बात कीजिये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do say that it has got its own problems but at the present moment, as I said, this problem of Himachal Pradesh is being considered and I cannot say whether the problem of Manipur is so acute now.

No, Sir, one significant achievement that I must mention is, that only yesterday the autonomous State of Meghalaya was inaugurated. This honourable House has endeavoured for a long time and ultimately the Bill that we passed here has resulted in the actual creation of a new autonomous State. I take this opportunity to give our greetings to the people of Meghalaya.

Sir, one hon. Member mentioned about pensions to freedom fighters. I know the number of freedom-fighters in the country runs into lakhs. And, it has been the accepted policy so far that it is for the States concerned to look after the problem of the freedom fighters and some States have prepared some detailed schemes about it; and they are being implemented. But we found that one particular group of freedom fighters was not given attention to, as it should have been. That consists of some of the leaders or some of our political sufferers were sent to the Andamans from early twenties. Therefore we selected this problem for the special consideration of the Central Government and we have now worked out a scheme whereby a prisoner or political sufferer who has spent sometime in the Andamans. . .

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: 5 years; not some time . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That has been amended now. Even if he has served his sentence in the Andamans for a day ultimately his responsibility will be taken over by the Government if his total term of sentence was not less than 5 years. Under that scheme we have started sanctioning provisional pensions to those people. I think in some cases we have given pension of Rs. 200, in some cases, Rs. 300 and so on. We have taken this as our responsibility.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : What is the Government of India doing to get the release of Dr. Mascaranhas, who is suffering in the Lisbon jail? I want to know whether Government is considering to give some relief to his wife who is here suffering.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know that is one of our most important duties; and in this matter Government has not forgotten Dr. Mascaranhas; we are prepared to use every possible means to secure the release of Dr. Mascaranhas.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उन की वादफ्त को पेंशन देने के लिये पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will look into it and I request the hon. Member to discuss it with me. This is certainly a good suggestion which the hon. Member is making.

There is one other point, and that is about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their problems of employment. I think it was our duty to see that whatever we did in this matter, we did it in a proper way. I would like to tell the honourable House that in respect of whatever we have done in the course of the last few months and the steps that we have taken in this matter, were directed towards the two aspects of the problem. One is, a very vigorous implementation of the policy of reservation. We found that some times there was some slackness in the process. We took certain steps to see that the policy which is accepted is rigorously implemented. The other aspect of the problem to-day is to increase the extent of reservation as such. I would like to say that very recently we reviewed this question and we found that the present percentages of reservation were based on population of 1951. So, we reviewed the position in the light of census figures of 1961. We found that the reservation had to be increased. I would like to tell the honourable House that accordingly instructions were issued. According to them where direct recruitment is made on All India basis by open competition, the percentage of reservation for the scheduled castes has been raised from 12½% to 15%. In the recruitment made otherwise than through the open competition, the reservation for them would continue to be 16.2/3%. For the scheduled tribes, the percentage of reservation for direct recruitment

either by open competition or otherwise has been raised from 5% to 7½%. We have also decided that the period for which unfilled reserved vacancies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes may be carried forward be increased from two years to three years to ensure that this quota of reserved vacancies is not permitted to lapse easily.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : लागू नहीं किये जाते हैं। परसेंटेज बढ़ाने से कुछ नहीं होता।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The honourable House would be happy to note the recent decision taken by Government during last year. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You have to fulfil this obligation that our young boys are still on the streets in Allahabad.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Also we have decided that in matters of promotion from one category to another, persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be given certain special concessions. In case of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes persons who are senior and are within the number of posts to be filled, the selection has to be made on the basis of fitness and they will be given one grading higher for placement. This is a new decision taken and I hope that the implementation would improve the situation and more facilities would now be available.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Cruelty to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is increasing daily all over the country. What have you done about that?

श्री रवि राय : जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was coming to that. This was one of the problems which Shri Joshi mentioned.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : How will you fill in this backlog? Of course the government's stand for raising the percentage must be appreciated. But the most important factor is the question of backlog.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I quite agree with the hon. Member. But I would like to have his suggestion. You will please send it on to me and come and discuss that with me.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Sir what about the restoration of illegal alienations of tribal lands?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The subject of illegal alienation of the land of the tribals particularly in Bihar was discussed many times in this honourable House. The honourable Member raised this when we discussed this problem in Bihar Consultative Committee. At that time the Consultative Committee of Bihar had passed a legislation for this. And it is being implemented. It has also created some new problems which will have to be considered. And I think that the present Bihar Government will pursue this policy more vigorously.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised the question of Pakistani nationals' overstaying here.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: They are thousands in number.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They are not Pakistani nationals but they are Indian citizens who have not been able to get citizenship rights.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Some of the cases are of that type. Most of them are here. They could not be given the citizenship rights. Therefore, most of them are allowed to stay from year to year. There are also certain bad people.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Please look to their miseries also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You have given rather inflated figures. There are some Pakistani nationals—minorities in Pakistan—who have come here. Really speaking this is a human problem which has also to be considered. They are very large in number. Their problem has to be solved.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the passport and other citizenship facilities to the Muslims?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That will have to be gone into. Some hon. Members particularly Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, made a mention of Telengana. I do understand the importance of the problem. We have discussed it many times

in the House. Merely repeating the same demand for separation is not likely to help either the people of Telengana or the country or the State of Andhra. Really speaking, one has to go into the problem in a constructive way. What are the basic problems? First, the necessity of giving more opportunities for the development of that area. Second, giving a right sphere for the employment of the local people. The whole trouble started out of that. After consultations, discussions and deliberations with all, the question of surplus was gone into. The report of the committee presided over by the Supreme Court Judge appointed for the purpose was received. They suggested a certain amount. 45 crores and after taking all factors into consideration we decided the surplus to be spent as Rs.

As for employment possibilities, there are two aspects. One is the problem of the integration of the different services. That has to be expedited. Certain deficiencies were there. Remedial steps were taken. Certain committees were appointed. They went into the matter and discussion is still being continued.

The other question was about trying to get employment for the local people, Mulki as they were called. The relevant enactment has been struck down by both the High Court and the Supreme Court. So there is no legal way out. But we appointed a committee of jurists who went into the matter. They have suggested a way out, that recruitment should be decentralised, and if it is done at the district level in the cases of class II, III and IV, particularly class III and IV, this will give large scope for employment of the local people. The Government of Andhra has accepted that recommendation.

Then the question was about the Regional Council contemplated in the Constitution when Andhra was reorganised. We thought it necessary to give it some more powers. Even the financial arrangements being made for the development of Telengana area can now be discussed in that committee. We have decided to enlarge some of the powers of the Committee.

I think the House should give its blessing to these proposals—these are the constructive approaches of the problem—and see that they are worked

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

properly. I require keen cooperation from all sides of the House in this matter.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: Exactly that is the difference between our approach and his. He thinks there are certain things to be remedied. Why is he taking such a rigid stand? Why does he not listen to us? Is it because of Vidarbha?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Mention was made about the death of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. I do not know what the hon. member who raised it wanted to say. This question was discussed in the House before, immediately after Shastriji's death.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उस समय वे तथ्य सामने नहीं आए ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आज भी कुछ नये तथ्य आए हैं, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। यह मेरी राय है, मुझे माफ करेंगे। मेरे पास हकीकत है जो कुछ मैं ने देखा है।

The External Affairs Minister at that time, who is the present Defence Minister, made a detailed statement on the floor of the House. There were questions and answers on many things. I was there. We are all very sad to have witnessed one of the worst tragedies in our national life. The man who led the nation in a triumphant manner in an armed conflict when he went to seek peace did not, unfortunately return alive. That was the greatest tragedy in our national life. But let us not add to the dimensions of it by creating suspicions about the death. I was there myself. I had seen Shastriji in good condition. He was active throughout the day. From four in the afternoon onwards I was with him most of the time till about 9.30 or 10 in the night. He was active.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: Overstrain.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Quite right; may be one of the causes. He left us a few minutes before 10 when we were all in a reception given by Premier Kosygin there. He was mixing with people, talking and joking with friends there. After that they had arranged an entertainment programme. I think we

sat in the same row two or three places apart. He was having some interesting jokes with other people. A little before 10 O'Clock he took leave of all of us and particularly the leaders of Soviet Russia, and that was the last time that I saw him. After that we know that he had a talk with some family members in Delhi. He was given milk by his personal staff. He took the milk and retired by 12.30 or so. Because the very next morning we were supposed to leave Tashkent for Kabul, we were going to stop at Kabul. After we went back at 10 P.M. we were busy packing as we had to leave early morning. I was awake till 1 O'Clock in the night and had just gone to bed when suddenly my assistant who was with me came rushing to tell me that Shastriji had taken ill. It was about 1.30. We were staying, in the Tourist Hotel and the villa in which the Prime Minister was stationed was about 200 to 250 yards away. It was mid-night and we had no conveyance at that time. Practically in our night dresses we ran there. When we went into his bedroom, Dr. Chugh, the doctor who accompanied us, and one or two persons were trying to give him massage, they were making some efforts. Then started coming the Russian doctors. I think, in between, came the Prime Minister Mr. Kosygin himself. They tried to give him more treatment certain other treatment. We find that they have given a medical certificate for that matter. Our own doctor who accompanied us specially, a man who was a competent doctor, himself treated Shastriji in his last minutes. Then, there was the history of the heart trouble.

Under the circumstances I even now say we are all sorry and sad, at least will remain sad till the end of my life, having gone through this experience but we cannot say that there was any thing suspicious about the death of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. This is my personal conviction. Whether I will be able to convince some of the Members who are very concerned about it, is a different matter, but I feel that there are no reasons for a suspicion about the death of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and as such there is no necessity of any enquiry.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हृदयगति के रुक जाने से या हार्ट एटेक होने से शास्त्रीजी की

मृत्यु हुई होती, तो जो डाक्टरी चिकित्सा हुई उसमें और जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें, दोनों में परस्पर मतभेद है। संदेह सिर्फ इतना ही है कि जो दूध दिया गया, उसके पश्चात् श्री शास्त्री से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं हुआ और उसके बाद जो उनकी लाश आई थी तो सारा शरीर नीला पड़ा था। कोई पोस्ट-मार्टम भी नहीं हुआ। और भी तथ्य, अगर आप कमीशन बनाएं, तो उस के सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You have now said it, but I would say that my information is that his own personal servant who had been with him for long years gave him the milk and he was with him till 12.30. When Shastriji decided to go to bed, he asked him to go away, and it was only after that that he went. If you want to raise some suspicions you can do that. I would tell my story. I do not know what other Members have to say.

I know it hurts many people if there is suspicion, but we cannot build a new story on the basis of suspicion and unnecessarily introduce a mystery into the life of a person who is dear to us.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह संदेह हुआ है, इसलिए आप आयोग बनाएं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What can be done? There is no doubt. Why create doubts and then start enquires? It is not very fair.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): Why was this not raked up all these four years?

श्री मधु त्रिभुवे : डाक्टर साहब ने उठाया था।

श्री रवि राय : डा० लोहिया ने उठाया था।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would just make mention of a small thing and then conclude because I know I am taking a little more time. Some Members mentioned about the privy purses. I

should like to tell them that Government's decision in this matter is to give some transitional allowances to the rulers. That scheme is being prepared; it is not yet finalised. When the Government comes before this House naturally we shall communicate it to the House.

श्री रवि राय : क्या आप इस सत्र में बिल ला रहे हैं।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह तो मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि इस सत्र में ला रहा हूँ।

श्री मीठा लाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) : राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो डाकू समस्या है, उस के बारे में भी आप कुछ कहिए।

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): We had asked for some information.. (Interruptions) whether the amount paid to the ex-ruler of Jammu and Kashmir was a privy purse of *ex-gratia* payment or political pension, whether it was liable to tax, whether he has paid any tax. I asked a specific question. I hope the hon. Minister would have got the necessary information from the Central Board of Direct Taxes and would give a reply.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I know you are pursuing the matter very energetically and you have written to me.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: You have had ample notice.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not propose to deal with any such specific matter. You are raising some constitutional points; I cannot go into them here. I shall write a reply to that question. You have already communicated to the Prime Minister also; I shall send a reply.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY: The Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service—who is holding up the issue of orders on promotions? I know that you are a very efficient Minister. That is why I ask: who is holding it up?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is making wrong assumptions; nobody is deliberately holding up anything.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY: May I read it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You have raised a specific question; I invite you to come and discuss it with me.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: At lunch or dinner? When?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Will you mind breakfast? . . . (*Interruptions.*) Shri Indrajit Gupta raised certain matters yesterday about certain Supreme Court Judges hearing the case on nationalisation of banks. I am not taking any particular view in this matter. Certain facts have been given to me by the Chief Justice of India and I want to give these facts for the information of the House so that the whole thing can be seen in its proper perspective. The Bench was constituted by the Chief Justice minus himself because he had given assent to the Bill as Acting President. The facts are as follows. When this question came up, Justice Shah informed the Counsel that some Judges had some accounts with these banks and some Judges had shares and asked whether there was any objection for their sitting on the Bench? On behalf of the Government the Attorney General replied that there was no objection.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Government had no authority to give a reply like that. What authority have the Government?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: These are matters of opinion. You can hold one opinion and other Members can hold another opinion. But I think it is my duty to give these facts because the Chief Justice wanted me to convey the facts . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: The Law Minister should have told the House these facts. The impression created by him was that they had done some very irregular thing. We want to censure the Law Minister for this serious lapse. It was deliberately and intentionally done to denigrate the judiciary and we condemn this act of the Law Minister.

SHRI NAMBIAR: They should have been kept out of the panel and the Government were ill advised to give such wrong advice.

16 hrs.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not going into the merits of the matter. I am only giving the facts.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Government was one of the disputants. Why do you say "Government advised"?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: On behalf of the Government, the Attorney-General was there. He gave his view.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: These things should have been given earlier.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): When Shri Indrajit Gupta spoke, he said that the judges ought to have voluntarily retired. These facts are not secret. These are known to everybody. The hon. Member there need not say that these facts were not known to us. These facts were known. So, we rightly feel that they should have retired voluntarily. Why should those sitting there object? (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way the judges are being maligned in this House is not proper. It is not good. Our great judiciary is not interested in anybody. Therefore, these facts which the hon. Home Minister has given should have been given earlier. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not malign the judges. That is wrong. That is really very wrong.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER: Quote the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want some information, or is it a point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a point of order. If I want any information, I would have framed a question. Sir, the point of order is this. The hon. Home Minister has just now mentioned about those two judges, and about what the Attorney-General said. This has become a controversial matter, because, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, when he spoke in Kanpur on the 29th March last, said—he did mention these things "Those who have taken the decision Mr. Vajpayee told newsmen cannot be aware that the two judges have volunteered to keep away from the case, but were dissuaded from doing so by the Government counsel himself. The Jan

Sangh regarded the impeachment talk as highly mischievous, dangerous and deplorable."

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to that. Since the Government counsel in this case was the Attorney-General. . . (*Interruption*) Sir, I am raising this point of order. You may dismiss or reject the point of order. But kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has already mentioned that the Attorney-General is the Government counsel in this case. The Attorney-General has a right to address this House. Let the Attorney-General come and address this House. Let him address the House.**

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I do not treat it as a point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: ** Why not impeach him?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Will all of you sit down, please?

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं पूछना चाहता था कि क्या अटारनी जनरल के बारे में उस समय आक्षेप न उठाना गलत नहीं था जब कि चीफ जस्टिस गजेन्द्रगडकर इस के बारे में एक निर्णय दे चुके हैं जिस में उन्होंने कहा है, जिस को श्री रवि राय ने उस दिन कोट किया था, कि :

Pecuniary interest, no matter how small.

यह बार करता है। मैं इस में जजेज का दोष कम देखता हूँ, ज्यादा दोष नीरेन डे का देखता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना उन का काम है। इस पार्लियामेंट के वे अधिकारी हैं, ला आफिसर हैं, इसलिये उन्हें कहना चाहिये।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमारा कोई अफसर नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये: संविधान में लिखा है कि उन को यहां आने का अधिकार है, वह हमारे सब से बड़ ला आफिसर हैं। उन को पार्लियामेंट में बैठने का अधिकार है, इस लिये हमारे अधिकार की रक्षा करना उन का कर्तव्य था क्योंकि खुद जजेज के लिये अच्छा होता अगर वह न बैठते। मैं नहीं कहता कि उन्होंने जान बूझ कर पक्षपात किया, लेकिन अगर वह न बैठते तो जजेज के लिये भी अच्छा होता। इस लिये भविष्य में, आप नीरेन डे को कह दीजिये या जो अटारनी जनरल हों उन से कह दीजिये न्यायालय के बारे में लोगों में अच्छी भावना रहे इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि जब ऐसे मामले आ जायें तो सरकार को एक ठोस निर्णय लेना चाहिये कि भाई, आप को वहां नहीं बैठना चाहिये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Shri Indrajit Gupta has made some point,—(*Interruption*)—that those judges should have voluntarily decided not to sit on the Bench. That was the point that was made by him.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already ruled that it is not a point of order.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakina-da): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order on the other point of order. I have already ruled out that point of order.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: Just one minute. The point of order raised by Shri Banerjee has brought forth one issue which you have correctly ruled out.

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, it is not a point of order. . .

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: I only wish to draw your attention to the very objectionable remarks regarding the judiciary, which he made. (*Interruption*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair. Please see col. 277.

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

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The remark he has made about the judges should be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to hear any remarks due to noise.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West): I want to quote a precedent. Chief Justice Hidayatullah was presiding over a bench in a matter in which the appellant was the Delhi Cotton Mills Limited, who succeeded in the matter against the Delhi Municipal Corporation, which is a public body. The Attorney General, Mr. Daphatary, appeared for the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I appeared for the Delhi Cotton Mills. Chief Justice Hidayatullah said, "I happen to be a shareholder of Delhi Cotton Mills. Have you any objection?" Mr. Daphatary said he had none and I said I had none. The Chief Justice decided the appeal against the Delhi Cotton Mills. It is a reported judgment. So, I hope nothing is said in this House which brings down the judiciary. That is the only pillar on which our democracy can stand.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order, Sir, Article 121 says:

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided."

* I, therefore, suggest that the entire proceedings regarding the judges, particularly the very offensive remarks made by Mr. Banerjee, be expunged from the record.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): On a point of order, Sir. When efforts were being made by hon. Members of various parties to denigrate the highest judiciary in the country by making all sorts of allegations—even now Mr. Banerjee said that **

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No. **

I never said, they are immoral. I will say it outside, in the streets. (*interruptions*).

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: When these charges were being made under the very nose of the Home Minister, was it not the duty of the Home Minister then to bring it to the notice of the House that it was at the instance of the Government that the judges were permitted to sit on the bench? Was it not their duty to check the hon. Members from making irresponsible statements and denigrating the judiciary? Let us not try to tarnish the image of the judiciary. (*interruptions*) I would request you, Sir, to ask Shri Banerjee to withdraw those words failing which they should be expunged.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Sir, I should be allowed to clarify one point.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: But when he is in the Chair he never allows others to make clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make any reflection on what he did while he was acting as Chairman.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am only reminding him of the rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, before you allow anybody else to speak, kindly give a ruling on my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: But will you allow me to give a ruling?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Shri Goyal said that some parties are trying to denigrate the Judges. I want to make it very clear on behalf of my party, because my party has taken a decision that we would like, if possible, to impeach the judges who sat in judgment in the bank nationalisation case, and we took that decision with a full sense of responsibility. We have not done it with any intention of denigrating any judge. We knew that the Attorney-General knew about it and he had no objection. Our only point was that the judges themselves ought to have retired voluntarily. Even today we hold that it was necessary for the judges to retire voluntarily. That was our point.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even those remarks will have to be expunged.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair. Please see col. 277.

MR. SPEAKER: When the Home Minister was replying to the debate some of the hon. Members asked questions and raised some points. There was no debate as such allowed by me. Only a few questions arose out of the Home Minister's reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is a discussion going on. It is part of the debate. The Home Minister referred to it. We talked about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of the reply of the Home Minister some hon. Members passed certain remarks, or asked certain questions, which I do not treat as a debate; nor have I allowed any debate. If any bad remarks, or remarks not in good taste were made, since there was a lot of noise, at least I could not hear them, and when Shri Goyal referred to them Shri Banerjee has very strongly denied them by saying that he did not make any such remarks.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They must not remain in the records.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Sir, you should look into the records and if there are any such remarks, they should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: If there are any such remarks, I will expunge them.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Practically I was at the last stage of my speech and this was the last point to which I wanted to make a reference. I do not want to take more time of the hon. House. I have put the entire question of law and order in its proper perspective. I know it is a very difficult task for the Home Ministry as we are passing through a very difficult phase of our national life.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *rose*—

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to his point. This is a very serious matter. We have come across many such cases. The problems of the harijans should be tackled in a humane manner. The Government of India has taken up this matter with the State Governments and the State Governments have agreed to immediately undertake investigations in such cases at very senior level and in many cases convictions have been secured. Unfortunately, one case in Punjab was the worst type of case. I

have written myself both to the Governor and the Chief Minister to take immediate steps in the matter.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): It was in my constituency. Have you been able to devise some machinery at the Centre?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The first step I had taken was not merely to write to the Chief Minister but also to the Governor because it is his special responsibility to look after the interests of the weaker section. If nothing happens, I will certainly look to other ways... (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vasudevan Nair requested me that I should allow you an opportunity because he stood committed to you. Was that the way to repay him? You are a mature gentleman; you must have a certain control over your emotions.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am sorry.

Just now the Home Minister said that the Telangana people had asked for a separate State. To satisfy them he has appointed eight sub-committees presided over by the Central Government secretaries and other people. Thereby he has taken away 50 per cent of the autonomy of the Andhra Pradesh Government. When the Telangana people say that they have no confidence in the Andhra people, how can you satisfy them and give them confidence? Therefore, are you going to consider giving them a separate State? They want a full meal; what is the use of giving them a pickle? Will you give them a full meal by giving a full-fledged State? Why do you divide us and rule like this? Give them a separate State.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: On the matter of Telangana I have explained Government's policy and I do not have anything to add to what I said.

SHRI P. G. SEN: Some days ago there was a taxi and scooter strike in Delhi and we found that cycle-rickshaw pullers came to the aid of the travelling public and even came to the New Delhi area. Rickshaw pulling is allowed only in old Delhi which is a congested area but not in New Delhi which is not a congested area.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am putting cut motion No. 10 by Shri Deven Sen to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am putting cut motions Nos. 11 to 15 by Shri P. G. Sen to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 11 to 15 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am putting cut motion No. 16 by Shri Deven Sen to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put cut motions Nos. 21 to 32 by Shri Chengalraya Naidu to the vote of the House.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I want cut motion No. 27 to be put to the vote separately.

MR. SPEAKER: He is withdrawing all his cut motions excepting No. 27. Has he the leave of the House to withdraw them?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut motions Nos. 21 to 26 and 28 to 32 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am putting cut motion No. 27 to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 27 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I put cut motion Nos. 33 to 36 in the name of Shri Supakar to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 33 to 36 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motion Nos. 37 to 49 in the name of Shri Indrajit Gupta to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 37 to 49 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motions Nos. 59 and 60 in the name of Shri Supakar to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 59 and 60 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I put cut motion Nos. 61 to 64 in the name of Shri J. M. Imam to vote.

Cut motions 61 to 64 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I put cut motion Nos. 65 and 66 of Shri Meghachandra to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 65 and 66 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put cut motion No. 67 of Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 67 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I put cut motion Nos. 68 to 77 and 83 to 98 in the name of Shri Srinibas Misra to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 68 to 77 and 83 to 98 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I put cut motion Nos. 99 and 100 in the name of Shri S. N. Dwivedy to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 99 & 100 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motion Nos. 101 to 103 by Shri Samar Guha to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 101 to 103 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motion Nos. 104 to 108 in the name of Shri S. N. Dwivedy to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 104 to 108 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Again, I put cut motion No. 109 of Shri Samar Guha to vote.

Cut motion No. 109 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Again, I put cut motion Nos. 110 to 112 in the name of Shri S. N. Dwivedy to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 110 to 112 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I put cut motion Nos. 117 to 134 in the name of Shri S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 117 to 134 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I put cut motion Nos. 135 to 137 in the name of Shri Indrajit Gupta to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 135 to 137 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motion Nos. 138 to 150 in the name of Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 138 to 150 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 42 to 56, 121 and 122 relating to the Ministry of 'Home Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

Demand No. 42—Ministry of Home Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Ministry of 'Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 43—Cabinet

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary

to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1971, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

Demand No. 44—Administration of Justice.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 45—Police.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,56,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 46—Census.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,23,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Census'."

Demand No. 47—Statistics.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,47,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Statistics'."

Demand No. 48—Privy Purses and Allowances of the Indian Rulers.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of the Indian Rulers'."

Demand No. 49—Territorial and Political Pensions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

Demand No. 50—Delhi.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,69,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi'."

Demand No. 51—Chandigarh.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,02,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

Demand No. 52—Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

Demand No. 53—Tribal Areas.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,13,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year, ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 54—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

Demand No. 55—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary

to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

Demand No. 56—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,96,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,07,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 122—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs on Monday. We, now take up the Private Members' Business.

16.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

16.24 hours.

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House expresses its grave concern at the fast deteriorating employment situation in the country both amongst the educated and uneducated sections of the society and calls upon the Government to make suitable provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to relieve the grave unemployment problem in the country."

As you know, Sir, the country is facing one of the most acute problems in the shape of unemployment and year after year a large number of people are bringing out processions, etc. This is the symptom of uneasiness in the country. Sir, unemployment is not confined to any particular sections. Both the educated as well as uneducated people are equal victims of the unemployment situation. It is also felt both in the urban and in the rural areas in equal quantum. As you know, Sir, at the moment, according to Government statistics about 4.6 million people need employment every year. But the employment available is less than 1 million. If this situation is allowed to grow, the situation will become so intense by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan that it would not be possible to control.

In the beginning of the First Five Year Plan the figure of unemployment was 3.3 million. With the implementation of the successive Plans, it went on increasing. At the end of the First Plan period it went upto 5.3 million and by the end of the Second Plan period it went upto 7.1 million and by the end of the Third Plan the unemployment figure went upto 9.6 million. This is after giving margin to the people who were employed because this is the backlog of unemployment.

16.27 hours.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

During the three years of plan holidays the figure went upto 21.8 million. If this goes on increasing because, according to the plans that have been unfolded now, even after giving margin to the entire employment opportunities that will be created during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of unemployed people by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan will be about 48.6 million. This figure of about 5 crores unemployed people by the end of the Fourth Plan period is going to be such which will be equal to 50% of the number of total able-bodied people who will be in need of employment. Therefore, it requires such a remedial measure that the country is salvaged out of this difficult situation. As you know, Sir, this figure I got from the Government. The number of job-seekers on the live register at the end of 1966 was about 26,22,000. It went upto 34,23,000 in 1969 and everybody does not go to have registration in the employment exchanges and the total number of employment opportunities that were created or the jobs that were advertised both in the public sector and the private sector was 5,48,870. But even this number was not provided because all the jobs that were advertised were not offered to the people. Only 59% of that was offered to the candidates and about 41% remained without any jobs. So, this is a situation which must be put an end to and during the Fourth Five-year plan period there is virtually no provision. In the earlier three plans there was a good deal of mention made about creation of employment opportunities and how to solve the problem of unemployment. But in the Fourth Five-year Plan Document there is little mention about it and the mention that is there is that this Document hopes for the creation of conditions wherein the *per capita* consumption of Rs. 27 per month is envisaged and that also, at a value of 1967-68 prices. And, this will be attained by 1980-81 but at the time the value of the rupee will be Rs. 15 for what is contemplated as Rs. 27 and the ceiling value will come down to Rs. 15. So, if this is what is contemplated in the Fourth Five-year Plan, I can say, this is not going to answer the requirements of our able-bodied youth in the country who are in need of employment.

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

The Review of the Labour Ministry has pointed out that employment offered in organised sectors has risen from 15.19 million to 16.32 millions in March 1967 meaning thereby an increase of only 0.8% ; it was 16.33 in March 1968 and this shows an increase of 0.1%. Employment opportunities for various grades in the public sector stood at 1.7% in 1967-68 as against 2.7% in 1966-67. In the private sector also during the same period the figures are that there is a decrease of 2.4% as against 1.9% in the previous year. So, this points out to a problem which can be remedied by the provisions that are there in the Fourth Five-year Plan and therefore some thing must be done to arrest this fast deteriorating condition. And, as you know,— I have already pointed out,—the number of graduates that are coming out from our educational institutions, particularly medical and engineering graduates, requires immediate attention. There is not much difficulty regarding medical students, but regarding the engineering candidates, by the end of 1965 the unemployment figure was to the tune of 17,000 and that unemployed engineers figure has increased to 57,000 in 1968. By this time it has further increased and it has gone up to about 60,000 and according to present basis it might go up to about 1,00,000 by end of the Fourth Five-year Plan. Engineering Institutes were turning out about 40,000 engineers and diploma holders every year. The Education Commission's report says that the figure of unemployed matriculates will go to about 40,00,000 and of graduates about 15 lakhs and engineers about 1.25 lakhs. So, we should apply our mind as to how to end this thing. Otherwise, if we allow our young people to go frustrated and paraded the streets of big cities or rural areas, then the country will go to dogs.

In the rural areas, in the present budget, there is a provision of Rs. 2 crores made for dry-farming. You can easily calculate as to how employment opportunity could be created by this little provision of about Rs. 2 crores. As regards the rural works programme there was a lot of tom-tomming in the budget proposal of the Finance Minister that they are going to set up 45 new rural works projects. That also will be

touching only 50,000 families. And if today five crores of young people are unemployed, that means this will be touching 45,000 families under the rural works programme. That also is left to the sweet-will of the State Governments. If they intend doing anything they can do that. For the rural works programme as envisaged in the earlier Plans, there was a provision of only Rs. 25 crores. This Rs. 25 crores is just a drop in the ocean. Unless and until this is raised to about Rs. 200 crores, it won't be able to create any impact on the employment situation in rural areas. Day before yesterday we heard the helplessness of our Irrigation Minister in regard to tapping or utilising the released water by Pakistan. We have now stopped the water that was going to Pakistan. But we are incapable to utilise the water. It is all due to our fault because no big project is being started at the moment. Unless and until a large number of big river valley projects or power projects etc. are undertaken, there won't be any new employment opportunity. The provisions that are made in the Fourth Plan as well as in the budget are virtually nothing in regard to fighting this situation because, during the first five year plan period we could provide employment only to seven million people whereas the extent of unemployment was 12.3 millions. Annual requirement of jobs was 4.6 million to our young men. This is something which is not going to be met by the provisions that are there in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Also in the revised Plan, our Prime Minister goes on parading and saying that she had given a new look to the country. Neither there is any new look nor is she capable of giving that because there is nothing in regard to the ending of the frustration of our young people in the country so far as employment is concerned.

If she feels that by shouting slogans she is going to meet their job requirements, that is not going to happen. The causes are due to underdevelopment of our economy. This is the main cause. There are of course so many other causes. There is no national employment policy. By national employment policy I do not mean anything either to Shri Sanjivayya or to Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad but the government as a whole is not following any national employment policy. Nor does it include any formulated policy. There has been a

plan holiday for three years, since 1966. Even the Fourth Plan is not under implementation. It has been endorsed, but not yet okayed by Parliament or even debated here. The Budget also is a contributing factor. Cost of living has increased. Yesterday we were talking here regarding sugar prices. The price index has gone up. The Prime Minister goes on trumpeting that she has increased the duty only on those items which are costly, on the better varieties. But it is a fact that prices have gone up by 30 per cent including those of food articles, despite the fact that we have produced enough foodgrains.

There is a total dearth of subsidiary occupations. When Mahatma Gandhi was alive, as long as the stress was on cottage industries, larger numbers of helpless people getting employment opportunities in the cottage industries. Now that stress is virtually gone. Of course, cottage industries are there and might be increasing in certain areas, but there is no planned, massive effort on behalf of Government to expand cottage industry in every village in the country.

There is another cause. It is the ill-suited productive techniques. There are big steel plants. The capacity is there, but the productive capacity has gone down by 50 per cent. The net result is that prices have gone up. They might have increased prices because it suits their convenience, they might be under obligation to the steel manufacturers. But as a result the cost of living index has gone up.

Then there is wastefulness and duplication in public expenditure. Everyday we hear about this through the PAC about the lacunae, irregularities and maladministration in our major expenditure.

Then there is the failure in our educational policy. Now they are restricting education. They do not admit students here in Delhi who have not secured first class. There are no diploma courses also arranged. They are not allowing new engineering colleges to be opened. This means they want to create enforced idleness in the country. People are eager to take education. Government have created an atmosphere wherein only white-collared jobs are required, where dignity of labour has completely gone. Therefore, there was migration from rural to urban areas. Un-

less and until the proper type of education is imparted and balanced opportunities for jobs are provided, the situation will not improve. But it was not done, and the result is that engineering and other students are setting up tea shops or wandering in the streets. They have to seek even third or fourth class jobs. Some of them become school teachers in primary schools. This is an atmosphere which must be ended. A correct educational policy should be evolved and a correct planning policy should also be there. Human material is the biggest wealth in the country and so if 50,000 young men are unemployed and feeling frustrated, you can appreciate and calculate the total loss that is suffered by the nation. Therefore, they are not only creating a political situation in the country but also the social conditions are becoming quite polluted. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be a national policy for providing employment opportunities.

Here I would point out the wage policy. Whenever there is an effective increase in the salaries of ICS, IAS, IPS or IFS people or even of the High Court and Supreme Court judges, they should also think what should be the norm everywhere, because *ad-hoc* increases are actions which create confusion in this country. If you see the wages that are given to the rural people, there is no relationship between the wages of youngmen working in the farms or factories and the wages of young men working in the private or public sector or in Government jobs. Therefore, I would like to suggest that you should first create dignity for labour. Secondly, you must provide scope for the proper expansion of small scale industries and also proper expansion of employment opportunities in the rural areas by the development of agriculture, more particularly in the dry farming areas. Water potential in the country must be increased by constructing dams etc.

In the Budget Speech the Prime Minister made mention about the coming ten years, but she did not give any idea as to how she is going to get the economy developed during the coming ten years, and more particularly no idea—there is total bankruptcy—regarding the creation of employment opportunities. About five lakhs of people retire each year and naturally we shall have to recruit people in their place

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

and in all you are going to create only one million jobs per year when about 4.6 million jobs are needed. Therefore, I suggest that there should be a special ten year plan for tackling unemployment conditions in the country.

Secondly, this employment must be made an integral part of social justice. Just now, the Home Minister was mentioning, it is very good thing, that the reservation quotas for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been increased to 15 and 7½ per cent respectively. Still it is not going to serve the purpose because what is needed today is the creation of employment opportunities in such a form that everybody who is willing to work must get some work. When I say somework it does not mean that this employment should be such where you pay eight annas or ten annas a day. The wage structure must be according to the present requirements of the able-bodied persons. On the basis of a positive policy this employment opportunity must be created and this idea must be promoted. We must also see that productivity of scant resources are raised in the country. Today I said Rs. 27; it will go down to Rs. 15 if economy goes down. The inflationary pressures must also be removed and all resources in the country should be mobilised to create more and more employment opportunities. We must give topmost priority for mobilisation of these resources so that our youngmen who are the real wealth and asset of the country may not feel frustrated but are given suitable opportunities. If that is not done and if a national employment policy is not formulated, we shall be facing a grave crisis in the country. I warn that if we do not see the signs on the wall and see the dangers of the unemployment conditions in the country, it will become more and more difficult. We should formulate a national employment policy so that whoever wishes to work is provided with work. We must also formulate a norm of wage wherein nobody should feel that he is not being paid his real wages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some hon. Members have given notice of amendments. Are they moving their amendments? I shall place the Resolution before the House. Resolution moved:

"This House expresses its grave concern at the fast deteriorating employment situation in the country both amongst the educated and uneducated sections of the society and calls upon the Government to make suitable provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to relieve the grave unemployment problem in the country".

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehra-Dun): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "to make suitable provision" substitute "to make provision to set up rural and small scale industries expeditiously". (1)

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "to make suitable provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to relieve the grave unemployment problem in the country."

substitute "appoint a Committee of Experts to study the extent and causes of the growing unemployment, suggest suitable measures, remedies and opportunities to reduce unemployment and to incorporate them in the Fourth Five Year Plan". (2)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "to make suitable provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to relieve the grave unemployment problem in the country."

substitute "to reorient the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide employment opportunities to all in need of them, particularly through raising standards of living in villages to the same level as in towns."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and demands that a phased programme of 7 years be chalked out to guarantee employment to all adults of the country."

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): मैं ने भी अम्पेडमेंट दिया था, हालांकि देर हो गयी थी, उस का क्या हुआ। यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see when your turn comes. I request hon. Members to confine their speeches to ten minutes as there are twenty names; if they do so it will be possible to accommodate them.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा (हमीरपुर): 10 मिनट का मतलब है 200 मिनट 20 मेम्बरों के लिये। उस के बाद मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे और 100 मिनट उन को चाहियें। तो 300 मिनट हो गय, जब कि इतना समय इस के लिये निश्चित भी नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): There can be hardly any doubt so far as the analysis of the situation and the conclusion that unemployment is growing are concerned. The Planning Commission considered the problem and recently it says that we are going to have larger and larger unemployed people. One solution considered particularly by those who are concerned with labour is to create more jobs. In a receding economy where production is not going up, if jobs are created just to employ more people, there is no sense in that though it may be considered a welfare measure. Unless we create more employment opportunities in the sense of more production there is no solution. To me, therefore, all the unnecessary facts that had been accumulated in our public sector enterprises and in our Government departments also should go. If we are to treat a heart patient who has become very fat, the patient has first of all to lose his fat. Just like that, we should not overstaff our enterprises or our Government departments.

So, first and foremost, I think that should be the main point. Secondly, I would say that unemployment is also related, as the Mover has said, to the larger Plan for which we require the co-operation of all concerned, because the Plan can be very large to the extent that more resources are mobilised, more taxes are also imposed, not only in one sector but in all the sectors of the economy. This is being discussed several times. It is not possible to

avoid taxation upon the rich people whether in the agricultural sector or in the industrial sector. We have to increase the taxation in order that we may be able to encourage the rural works programme; that would create a new force in the country. Apart from creating employment opportunities, it may create millions and millions of jobs provided we can spend a few crores on the rural works programme like the supply of drinking water, digging irrigation canals and doing such things—building dams and bridges. These things are certainly required and they require huge amounts of money. These would require an enlargement of the Plan to a much greater extent and also it would require a reduction in unproductive government expenditure, government consumption and the rest. All these things have been discussed. I think this is a matter not only for the Ministry of Labour and Employment but for the Finance Ministry also; this is a matter for the entire Planning Ministry which is involved in it. The entire national Plan is involved in it.

The question is not really one of slogans, as the Mover has said. It is not that this Government has been indulging in cheap slogans. Practical steps have been taken during the last few months and more practical steps need to be taken in order that we have really a national employment policy, not in terms, necessarily, of big employment and people having large salaries or big salaries. Anybody who gets a big salary may have vested interests in the economy, whereas the common man may be getting Rs. 20 a month. So, it is not the question of salaries. It is a question of employment opportunity. We can get employment to millions of people if we proceed on the right lines. We still require engineers also, technicians also, but then, all these people are now becoming more and more a liability for the country. For, they are going out of our country. There is certainly a brain-drain from here, with regard to availability of technical personnel. It has even been admitted by the West. They say, they have given us huge assistance, huge assistance to countries like India, but at the same time, they suffer from lack of resources; they say we are giving these countries large amount for investment, and train a lot of engineers and technicians, but then, these engineers and technicians are

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

taken away from here and they go elsewhere. These engineers and technicians are going away instead of being retained here in the public enterprises, for manning these enterprises. This is the position. Unless we have got a big Plan and also a tremendous efficiency, at all levels, we are not going to solve this problem. We are only going to tinker with this problem unless we are going to be efficient in the public enterprises.

It has been criticised. It is a nationally important question. Yet, it is not that these public sector enterprises need to be criticised or attacked. By attacking always, you do not improve them. We have to find out where exactly is the mistake. Do we appoint in the public enterprises, the engineers as managers? For example, in the Tatas, they have their engineers as managers and at the top of the management. I am told that that has been the policy ever since the days of the British till now. Their management personnel are all engineers. It may be, sometimes, that an engineer may not have been a good manager, or an administrator, or an ICS officer may be a much better manager in certain matters. But, as has been said, a thousand mules cannot make the best General. When we are taking up the question of an industry, a public enterprise, we have to see first of all that we get the man in the right place; put the right man in the right place. From what little study I have made, has convinced me, and convinced many like me, that unless, we have the right men in the right place, unless we are able to do that, we are not going to take the public enterprises out of the morass into which they have fallen in the matter of production. I am not ashamed of saying that many of our public enterprises have not been able to function as efficiently as they ought to. It is often a challenge to the nation. We do manage them in such a way; if somebody is not efficient, he has to go and he has to be given perhaps some better job so that he could not damage the interest of the nation. So, Sir, the crucial position is this; first of all, unless we regenerate the economy with a tremendous, dynamic drive, in all the public sectors and enterprises, we will not make progress. It should not be as if just because they are senior, they

should continue to remain in their jobs. People who are capable, would be able to look after the enterprises. Once I read the General Manager of a big company in England saying, "My main job is to find the right man to do a particular job. I do not bother about anything else." So, the main job of the man who is paid huge salary is to sit in the room and find out who is the man to run this particular department of the enterprise. The success or failure of the department would depend upon that.

17 hrs.

Now that we have accepted socialism as our goal, I do not think the alternative functioning of capitalism can at all deliver the goods. In capitalism, the question of savings is ignored. In a backward economy like ours, the only solution is mobilisation of resources under a socialist system which can be a little more effective than we have realised till now, more stringent mobilisation of resources, more useful utilisation of those resources and more economy in spending; I do not know how else we can develop our economy. I want to say that the public enterprises are the key to the future of the country. I do not think any private enterprise will build dams, do irrigation works or anything of the kind. For everything, we would have to go in that direction. In that direction we will have to discover the main norms of efficiency. It is a ruthlessly hard task before us, but I do not think we can go back. There can be no other line except that we have to develop our public enterprise so that in those areas of the people's needs where the private enterprise is not prepared to go, we have to build our public enterprise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha's amendment did not come in time according to the rules, it is not permitted. I am sorry.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह से शॉर्ट पीरियड होने के कारण इस को साइकलोस्टाइल करके घुमा सकते थे। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह—

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH
 (Junagadh) : Sir, I want to quote from
 a document. It says :

“One of the central objectives of our development plans is to create more employment and the Plan is also the main instrument for increasing employment opportunities. In presenting the Budget, the Prime Minister has pointed out that the provision of employment opportunities is not just a welfare measure. It is a necessary part of the strategy of development in a poor country which can ill-afford to keep any resources unutilised or under-utilised.”

This is what the document *Towards Growth with Social Justice* which was distributed along with the budget speech of the Prime Minister says. These are very high-sounding and very good words, undoubtedly. I do not think any one would have a quarrel with that. But are these mere pious words or has the result of the last 20 years shown anything commensurate with what is stated here? Three and a half plans later, what do we find? What were the objectives of planning when we started? One of the principal objectives was to provide largest possible employment to the people of this country. What are the results? The hon. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has mentioned certain figures and statistics; so, I will not repeat them. But I would say that according to a study made by the Social and Planning Division of the Reserve Bank in reality the backlog of unemployment, which was 3 million in 1951 has gone up to 34 million people. Out of the new entrants of 71 millions during this period of 25 years, those who were to be employed or had to be employed, only 36 million could get some jobs. So, if we include those who are under-employed and those who are mis-employed, it would be a staggering figure of between 60 million to 70 million persons who are totally or partially unemployed in this country of ours.

Only recently we learnt that amongst the educated unemployed the percentage went up by 18 per cent in one year. This was in the year 1967. What does all this lead to? I think it leads to a very grave social problem.

We talk of problems which create slums, about which the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was so much agitated that he said that the slums

should be destroyed or burnt and good housing facilities created in its place. But every day there are people pouring in from the rural areas, which creates slums in the cities. According to a very recent report, the Pearson Commission Report, in the year 2,000 A.D. there would be a situation where there would be 35 million people in a large city in India. That will be the population of an Indian city according to the Pearson Commission Report.

Pause for a moment and consider the social and other implications of a situation like this. Apart from that, the whole problem leads to crime, poverty, misery and so on and it will have its effect on our democratic system itself. Our democratic system itself may be in danger if we continue to allow a situation like this not only to remain but to develop and grow, as we are doing.

Now, what is the reason for that? As per my thinking, the whole orientation of these plans have been faulty and defective. Our plans have been heavy engineering, heavy industry, basic industry oriented, which we have taken from the Russian model. It may have been all right in a particular system of government, which one has seen in the Soviet Union. But whether this is suitable in a system of government which we have adopted, whether the economic and political system which we have adopted could ever qualify to have a system like this where the entire planning is heavy-industry-oriented is the question that we have to consider.

We have seen that the First Plan was hardly a plan. In the Second and Third Plans also we have continued this method. Even in the Soviet Union, over the last fifty years they have not been able to give full employment. And the result of all this is that we find that the investment-employment ratio is a very poor one. We talk of scarce resources and the Prime Minister says not only in her speech, but also in the documents that go along with it, that there should be full utilisation of resources. Here we have proved in the last fifteen years that the investment made by us, the scarce resources utilized by us do not bring a return, not only in terms of profit—in fact, they have been making losses rather than contributing to the national exchequer—but also in terms of employment. These industries are

[Shri Virendrakumar Shah]

such that they could not generate employment to the extent necessary to feed the people of this country.

We also see that the job opportunities for the last twenty years have not kept pace with the population growth or the growth of educated persons that are turned out of the universities and colleges. Now, what is the reason for that? I believe the main reason is our faulty economic policies, the policies which we have so far adopted, the statist approach, the consequent centralised control which leads to delay in decision-making in every sphere of activity. The result of this is, apart from not creating new employment opportunities, even the opportunities which are there are restricted. Today because of centralised controls and statist policies no new factories or companies are allowed to come up. Even for those which are in existence, it would take months before a file moves from the table of one Joint Secretary to that of the Secretary and even if they clear it, it takes weeks or months at the ministers' desks. On very flimsy grounds decisions are either delayed or any request made is disallowed.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha): There should be more ministers so that files move.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: I will give you a concrete case about which I learnt this morning only about a starving existing industry in Kota. A telegram was sent by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, to Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Shri B. R. Bhagat about two days back about a factory employing 1,000 persons and making power cables closing down rendering them unemployed. They will be out of their jobs in a day or two merely because there was tremendous delay in making the decision to provide the raw material, lead or some such product, which was needed. This is what we have been creating all these years. It seems to me that in the last six or eight months they are moving much more rapidly towards creating more such situations, graver situations, of unemployment. They are saying in words that the unemployment situation should be tackled but in action it is precisely the opposite of that they are doing.

The solution, I think, is that we must change the orientation completely. The

plans will have to be employment oriented plans. We have talked about the development of rural housing in this document. The most important thing is that a much larger amount of money has to be spent in the rural area and the rural sector in various aspects. For example, even if we use Rs. 100 crores in road building alone, it will provide not only the infra-structure in the rural areas which itself will generate wealth and create a situation by which instead of people migrating from the rural areas to the cities and creating problems, there will be opportunities for them to remain there, but apart from direct employment of those people who are working in the road building programme there will be indirect employment for others.

Then, we must provide for a much larger amount of money for minor irrigation which will lead not only to employment but also to more production of foodgrains. Today we talk of dry farming. With droughts, depending on other countries and monsoon for foodgrains, minor irrigation would lead to more production of foodgrains.

The third suggestion is about rural electrification. If we do these things, as I mentioned earlier, apart from direct employment, the multiplier theory of Keynes also comes into operation which sets into motion a much larger cycle of employment.

Lastly, I would submit that it is in the Directive Principles of our Constitution that there should be full job opportunity to every citizen of India. I am very sorry to say that so far in 20 years we have failed to do that. Now it is necessary for us to make up and to respond to this particular Directive Principle. We have had fads about prohibition etc. but we have neglected a much more important part of the Directive Principles. I will request the House to consider this and the Government to change their policies so that it will lead to much larger and fuller employment.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Sir, the problem of unemployment has reached a menacing proportion in this country and unless the problem is solved quickly by the Government, the country will have to face the danger of such an outburst of tension and violence that probably all the progress that we have made in the country would be nullified.

It is very interesting to note what has been published by the *Hindustan Standard* of the 25th March. They have given certain figures which are telling. It reads :—

“West Bengal has the largest number of educated unemployed in the country, the number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges going up to 182,000 by the end of December last year.

Next came Uttar Pradesh with the total number of job-seekers on the live register being 154,000, in Kerala it was 143,000, in Maharashtra 125,000, in Bihar 124,000, in Tamil Nadu 118,000, in Mysore 116,000 and in Andhra Pradesh 100,000.

The total number of educated job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges on December 31 was 1,526,000.”

This is only a small portion because many of the job seekers do not register themselves with the employment exchanges.

“West Bengal has also the largest number of unemployed craftsmen and production process workers, their number according to the register being 43,418 on December 31. Next came Bihar with a total number of 38,989. The total number of engineering graduates and diploma holders seeking jobs in West Bengal on that day was 6,422. The highest number of job-seekers among this class was in Bihar, the number being 100,000.”

This is only a little description of the position given by the newspaper. We all know that most of the job-seekers have lost confidence in the employment exchanges. I would remind the hon. Labour Minister that these employment exchanges are functioning in such a way that they do not produce confidence in the unemployed youth of the country. They even refuse to register themselves as job-seekers.

As we all know, unemployment leads to poverty and poverty brings a situation in the country the consequences of which are dangerous to foresee. We have to fight poverty if we really want to save the integrity and the security of India. According to the standard of democratic welfare State as envisaged in

the Constitution, particularly, in the Chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy, poverty is an ‘economic’ phenomenon that can, must and should be abolished. The State is the sole social institution capable of dealing with the economic forces which give rise to that phenomenon of poverty; and hence the chief responsibility for abolishing poverty rests upon the State and the State must, in turn, exert its faculties towards that end. Thus poverty is incompatible with the noble principles of our Constitution. As George Bernard Shaw said in his famous drama, Major Barbara,—“Only fools fear crimes, we all fear poverty”.

Sir, if we want to eradicate poverty, the employment has to be found for the people of our country. During the last three Five Year Plans and the Fourth Five Year Plan that we are going to just take up, we have pursued a policy as a result of which this unemployment problem has taken to this menacing proportion.

Ours is an agricultural country. India lives in villages. Most of the peasantry do not get employment; they are half-employed or even quarter-employed. We have not tried to improve the agricultural sphere by taking up minor irrigation projects and other projects, not big dams and big irrigation projects. If we had taken up minor irrigation projects and other small projects, then, probably, we could have solved this problem of unemployment in the rural areas. Because of unemployment in the rural areas, millions of people come to the cities to find employment. They create social and economic conditions which are not healthy for the entire country. Therefore, we have to think about what process to be evolved so that we can create more and more employment opportunities quickly. If we go on with these big industrial ventures, either in the private sector or in the public sector, it will not solve our problem. We have seen, in industries and in factories, in the name of modernisation, they have taken to automation, thus reducing the employment opportunities for the people. So, we must depend on medium and small-scale industries so that we can cope with the problem of unemployment.

Moreover, our educational system has to be re-oriented in such a fashion that we create more employment opportunities for the educated people, not in the

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

sense that they will hold only white-collar jobs. We are only preparing our youth for white-collar jobs. That is a dangerous thing. We should re-orient youth for white-collar jobs. That is a way that, after education, they get practical training to accept jobs in factories and other institutions, and commercial houses. We feel, we have neglected our cottage industries. If we have developed our cottage industries in the past in the country, probably we could have provided jobs for millions. We have neglected that sector also. Then there are other problems also because of the relation between the capital and labour being very unhealthy due to the policy which is based rather on capitalist exploitation. Many of the factories are closed due to strikes and gheraos and other factors. Therefore, with the additions of unemployed people every year, their number has increased. In my State of West Bengal, the problem is so acute that unless our Labour Ministry goes into the problem and brings in a situation so that the relation between the labour and the capital are put in a healthy position, probably it will not be possible to create employment opportunities any more in my State. That will create another trouble also for my State which is already facing so many problems.

One other point I want to impress upon the Labour Minister is that even where employment exists, the wage policy is such that we are denying the minimum wage. Unless a needbased minimum wage is fixed and unless that policy is adopted by the Labour Ministry, even if there are employed people, there will be discontent to such an extent that they will feel that they are mostly holding employments, which do not enable them to enjoy the bare necessities of life. That is a position which is not very healthy. I would request the Labour Ministry to look into this so that there may be evolved a remedial measure by which we can really give the needbased wages for our employed youth. The resolution has done something good. It has focussed attention to a big problem which needs attention. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, लेबर प्राबलम को हम डिस्कस कर रहे हैं लेकिन हाउस में कोरम नहीं है। कोरम होना चाहिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Mr. O. P. Tyagi.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की इस बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या की ओर लोक सभा का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मेरा विश्वास है कि भारतवर्ष की अन्य समस्याओं का समाधान होने या न होने से उस का कुछ बिगड़े या न बिगड़े परन्तु यदि भारत सरकार बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान न कर सके, तो भारतवर्ष निश्चित रूप में लड़खड़ा जायेगा। मेरी धारणा है कि भारतवर्ष का उटना या गिरना बेकारी की समस्या के समाधान पर आघातित है और यह सरकार की परीक्षा भी है। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह प्रत्येक आदमी को रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान और काम करने का अवसर प्रदान करे और जो सरकार ऐसा न कर सके, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह रहने योग्य नहीं ।

मैं यह सिद्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार अब तक बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान करने में असफल रही है। और वह आगे इस समस्या को हल कर सकेगी, इस में मुझे सन्देह है। मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में हमारे देश में 3.3 मिलियन व्यक्ति बेकार थे जो उस योजना के अन्त में बढ़ कर 5.3 मिलियन हो गये। दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में इस देश में बेकारों की संख्या 7.1 मिलियन थी और तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में वह संख्या 9.6 मिलियन थी। तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं के अन्त में बेकारों की संख्या 22 से 23 मिलियन हो गई ।

जहाँ तक नये श्रमिकों की संख्या का प्रश्न है, पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 9.5 मिलियन, दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 11.3 मिलियन, तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना

के दौरान 17 मिलियन और तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं के दौरान 13.8 मिलियन नये श्रमिक भर्ती हुए ।

इसी दौरान सरकार ने लोगों को जो नौकरियां दीं, उन का हिसाब इस प्रकार है : पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 7.5 मिलियन, दूसरी योजना के दौरान 9.5 मिलियन, तीसरी योजना के दौरान 14.5 मिलियन और तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं के दौरान 0.5 से 1.4 मिलियन नौकरियां दी गईं ।

इस का सारांश यह है कि तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान श्रमिकों की संख्या 37.8 मिलियन हुई और सरकार ने 31.5 मिलियन नौकरियां प्रदान कीं । 1951 से लेकर, जब कि पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें शुरू की गईं, 1966 तक 9.6 मिलियन आदमी अधिक बेकार हो गये और 1966 से 1969 तक उन में 6 मिलियन आदमी और बढ़ गये । यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि 1966 से 1971 तक नये बेकारों की संख्या 23 मिलियन, 1971 से 1976 तक 30 मिलियन और चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में 47 से 48 मिलियन होंगी । वह स्थिति देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक होगी ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम में गवर्नमेंट का उतना दोष नहीं है जितना दोष उस की योजनाओं का है । गवर्नमेंट ने पश्चिम की योजनाओं का अन्धानुकरण किया है । वहां और यहां की परिस्थितियों में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है । वहां लेबरजॉब कम है और काम ज्यादा है । इस लिए उन्होंने हैवी मशीनरी का सहारा लिया है । लेकिन भारतवर्ष में काम कम है और मजदूर ज्यादा हैं । इस स्थिति में पश्चिम की योजनायें भारतवर्ष को सूट नहीं करती हैं । भारतवर्ष के लिए गांधी और उन की योजनायें सूट करती हैं । इस देश में डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन और गृह उद्योगों पर बल देना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ ।

गवर्नमेंट ने एक दूसरी भूल यह की कि वह लार्ड मैकाले की शिक्षा पद्धति को आख बन्द कर के चलाती रही, जिस के द्वारा व्हाइट कालर्ड लोग पैदा होते चले गये । मैं गांव का आदमी हूं । मैंने देखा है कि जितने गांवों के लड़के कालेजों से पढ़ कर निकलते हैं, वह एग्जीक्यूटिव कालेज हो या कोई अन्य कालेज, वे लौट कर गांव में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

सरकार ने अपनी योजनाओं का आधार शहर को बनाया है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि देश की तमाम पूंजी मुट्ठी भर शहरों में आ गई है । इस देश के बहुसंख्यक लोग लखों गांवों में झोपड़ियों में पड़े हुए हैं । आज हमारे गांवों में न सड़कें हैं, न बिजली है, न पानी है और न काम है । वहां किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं है । अगर हम शहर में आये, तो यूरोप मालूम होता है और गांव में यह मालूम होता है कि हम अठारहवीं सदी में रह रहे हैं । आज भी इस देश में ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने साइकल नहीं देखी है । इस के बावजूद गवर्नमेंट ने गांवों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है ।

एक सब से बड़ी भूल यह चल रही है कि मिनिस्ट्रीज और प्लानिंग कमीशन में कोई को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है । हमारे शास्त्र में कहा गया है : "साधरः विपरीताश्चेत् राक्षसा भवन्ति" । अगर किसी पढ़े-लिखे आदमी को काम न मिले, तो वह डैविल्ज वर्कशाप हो जाता है । अगर हमारे देश में बेकारी होती, लेकिन पढ़े-लिखे बेकार न होते, तो समस्या ज्यादा खतरनाक नहीं थी । लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि पढ़े-लिखे आदमी बेकार हो रहे हैं । कुछ समय पहले अनपढ़ गुंडे हुआ करते थे । मुझे हादिक खेद है कि आज टाई, पेंट और सूट पहने हुए पढ़े-लिखे लोग वही काम कर रहे हैं जो पहले अनपढ़ गुंडे किया करते थे । सरकार इस स्थिति को कैसे कंट्रोल करेगी ?

जहां तक पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बेकारी का प्रश्न है, 1966 में 9.2 लाख, 1967 में 10.9 लाख और 1968 में 13.1 लाख

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

पढ़े-लिखे लोग बेकार थे, जिन में से 8.75 लाख मैट्रिकुलेट और 1.86 लाख ग्रैजुएट्स थे। देश में इतने अधिक बेकारों का होना देश के लिए खतरे का कारण है। वे लोग शान्त नहीं बैठेंगे; वे लोग तोड़-फोड़ करेंगे, अराजकता पैदा करेंगे।

वह देश वास्तव में बड़ा अभागा है, जिस में 70,000 इंजीनियर्स बेकार हों। इस समय देश में 23,315 डिप्ली-होल्डर और 43,984 डिप्लोमा-होल्डर प्रतिवर्ष निकल रहे हैं और 1973-74 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर एक लाख हो जायेगी। जुलाई में जम्मू-काश्मीर में विश्व-विद्यालय खूला और कुछ बेकार इंजिनियर्स ने मिल कर विश्वविद्यालय के सामने एक चाय की दुकान खोली। इस देश में इंजीनियरों की यह स्थिति है।

इस लिए सरकार को अपनी योजनाओं में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को मेरी बात सुन कर शायद खतरा मालुम होगा, लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि योजनाओं के पश्चिमी स्वरूप को बदल कर उनका इंडियनाइजेशन, भारतीयकरण, किया जाये। उन को मेकेनाइज्ड प्राइवशन के आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि मास प्राइवशन के आधार पर चलाया जाये, ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दिया जा सके।

उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ में हर घर में ताला बनाने का कारखाना बना हुआ है। सरकार इसी आधार पर बड़ी मशीनों का विकेंद्रीकरण कर उद्योगों का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन करे और गृह-उद्योगों पर जोर दे, ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिले।

शहरों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि देहातों से लोग निकल निकल कर शहरों में जमा हो रहे हैं। सरकार को शहरों के औद्योगीकरण को बन्द कर देना चाहिए। वह गांवों में उद्योगों को खोलें, गांवों का बिद्युतीकरण करे, हर घर को पावर दे

और इस प्रकार गांवों में रहने वालों को गांव में ही काम उपलब्ध करें। क्योंकि हर गांव में तीन-चौथाई आदमी बेकार बैठे है।

एक और खास बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—वह यह कि शिक्षा को सुधारा जाय। आज जो नौकरीकारी शिक्षा चल रही है, इस को काम देने वाली शिक्षा बना कर खड़ा किया जाय और ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जाय कि काम करने वाले का आदर हो, कालर और टाई पहनने वाले का आदर न हो। इस कार की शिक्षा-पद्धति का आप निर्माण कीजिये।

एक और बात मैं मुख्य रूप से इस अवसर पर कहना चाहता हूँ—औरों को नौकरी मिले या न मिले, लेकिन इस देश में सबसे पहले उन को नौकरी दीजिये, जिनके पास अपना घर नहीं है, जिन के पास पीने को पानी नहीं है, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है। उन हरिजनों और शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोगों को सब से पहले काम दीजिये। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेन्जों पर जो लाइन लगी रहती है, आप उन से पूछिये—तुम्हारे पास घर है या नहीं, जमीन है या नहीं? जिन के पास अपना घर है, अपनी जमीन है, उन को कहिये कि तुम को पहले काम नहीं मिलेगा, जिन के पास घर नहीं है, जिन के पास कुछ भी नहीं है, उन को पहले काम दीजिये।

अन्त में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—आपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया, लेकिन इस का लाभ किन को मिला? बैंकों के पैसे से बहुतों को काम दिया जा सकता था, जो बेकार हैं उन को काम दिया जा सकता था लेकिन भा साहब आप जरा मेरे साथ दिल्ली में चलिये, जो सड़कों पर सोनेवाले हैं, जो झल्लीवाले हैं, उन में से किसी को पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, एक को भी काम नहीं मिलेगा। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि बैंकों के पैसे से सरकार छोटी छोटी उद्योग बनाने, जिन में बेकार आदमियों को लिया जाय, उद्योगों को शिक्षित किया जाय, उन को मैनेजर बनाया

जाय और जब वे कोआपरेटिव बेसिख पर उस को चलाने लायक हो जाय तो उन्हीं आदमियों को उस फ़ैक्ट्री का मालिक बना दीजिये। यदि आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे, तब ही उन लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा और वे लोग इन बैंकों का लाभ उठा सकेंगे। अन्यथा उन के पास सिन्धोरिटि नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से उन को बैंकों से पैसा नहीं मिल सकेगा और वे बेकार के बेकार रह जायेंगे और यदि वे बेकार रहे तो इस बात को समझ लीजिये कि आप का प्रजातंत्र, आपकी नैतिकता आप की सस्कृति सब धूल में मिल जायेंगी। इस देश में अराजकता फैल जायेगी। जो हालत आज बंगाल में है, वह समूचे देश में फैल जायेगी। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस खतरे की तरफ ध्यान दें। आशा है सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, डा० रामसुभग सिंह ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है, उससे न सिर्फ उन्होंने सारे देश की सेवा की है, बल्कि जो गरीब तबका है, खास तौर से देहातों में रहनेवाले तबके की बहुत बड़ी मदद की है। आज पांच लाख हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में यह गरीब तबका बैठा है, सड़ रहा है और बेरोजगारी की वजह से परेशान है, उसको वे आज लाइम-लाइट में लाये हैं। मैं इसके लिये डाक्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ—वाकई बहुत अहम रेजोल्यूशन आज वह हाउस के सामने लाये हैं।

चेयरमैन महोदय, आपकी मारफ़्त मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ—हालाकि वे बहुत कुछ करते हैं, लेकिन असलियत यह है कि यह एक जंगी अहमियत का सवाल है, वार-फूटिंग पर ही इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये, कहीं ऐसा न हो, कि पानी सिर से उतर जाय, फिर काबू करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

मैं खास तौर से जिस बात की तरफ आपकी तबज़ह दिलाना चाहता हूँ—वह यह है कि हर चार आदमियों में से एक आदमी पूरा या आधा बेकार है। कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि आज किसान बड़ा अमीर हो गया है, बड़े बड़े दिमाग में ऐसी बातें निकलती हैं। अभी एक साहब अमरीका में आये थे—मैकनामारा साहब, वे प्लानिंग कमीशन के कान में फूंक मार गये कि इस देश में किसान बड़ा भारी अमीर हो गया है, उन पर टेक्स लगाओ, सब बात ठीक हो जायेगी। चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस हक में हूँ कि जो अमीर किसान है, उस पर डबल टैक्स लगाइये, ज्यादा से ज्यादा नश्टर लगाइये, लेकिन उन पर, जिन पर लगा सकते हो। लेकिन यहां तो हालत यह है कि 100 में से 70 किसान, बल्कि उनसे भी ज्यादा ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास सिर्फ एक एकड़ जमीन है। सिर्फ पांच फीसदी आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन के पास 5 एकड़ से 30 एकड़ तक जमीन है। इतनी अनइकामिनक होल्डिङ हैं। आज सरकार की तरफ से जो मदद दी जा रही है; जो तरीके इस प्राक्कलन को हल करने के लिये अमल में लाये जा रहे हैं, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ अगर इस इण्डस्ट्री की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय तो आप नौकरी की बात छोड़ दें, सबसे बड़ा धन्या देनेवाला अगर कोई साधन इस देश में है तो वह खेती है। डाक्टर साहब ने तीसरे प्लान के आखिर तक 5 करोड़ आदमियों का जिक् किया, मैं कहता हूँ कि चौथे प्लान के आखिर तक साठे सोलह करोड़ आदमी पूरे या आधे या तिहाई बेकार हो जायेंगे। अभी दो महीने पहले की बात है। दिल्ली में एक सेमिनार हुआ था, सारे बर्ड के एक्सपर्ट्स उसमें आये थे। उनमें एप्रीकल्चर का भी एक अमरीकन एक्सपर्ट था, उसने बताया कि अमरीका की जितनी आबादी है उतनी आबादी तो हिन्दुस्तान में बेकारों की है, चाहे वे पुरे बेकार हों या आधे बेकार हों। यह बड़ी भयानक बात है, बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। इस का सिर्फ एक ही वाहिद इलाज

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

है कि इस देश की जो सब से बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है—खेती की इण्डस्ट्री—उसको डेवेलप किया जाय। सिर्फ यही इण्डस्ट्री इसका इलाज है वरना इस देश में खूनी इन्कलाब आयेगा। मैं जोश से यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि यह एक सच्चाई है।

मेरे एक भाई ने कहा कि लोग थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर शहरों की तरफ आ जाते हैं, यह बात ठीक है। यहां हर चीज है, टेलीविजन है, रेडियो है, फ्रिज है, एवर, कन्डीशनर है, सिनेमा है, लाइब्रेरी है, कालिज है, क्लब है, नाइट क्लब है, लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में देहातों में क्या है—झोंपड़ियां हैं, मिट्टी के तोड़े हैं। एक ही कमरे में मवेशी भी हैं और आदमी भी हैं, वही मवेशियों का पेशाव होता है, वही वे सोते हैं, आदमी के मुंह की भाप मवेशी खाते हैं और मवेशियों के मुंह की भाप आदमी खाते हैं। मेरे ख्याल से शहर का बाबू, कलकत्ते या दिल्ली का बाबू अगर गांवों की झोंपड़ी में पांच मिनट भी सो जाय, तो चोकिंग हो जाय, सुबह मुर्दा लाश ही उठाई जायगी। ऐसी हालत में हमारे आदमी रहते हैं। चैयरमैन, महोदय, आप भी गांव के ही हैं, आप को इन सब बातों का पता है, मैं आप को क्या कन्विस करूं। जितनी बड़ी आबादी है, दूध और घी को छोड़ दीजिये, छाछ भी मायस्सर नहीं होता। 15 परसेंट आदमी भी ऐसे नहीं हैं जो इन चीजों का इस्तेमाल कर पाते हैं। इस वक्त 28 करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिनकी आमदनी 20 रु० माहवार भी नहीं है। मैं अपने हल्के में जाया करता हूँ—अपनी तारीफ खुद क्या करूँ—लेकिन एक बात मैं वहां मालूम किया करता हूँ—मेरे हल्के में गरीब आदमियों की कमाई क्या है। जब मैंने एक काबलर से पूछा कि तुम्हारी आमदनी क्या है, वह बोला—40 रु० माहवार यानी 40 रु० में वह अपने परिवार का गुजारा करता है। बीवर की आमदनी 35 से 40 रु० माहवार है, जिस में वह अपने पूरे

कुन्बे का गुजारा करता है। इस से भी बदतर हालत स्केवेन्जर की है, उसकी आमदनी शायद 20 रु० माहवार भी न हो, शाम को किसी ने खिचड़ी दे दी तो खा ली, वरना वह भी मयस्सर नहीं होती। इतनी भयानक गरीबी जिस देश में हो, उसका कैसे भला होगा, मैं तो ताज्जुब करता हूँ

चैयरमैन साहब, 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये पिछले सालों में कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट और डेवेलपमेन्ट पर लगा दिया है। यह रकम छोटी-मोटी रकम नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी रकम है। इस रकम से 20 करोड़ हरिजनों के लिये मकान बनाये जा सकते थे लेकिन दुख यह है कि गांव में अगर सड़क बनी है, तो उस का फालो-अप नहीं हुआ, जिसकी वजह से टूट-फूट गई, बिजली आ गई है, लेकिन फेल हो रही है, स्कूल की बिल्डिंग बनी है तो छत नहीं है। 4 हजार करोड़ रुपया पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग पर लगा, यह अच्छा आइडिया है, लेकिन अगर हम महात्मा गांधी जी की सलाह को मान कर छोटें छोटे उद्योग धन्धे देहातों में खोलते तो इस बैकवर्ड तबके के लिये काम मुह्य कर सकते थे और बेकारी की समस्या इस तरह से हमारे सामने न होती। मैं हरिजनों की बात कर रहा हूँ, बैकवर्ड लोगों की बात कर रहा हूँ, छोटे किसानों की बात कर रहा हूँ, जिनके पास सिर्फ एक या दो एकड़ जमीन है, अगर इन लोगों को काम दिया जाता तो बेकारी की यह हालत न होती और उनका स्टैण्डर्ड आफ़ लिविंग काफी हाई होता। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की बेरोजगारी, आइ० ए० ए० या आ० पी० ए० के इम्तिहान में आने से दूर नहीं हो सकती। बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये मेहरबानी कर के देहात के जो गरीब आदमी हैं, जो सब-स्टैण्डर्ड लाइफ़ लीड करते हैं, उनके लिये आप के पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में, सबो-डिनेट सिलेक्शन बोर्ड में इन देहात के रहने वाले 80 फीसदी लोगों का एक कोटा

जरूर मुकर्रर किया जाये। जब डा० राम-सुभग सिंह जी रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तब हमने उनसे भी यही बात कही थी कि कम से कम रेलवे में तो आप इस बात को कर दीजिए। आज देहात के जो लड़के थर्ड क्लास मैट्रिक और बी० ए० हैं उनको कोई पूछता ही नहीं। एक तरह से वह भी आज अनटचेबिल्स हो गए हैं। हर जगह मेरिट की बात की जाती है। बेचारे गरीब आदमियों के लड़के मेरिट में कैसे आ सकते हैं? मेरिट में तो वही लड़के आ सकते हैं जिन्होंने पब्लिक स्कूलों में अपनी एजुकेशन पाई है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कुछ भी काम करना हो उसके लिए यही नारा बुलन्द किया जाये कि देहात में चलो-देहात में बिजली, देहात में पानी, देहात में सड़क, देहात में स्कूल, सभी कुछ देहात में ही हो। मारा रुपया देहात में ही लगाओ। उसी से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। देहात में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज हों, एग्री-वेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज हों। शहर का जो नमूना और माहोल है उसका कम से कम तिहाई माहौल देहात में भी बने। देहात के गरीब भाइयों की सप्ली-मेन्टरी इनकम के लिए वहां पर दूसरे माधन मोहैया किए जायें। कुछ पैदावर जमीन से हो और कुछ दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज से। तभी इस देश में बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकती है। बी० ए०, एम० ए० और मैट्रिक पास जो लड़के हों वह नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से दो चार हजार रुपया लेकर देहात में जायें और वहां पर काटेज इंडस्ट्री चलायें। इसी तरह से ही बेकारी दूर हो सकती है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I should like to thank Dr. Ram Subhag Singh for raising this timely discussion on a vital matter. I agree with every word he has put in this resolution and I am even prepared to support it if he is prepared to demand a division. In our country various statistics show the alarming proportions of the unemployment problem, and how acute and serious the problem is had been shown by various speakers who preceded me.

If we consider the incidence of beggary in this country especially in urban

centres, that alone is enough to prove the seriousness of the problem. The problem admits of no easy solution. We still believe in giving alms to beggars and think it is a sacred dharma. It is not easy to change the outlook of people and make them up from their sluggishness and slovenliness. Still I charge this Government that it has not done anything in the last 25 years which deserves our support or sympathy towards mitigating this evil. Even the presence of the mere Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation Minister to reply to the debate goes to prove the casual manner with which the subject is treated. What has the word 'employment' attached to this ministry got to do with employment at all? At best it is their effort to see that those who were thrown out of employment are accommodated; sometimes they pass on the buck to the State Labour Ministers and if there is the President's rule they try to mitigate the hardships in areas which are directly under them. I do not think this Ministry is at all concerned with providing people with employment. We all know that this is the responsibility of the Ministries concerned with development, industries, etc. Unless we develop industries to absorb unemployed people in our country, we are not going to solve this problem at all. So, this is the way they are treating this major issue. Even the Planning Commission and the National Development Council, and the various reports of the Government and the Planning Commission go to show that they did not pay much attention to this important aspect.

When I had occasion to talk to some of the Members connected with the planning work, I was given to understand that there is a reason for this absence of any deliberations on this particular issue of unemployment, because they seem to think that if we emphasise and focus our attention on the development of industries, the problem will automatically get solved. There is some truth in that. I do concede that. But have you done anything in having your industrial policy resolution or your licensing policy or the diversification of industries? Have you done anything in these aspects to focus your attention so as to see that maximum number of people are absorbed?

My first and foremost question is whether the Government of India can say here and now that in the past at

[Shri S. Kandappan]

any time not even in the proposed fourth Plan draft, but even in the earlier years they have even given some preferential treatment for a labour-intensive industry? Do you claim that in the clearance of application for licences, where there is maximum labour intensive potential you cleared it outright? They cannot claim it. Everywhere, there has been this red-tape in the licensing policy and diversion and then the centralising process: even some of their policies with regard to finding out the pockets, the local areas, to give encouragement and to create infra-structure for the necessary industrialisation and then encouraging the rural industry and its development and encouraging the industrial estates all these schemes that the Government of India themselves have formulated at the earlier stages, according to their own record of performance, have shown very meagre achievement.

I would like to give some examples. Take this question of industrial estates. There was a policy of the Government of India that the LIC should advance loans for the development of industrial estates. But the policy was so framed that for each and every thing, the State Government has to forward their proposal to the Central Government and they have to wait for a long time, and they are so discouraged and frustrated that they lost their initiative. Likewise, in the rural industrialisation also, it is not very easy. After all, the industries are always attracted to places where there are skilled and semi-skilled labour available, where there is already the necessary infra-structure created, where there is already electricity and other amenities available. It is but natural. So, they always tend to go to areas which are already industrially concentrated. So, in order to discourage this and attract them to the rural areas, it is very necessary that we have got to create the infra-structure and we have got to assure them that they will have a good market and the industry will not suffer because of the location. For these things, the Government of India has done nothing. You have only issued some pamphlets and sometimes when the question was raised in Parliament they gave some off-hand replies. Nothing materialised.

I turn to the broader question of removing beggary from this country. It

is a slur on the nation. When I put a question here about the removal of beggary, the reply was that this was connected with unemployment and they cannot do anything about it. I do not think in any country in the rest of the world, the incidence of beggary is so much as we see here. I am here reminded of one couplet by our great poet, Subramania Bharathi, who said that if any one has decreed or ordered that it is the nature of the world to go without food, I will burn the entire world. That was his emotional upsurge in which he said it. We do not have that feeling. We do not have even that upsurge. Two thousand years ago, our national poet, Thiruvalluvar, said in one place that if it is decreed that it is the nature of some to have to beg and make his livelihood by begging, then the Creator would go wandering and perish, begging himself. That was the sort of feeling we had, but unfortunately, probably it is a paradox or an irony of fate and it is my general impression that instances of beggary are greater in my State than I could see in other States. There is no excuse for the Government of India whatsoever; in the plan formulations, there is no place, let alone an important place, for eradication of beggary or mitigating the acuteness of unemployment or under-employment. This is a very serious problem. I will give a few suggestions, which are not new. I would only repeat the thinking that has been going on in the Government of India on former occasions. If the Government of India could only formulate certain proposals in all seriousness and make some move or even a beginning in that direction, we can do something with regard to this unemployment problem. I do not know whether the Employment Minister would be in a position to say anything about it. This should have been answered by the Industries Minister. But since we cannot compel the other minister to come or this minister to go, I would make these suggestions. Firstly, they should make some allocation for rural industrialisation. It should cover the entire country, all the regions within the available resources or they have to find some more resources. In my State you cannot cross a stretch of five miles without coming into contact with some electric poles. There it is more opportune for industries to come up in rural areas. Like that, you should see and select other areas also. Industrial estates is the answer. Where unemployment is more acute in

certain regions of a State, we should see that more industrial estates are established in those regions. It is no use having old cottage industries. Of course, some industries by modernisation may be able to absorb good labour and also give good income. But we have to think ahead and learn from other countries like Japan and Thailand where sophisticated modern technology is brought to the households and applies even in small units, giving employment to all the people.

I would like to emphasise that this is a very serious problem and the Government of India should tackle it as such.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find from the report of the Business Advisory Committee adopted today that only 2 hours are fixed for this resolution. There are a number of important speakers yet to speak. I will therefore request them either to ask a few questions, so that...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): The time should be extended.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I would appeal to the House that this resolution may be carried over to the next occasion and voted upon.

श्री रवि राय : मैं उनके साथ सहमत हूँ कि आप इसको दुबारा अगली बार रख लीजिए ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ लेकिन आज भी समय बढ़ा दीजिए ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I also support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bedabrata Barua, whose resolution comes next, has some objection. Let us hear him.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): My resolution has been put as the second one in the list. This resolution on unemployment has been originally allotted two hours. I have no objection if it is extended to two and a half hours. But I should be given one minute to introduce my resolution. In addition to that, I want to say, not to strengthen my case but to state a fact, that this question of unemployment was discussed in another resolution a few months ago. That was also a Private

Members' Resolution. Then, this matter could also be debated during the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. It has also been referred to in the discussion on the President's Address. I am no doubt in a minority but I want to place this before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This resolution of Dr. Ram Subbag Singh is absolutely non-controversial. Moreover, it has no operative clause. So, there is no risk for the government in accepting it. They can accept it straightway. It only says:

"calls upon the government to make suitable provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to relieve the grave unemployment problem in the country."

It should have been accepted long ago. Further, the next resolution by Shri Bedabrata Barua is on the prevention of smuggling of gold. I do not know whether we will be able to stop smuggling of gold by this resolution. So, we can take it up the next day. After all, we will not be able to discuss the Fourth Plan in this session.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Sir, you said in the beginning that ten minutes will be given to each member. That should not be curtailed. Secondly, considering the urgency of the problem of unemployment, the time for its discussion should be extended. Thirdly, the subject of the resolution of Shri Bedabrata Barua is one which we have discussed during the Gold Control Bill. Therefore, as Shri Kandappan has rightly brought to the notice of the House, the discussion of this Resolution may be carried over to the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find that the consensus of the House is for extending this resolution to the next day.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है जब कि मेरे महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर यहाँ सदन विचार कर रहा है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव लाने पर डा० राम सुमन सिंह को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने देश की बहुत बड़ी समस्या को सदन के सामने रखा है। उन्होंने

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

स्वयम् आंकड़े दे कर यह साबित किया है कि देश में बेकारी की समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है, और आने वाले सालों में यह और भी गम्भीर हो जायेगी। मैंने भी आंकड़े इकट्ठे करके रखे थे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह के आंकड़ों के बाद मेरे आंकड़े की कोई कीमत नहीं रह जाती क्योंकि वह भी उसी प्रकार के हैं।

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हम कहते हैं कि यह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है और इस के बुरे परिणाम होंगे, लेकिन अगर हम केवल इस प्रकार की बातें कहें तो उस में यह समस्या हल होगी या नहीं, हमारे सामने सवाल यह है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी आंकड़े हम लोग देते हैं उन से सही तौर पर यह पता नहीं लगता कि देश में वास्तव में कितने बेकार लोग हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत ज्यादा है।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : हमारे मंत्री महोदय यहां बंटे हैं। उन से कई बार हम ने सवाल किया तो वह यही कह देते हैं कि हम को मायूस नहीं है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 में जो जन गणना होने वाली है उस में यह पता लगाया जाए कि देश में किस किस गांव में और कहां कहां पर कितने लोग बेकार हैं, अनपढ़ कितने हैं, पढ़े लिखे कितने हैं। इसमें आपको बेकारों की संख्या का आगामी से पता लग जाएगा।

क्या खेतों में काम नहीं रहा? क्या यह कारण भी बेकारी बढ़ने का है? खेतों में काम है। लेकिन किसान को जो चीजें चाहिये वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उसे पानी चाहिये। अगर पानी होगा तो वहां रोजगार भी होगा। वहां प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ सकता है। नारे तो हम देते हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि नारों से काम नहीं चल सकता है। सरकार इस विषय में काफी हद तक फेल्योर रही है।

खेतों को पानी देने की बात तो अलग रही, गांवों में पीने तक के लिए पानी मुहैया नहीं है आज बीस साल के बाद भी। अगर हम इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा कि गांवों के किसानों को खेती करने के लिए पानी दें, बिजली दें, उनके घरों तक और उनके गांवों तक सड़कें बनायें, जब तक ये चीजें नहीं होती हैं तब तक बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए कोई भी ठोस कदम आप नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

क्या इंडस्ट्री बंद हो गई है? ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन इंडस्ट्री का डिबलेपमेंट जिस प्रकार होना चाहिये, उसका प्रोडक्शन जिस प्रकार बढ़ना चाहिये उस प्रकार नहीं बढ़ रहा है। कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में ऐसे तत्व हैं, जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में इंटरैस्टिड नहीं हैं, जो उसको कम करने में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं जो देश में बेकारी को बढ़ाने में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। वे यह समझते हैं कि जितनी बेकारी बढ़ेगी उतना ही उनका काम ठीक होगा और उनके जो राजनीतिक उद्देश्य हैं वे पूरे होंगे। उन तत्वों से हमें खबरदार रहना होगा। वे गांवों में हों, शहरों में हों, कारखानों में हों, कहीं भी हों जो तत्व हमारी समाज में प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने से रोकना चाहते हैं, जो गड़बड़ी पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उनसे हमको खबरदार रहना होगा और मजदूरों को और गरोबों को हमें ज्ञान कराना होगा कि उनका इंटरैस्ट किस चीज में है।

प्रायः सभी वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि सरकार इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है, सरकार की नीतियां इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कि 55 करोड़ के इस विशाल देश में केवल सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराना, इंसफ की बात नहीं होगी। किसी भी बड़े देश को आप देखें, सारे के सारे तरक्की के काम, सारे के सारे उन्नति के काम सरकारें नहीं करती हैं देश के लोग करते हैं और देश के लोक बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए कोशिश करते हैं, बड़े

बड़े पैसे वाले करते हैं, वे अपने कारोबार को उन्नत करते हैं, अपनी इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाते हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कभी भी नजरंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है आप किताब पढ़ें तो आपको पता लगेगा कि पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा, करीब 56 परसेंट सरमाया प्राइवेट सरमायेदारों का लगा हुआ है। लेकिन यहां देखा गया है कि प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाता है। सरकारी जिम्मेदारी यहीं तक है जहां तक कि उसके अपने कारखाने हैं, अपनी फैक्ट्रीज हैं। जो पैसा प्राइवेट सेक्टर का लगा हुआ है उस में सब से बड़ी कमी यह है कि बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति प्रोडक्शन को कम करते हैं ताकि उनकी चीज अधिक बिके और जितना कम प्रोडक्शन होगा उतने ही रोजगार के अवसर कम होंगे, यह एक उमूल की बात है। आप देखें कि पंजाब जो 120 रुपये का बिकता था अब 280 का बिक रहा है। कैसे बढ़ी यह कीमत ? चूंकि मांग ज्यादा है इस वजह से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन नहीं करना चाहते हैं और समझते हैं कि जितनी प्रोडक्शन कम करेंगे उतना ही उनका लाभ ज्यादा होगा। उस अवस्था में रोजगार के अवसर उतने ही कम होंगे, यह एक बड़ा उमूल है। लेबर मिनिस्टर बेचारे इस में क्या कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरमायेदारों के बारे में मेरी यह बात वह सरकार तक पहुंचा दें कि सरकार इस तरह की बात को रोकने के लिए जरूरी कदम उठाये।

गांवों की हालत बहुत खराब है। यहां पर हम भाषण दे कर ख. मोश हो जाते हैं जहां तक गांवों का सम्बन्ध है। बड़ी बड़ी बातें गांवों के बारे में कह कर चुप हो जाते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें यहां के मजदूर पार्लियामेंट हाउस के सामने धरना दे देंगे, कल सुबह प्रधान मंत्री के दरवाजे के सामने, होम मिनिस्टर और लेबर मिनिस्टर के दरवाजे के सामने धरना दे देंगे लेकिन गांवों के मजदूरों और किसानों की हालत यह

है कि अगर कोई मर भी जाता है, तो किसी को खबर नहीं होती है। इस के मुकाबले में शहरों में छोटी छोटी बातों को ले कर आन्दोलन किये जाते हैं, अखबार और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज शहर के लोगों के लिए आवाज उठाते हैं। सब सुविधायें शहर के लोगों के लिए ही हैं और गांवों के गरीब लोगों की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय शायद गांवों से कुछ वाकिफ हैं। वह गांवों की तरफ कुछ तबजुह दें और सरकार को भी ऐसा करने के लिए मजबूर करें। अगर हम ने सही मानों में समाजवाद की ओर जाना है, तो हमें गांवों के मजदूरों, किसानों और हरिजनों की हालत को बदलना होगा।

हमारे देश में सरकार की ओर दूसरे बड़े बड़े लोगों की जमीनें बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन सरकार उन गरीब लोगों को वह जमीन देना नहीं चाहती है। अगर सरकार बेरोजगारी के मसले को हल करना चाहती है, तो गांवों जंगलों और पहाड़ों में सरकार की ओर दूसरे लोगों की जो जमीन फालतू पड़ी हुई है, वह सब जमीन हरिजनों और छोटे किसानों को पट्टे पर या किसी दूसरी तरह दी जाये, ताकि वे लोग उस पर पैदावार कर सकें। उन जमीनों में अनाज पैदा करने के लिए पानी का भी ठीक इन्तजाम किया जाये।

आज हमारी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की पोजीशन यह है कि उन में मामा-भांजापन चल रहा है। आज सब से ज्यादा करप्शन इन एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में फैली हुई है। जो दस बीस रुपये नहीं देता है, उस को काई नहीं दिया जाता है। श्री झा एक सोशलिस्ट है। इस लिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इन दफ्तरों को ठीक तरह से चलाने का इन्तजाम करेंगे। कई लोगों को छः महीने या एक साल तक भी काई नहीं मिलता है, जब कि अपने लोगों को दूसरे दिन ही काई मिल जाता है।

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

देश के बेकार लोगों को संतुष्ट करने के लिए सरकार को उन्हें बेकारी एलाउंस देने पर विचार करना चाहिए। सरकार देखें कि इस स्कीम को किस प्रकार सारे देश में लागू किया जा सकता है और किन लोगों पर वजन दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के पढ़े-लिखे और अनपढ़ बेकार लोगों को बेकारी एलाउंस देना निहायत जरूरी है, ताकि वे लोग निराश हो कर समाज में इनक्लाब लाने की कोशिश न करें, जिस से हमारी जम्हूरियत को किसी प्रकार का नुकसान पहुँचे। अगर हमारे देश में पढ़े-लिखे या अनपढ़ लोगों की तादाद बहुत बढ़ जाती है, तो हमारे जम्हूरी निजाम को खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार बेकार लोगों को बेकारी एलाउंस देने की एक स्कीम बनाये, जिस से बेकारों को कुछ संतुष्ट हो।

श्री क० सि० शत्रुघ्न (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए माननीय सदस्य, डा० राम सुभग सिंह, ने इस देश में बेकारी की स्थिति पर बड़ी चिन्ता प्रकट की है और बेकारों के प्रति बड़ी हमदर्दी दिखाते हुए बड़ी घड़ियाली दिली से आंसू बहाये हैं। जब वह मंत्री थे तब उनको बेकारी की समस्या दिखाई नहीं पड़ती थी। आज उन को बेकारी की समस्या दिखाई पड़ी है और बेकारों के प्रति उन के दिल में दर्द पैदा हुआ है। यह एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय सदस्य को यह सोचना चाहिए कि क्या बजह है कि पिछले बीस बाइस वर्षों में, जब कि वह शासन का अंग रहे, बेकारी बढ़ती रही और शासन की ओर से उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि बेकारों के लिए चाहे कितनी ही घड़ियाली दिली से आंसू बहाये जायें और कितने ही लम्बे-चौड़े श्रावण दिये जायें, लेकिन इस पूंजीवादी अर्थ-तंत्र में बेकारी को पूर्णरूपेण दूर

नहीं किया जा सकता है। अमरीका, जर्मनी, जापान, फ्रांस और इटली आदि जो दुनिया के पूंजीवादी देश हैं, उन देशों में भी अभी तक बेकारी दूर नहीं हो पाई है। खुद अमरीका में, जो पूंजीवाद का सब से अगुआ देश है, यहां के बहुत से लोग जिस के हिमायती हैं, 34 लाख बेकार हैं। इस लिए इस तरह से पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में बेकारी दूर होना असंभव बात है। चाहे कितना ही पैसा खर्च कीजिये, कितने ही प्रबन्ध कीजिए, बेकारी दूर नहीं हो सकती। इस व्यवस्था पर, जिस को आपने जन्म दिया है, जिस का आपने पालन-पोषण किया है, टाटा, बिरला और बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों का अधिकार है, जिस में वे अपनी मनमानी करते हैं, जिस तरह से चाहते हैं मजदूरों की छैटनी करते हैं, ताला बन्दी करते हैं, यहां तक कि इस सरकार के मिनिस्ट्रों की सलाह को भी नहीं मानते हैं और उन का कोई कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकता। यहां पर जो मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं—जब टाटा में हड़ताल हुई और उस के फलस्वरूप जो समझौता हुआ आज भी टाटा उस को नहीं मान रहा है जिस सरकार के मंत्री की बात को उद्योग पति न माने और उस पर इस सरकार की ओर से कोई अनुशासन भी लागू न हो सके, तो बताइयें वहां बेकारी कैसे दूर हो सकती है। जहां पर वे अपनी मनमानी कर सकते हैं उन्हीं उद्योगों की पूंजी लगाते हों जिनसे उन को मुनाफा हो, तो बेकारी कैसे दूर हो सकती है। इस सरकार में आज भी इजारेदार पूंजीपतियों का अधिकार है, अफसरों और नोकरशाहों का बोलबाला है, ऐसी अवस्था में बेकारी कैसे दूर होगी, यह तो एक स्वप्न देखने के समान होगा, जिस का प्रत्यक्ष में कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा।

सभापति महोदय, जब हम देहातों में जाते हैं तो हजारों लोग हम से नौकरी के लिए या दूसरे कामों के लिये पंरबी करने के लिये कहते हैं। हमारे पंरबी करने से यदि किसी

मिनिस्टर या अधिकारी की कृपा हो जाय और उस का काम हो जाय, तो ठीक है, लेकिन अधिकांश के काम नहीं होते हैं। इस का कारण आप जानते हैं—इस देश में 500 एम० पीज और हजारों एम० एल० एज हैं, सब को अपने अपने क्षेत्र में अपनी जनता की पंरबी करनी पड़ती है। मान लीजिये 5 जगह खाली होती हैं और उस के लिये 25 दरख्वास्तें आती हैं, लोग पंरबी कराने के लिये मारे मारे फिरते हैं उस स्थिति में पंरवियों में टकराव होने लगता है, किस की पंरबी मजबूत है और किस की कमजोर है। जिस की पंरबी मजबूत हुई उस को काम मिल गया, वरना काम नहीं मिलता। ऐसी हालत में आप सोवें कि बेकारी दूर हो जायगी—यह दूर होने वाली नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तावक महोदय ने जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने रखा है, उस में कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है कि बेकारी को ठोस रूप से कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। बेकारी दूर करने के लिये ठोस सुझावों का आना बहुत जरूरी था। यदि हम दूसरे समाजवादी देशों को देखें, जिन में रूस है, चीन है—जिस के प्रति अभी हमारे देश में झगड़ा है—लेकिन फिर भी इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि चीन ने जितनी अच्छी तरह से अपनी बेकारी की समस्या को हल किया है, उस सम्बन्ध में जो भी आंकड़ें हम लोगों को मिलते हैं—सुनी-सुनाई बातों के आधार पर या किताबों को पढ़ने से—उन से पता चलता है कि चीन ने कई वर्षों से इतनी तेजी से बेकारी की समस्या को दूर किया है—वह एक उदारहण है। अभी किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा—यह 55 करोड़ का देश है, यहां कैसे बेकारी दूर हो सकती है, सारा काम सरकार कैसे कर सकती है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर सरकार की भूमिका क्या है? एक समाजवादी अर्थतन्त्र के देश में वहां की सरकार की भूमिका क्या होती है? समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था में पूंजीपतियों और उद्योगपतियों को

इतने मनमाने अधिकार नहीं होते हैं कि वे जिसकी चाहें हो जाय। समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था के अन्दर यह जरूरी होता है कि समाज की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये समाज के विकास को योजनाबद्ध तरीके से चलाया जाय। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो हमारी योजनाओं पर भी हमला किया जाता है, राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों पर हमला किया जाता है और ऐसे प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं जिन से वे सफल नहीं। हमारे देश में योजनाबद्ध विकास के जो कार्यक्रम चलाये गये हैं, जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग धन्धे चलाये जा रहे हैं, उन में आज भी नौकरशाहों का हकम चलता है। उन में ऐसे अफसरों को लगाया जाता है जो उस के उद्देश्यों को नहीं मानते हैं—जैसे बोकारों की घटना को ले लीजिये। इन लोगों के होते हुए आप के ये उद्योग सफल नहीं हो पायेंगे। देश के उद्योग धन्धों का बेकारी की समस्या से बड़ा गहरा सम्बन्ध होता है। इस लिए आप को अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करना होगा।

जिन पूंजीवादी देशों में बेकारी थोड़ी भी दूर हो पाई है—द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद जापान को ले लीजिये—जापान की विकास की गति क्या रही है? जापान की विकास की गति बहुत तेज रही है, पश्चिमी जर्मनी की विकास की गति बहुत तेज रही है, जिस की वजह से उन देशों की बेकारी की समस्या बहुत हद तक दूर हो पाई है। इस लिये अपने विकास की गति को तेज करने के लिये आप को कुछ नीतियां तय करनी होंगी। अपने डीलेपन को छोड़ कर अपने कार्य करने की गति को तेज करना होगा और इस के लिये समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था के साथ समाजवादी राजतंत्र को भी उस में शामिल करना होगा, तब ही हम बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने में सफल हो सकेंगे। जैसा कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी कहा है—देहातों का बिजलीकरण किया जाना चाहिये—यह बिलकुल सही बात है। यह बात सही है कि बिजली का

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

विकास करने से देहातों में छोटे छोटे उद्योग-घंघे पनपेंगे तथा एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज का भी विकास हो सकेगा। साथ ही साथ सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था भी देहातों में करना बहुत जरूरी है। इस प्रकार से जब देहात में उद्योग-घंघों का विकास होगा, एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास होगा तो बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान निकलेगा। इसके साथ साथ मुझे यह भी कहना है कि देहात में जो सड़कें हैं उनकी दशा को कोई भी देखने वाला नहीं है। देहात में सड़कों का विकास करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। उसके लिए एक विशेष योजना बनाने की जरूरत है। सड़कों के निर्माण में हमारे देश का बहुत सा स्किल्ड और अनस्किल्ड लेबर काम में लाया जा सकेगा। इन सारे कामों को पूरा करने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि आपने जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई है वह और काफी बड़ी बनाई जानी चाहिए। वरना इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अगर आप चाहें कि इतने सारे लोगों को काम उपलब्ध कराया जा सके तो वह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है।

इसके साथ साथ मुझे सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ भी दिलाना है कि बेकारों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के जो आंकड़े हैं वह सही नहीं हैं। आज देहातों के अन्दर जो बेकारों की संख्या है उसका आपको सही ज्ञान नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से यहां पर जो बेकारों के आंकड़े उपस्थित किये जाते हैं वह रजिस्टर्ड बेकारों के आंकड़े होते हैं। मैं स्वयं जानता हूँ कि देहातों के बहुत से पड़े लिखे ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने कि अपने को रजिस्टर नहीं कराया है। इसलिए जो आंकड़े दिये गए हैं वह सही नहीं हैं। आज बेकारों की समस्या इतनी भयंकर है कि गांधी में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको साल भर में सिर्फ 15 दिन, 20 दिन या 25 दिन काम रहता है और बाकी साल वे बेकार पड़े रहते हैं। देश की लगभग आधी आबादी ऐसी है जिसको कि पूरा काम नहीं मिलता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार की जो श्रम नीति है वह बहुत गलत है। इसके कारण लोगों को जो एक न्यूनतम मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए वह भी नहीं मिल पाती है। जो थोड़ी बहुत मजदूरी मिलती भी है उसके बाद आप देख रहे हैं कि मंहगाई का क्या हाल है। इस मंहगाई के कारण, जिन मजदूरों, सरकारी कर्मचारियों या दूसरे लोगों को कुछ काम मिला भी है और उनको जो मजदूरी मिलती है तो उसकी रीयल इनकम कम हो जाती है। इसलिए विकास नीति में परिवर्तन करके हमें बड़ी योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। समाजवादी अर्थ तन्त्र में योजनाबद्ध विकास करना पड़ता है। इसमें हमें बिजली के विकास की योजनाओं को लेना होगा और दूसरे डेवलपमेन्टल काम करने पड़ेंगे। साथ ही साथ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। इसके अलावा विशेष रूप से भूमि सुधार की योजनाओं को लागू करना होगा। इन कामों को किये बिना हमारे जो भूमिहीन बेकार हैं वह बेकार ही रहेंगे। उनकी बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए यह करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ साथ इस बान की भी बहुत जरूरत है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज को बैलगाम न छोड़ा जाये। उनपर नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमें करनी पड़ेगी कि उन इंडस्ट्रीज में मजदूरों की छंटनी न होने पाये तथा वे तालाबन्दी न करने पायें: साथ ही साथ सरकार की जो श्रम नीति है उसको ठीक तरह से लागू किया जाये। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आप एलान चाहे कितने ही करते रहें, इस देश से बेकारी दूर होने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि आप बेकारी दूर करने के लिए समाजवादी व्यवस्था को तेजी से, मजबूती से और दृढ़ता से आगे बढ़ायें। तभी बेकारी दूर हो सकती है। आज इस देश में बेकारी की जो भयंकरता है उसकी तरफ इस सदन के कई सदस्यों ने इशारा किया है। अगर बेकारी की

समस्या हल नहीं होती है तो इस देश में खून का न्त्रि को कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। इसलिये जरूरी है कि समय रहते सरकार चेते और बकारी को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये।

सभापति महोदय : श्री रवि राय।

श्री बेबराब पाटिल : सभापति महोदय...

सभापति महोदय : ऐसा है कि आपके दल का समय विरोधी दलों के समय की तुलना में थोड़ा कम है। अभी तक तो मैं बराबर बुलाता रहा हूँ लेकिन अब परिवर्तन करना पड़ा।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : सभापति महोदय, जिनके नाम पहले थे उनको आपने समय नहीं दिया। आपकी यह भेदभावपूर्ण नीति कुछ समझ में नहीं आई।

सभापति महोदय : यह शब्द इस्तेमाल करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जो लिस्ट थी उसी के हिसाब से मैंने बुलाया है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : आज के दिन तो हम सीधे अपनी रिक्वेस्ट भेजते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : जिस क्रम में लोगों ने भेजा है, उसी क्रम में मैंने नाम नोट किये हैं।

श्री रवि राय।

श्री रवि राय (पूरी) : सभापतिजी, पहले मैं माननीय राम सुभग सिंह जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि दुबारा सदन का ध्यान इन्होंने इस गम्भीर बात पर खींचा है। मैं जब माननीय बरूआ साहब को सुन रहा था तो डा० राम सुभग सिंह का जवाब देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग नारेबाजी में विश्वास नहीं करते बल्कि प्रैक्टिकल काम करते हैं। वह नहीं हैं वरना उन से पूछता कि वह खुद क्या प्रैक्टिकल काम करते हैं, और सरकार ने बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं इस का ब्यौरा दे दें। लेकिन कोई तर्क उन्होंने नहीं दिया।

हमारा पहला मुद्दा यह है कि इस सरकार ने पिछले 20,22 साल में कोई ठोस पग बेकारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिये नहीं उठाया है। यह मामला इतना भयंकर हो गया है हर साल 25 लाख लड़के हाई स्कूल पास कर के और पांच लाख लड़के कालेजों से निकलते हैं, सड़क पर आते हैं और उन के सामने कोई भविष्य नहीं है, कोई काम या कार्यक्रम उन के लिये नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने माना कि उन के पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं ह कि देश में कितने बेकार लोग इस समय तक गांवों और शहरों में हैं। 30 लाख लड़के पढ़ लिख कर कालेजों और हाई स्कूल से निकलते हैं इन का क्या भविष्य है। देश भर में करीब साढ़े पांच करोड़ बेकार हैं, गांवों और शहरों के मिला कर। और यह मानी हुई बात है कि 70,000 इंजिनियर बेकार हैं। इस समस्या को कैसे हल किया जाय। सवाल असल में यह है कि पिछले 22 साल से सरकार की आर्थिक नीति इसी तरह की रही कि जोब्स की तादाद कुंठित हो गयी है। क्यों कुंठित हो गयी है? मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक यह सरकार और इस की आर्थिक नीतियां हैं तब तक बेकारी के सवाल को हल करने के लिये कोई भी पग यह सरकार नहीं उठा पायेगी।

आप जानते हैं कि एक तरफ तो समाजवाद की आरती उतारेंगे और दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री के लिये एक करोड़ रु० का मकान बनेगा, और वह भी इस गांधी शताब्दी में। इस पर प्रधान मंत्री कहेंगी कि मैं तो समाजवाद के पक्ष में काम करना चाहती हूँ। जब तक देश में व्यक्तिगत उपभोग के ऊपर, शान शौकत ठाठ बाट, बिलासिता के ऊपर आप बन्धन नहीं लगायेंगे, नियंत्रण नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक भारत में समाजवाद की तरफ कोई पग आप नहीं उठा सकते।

हमारे देश में दो तरह के लोग हैं—एक सरकारी सेठ जिस में प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्री आते हैं, और दूसरे ब्यापारी सेठ जिन में टाटा और बिड़ला आदि आते हैं। अभी माननीय

[श्री रवि राय]

मधुकर जी ने व्यापारी सेठों का जिक्र किया। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों का दैनिक खर्चा 20,25 हजार रु० होता है। प्रधान मंत्री रह कर के और संविधान के प्रति कसम खा कर के उस का उल्लंघन करते हैं। संविधान में जो निर्देशात्मक धारार्य हैं उन के खिलाफ चलते हैं। इसलिये यह व्यापारी सेठों से भी ज्यादा भयंकर है। इन दोनों का जो गठ बन्धन है, और तीसरे नौकरशाह भी इस में शामिल हो गये, इन तीनों ने मिल कर देश की अर्थ नीति को तहस नहस कर दिया है और कर रहे हैं और साढ़े पांच करोड़ बेकार लोग कराह रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय भागवत झा आज़ाद साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ, माननीय संजीविया नये श्रम मंत्री बने हैं, जब यह कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट थे तो इन के मुखार बिन्द से यह निकला था कि कांग्रेस से कुछ बड़े नेता लोग 20,22 साल से इतने ठाठ बाट से रहते हैं कि कोई ठिकाना नहीं। फ्लोट आफ कार्स इन के लिये हैं। अभी श्रम मंत्री हैं और मैं सोचता था कि यह श्रम मंत्री बनने के बाद जिस तबके से आए हैं, उस में जो बेकारी की समस्या है, उसका समाधान करने के लिये कुछ सोचेंगे। श्रम मंत्री बनने के बाद आपने एक नक्शा, एक समाधान बेकारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए दिया। उन्होंने एक भाषण हैदराबाद में दिया और यह कहा कि देश में जो तेजस्वी विद्यार्थी हैं उनसे मैं चाहूंगा कि खेतिहर मजदूरों की ट्रेड यूनियन बनाएं और हम उनकी सहायता करेंगे, हम उस पर विचार करेंगे और हम कोई योजन बनाएंगे। 8 दिन पहले जब मैंने एक प्रश्न किया, तो उनका यह जवाब था मेरे सवाल के जवाब में कि तेजस्वी विद्यार्थी जो बेकार हैं, उनको खेतिहर मजदूरों की ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने के लिए हम खुद मदद करेंगे, लेकिन हमारे पास कोई योजना नहीं है। एक नक्शा दिया भाषण के जरिये श्रम मंत्री ने हैदराबाद

में, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो सवाल पूछा गया, तो कोई समाधान नहीं है। असल में मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस तरह से कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ लड़के हमला कर रहे हैं बन्दूक ले कर, वह नक्सलबाड़ी का तबका हो सकता है और हम उनके साथ सहमत नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो लड़के विद्यार्थी हो कर कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में या किसी और विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ रहे हैं, उन के सामने कोई भविष्य नहीं है। इसलिए गुंडागर्दी और हिंसा की तरफ उन का ध्यान चला जाता है। सिर्फ नक्सलबाड़ी कह देने से और उनके कारनामों और अपकर्मों की निन्दा करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें इस बात को सोचना चाहिए कि इस तरह का उन का दिमाग क्यों बन गया है। मैं आज़ाद साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमरिका में 36 लाख आदमी बेकार हैं और वहां पर डाक्टर आइजनआवर, ये वे आइजनआवर नहीं हैं जोकि वहां के राष्ट्रपति थे, बल्कि एक विशेषज्ञ हैं, के नेतृत्व में एक कमीशन बंठाया गया था यह देखने के लिए कि अमरीका में रोबर्ट कनेडी की हत्या के बाद क्या कारण है कि इतनी हिंसा फैली हुई है। डाक्टर आइजनआवर का कहना है और उन्होंने यह चेतावनी दी है कि अमरीका, जो कि पूंजीपतियों का गढ़ है और वहां पर 36 लाख आदमी बेकार हैं, मैं आगे चल कर हर शहर, घर घर अमीर और गरीब दो हिस्सों में बंट जाएगा। यह डाक्टर आइजनआवर की चेतावनी है और इस चेतावनी को देखते हुए और दीवार पर क्या लिखा हुआ है उसको देखते हुए हमें समझ लेना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में क्या होनेवाला है। इसलिए हमारा कहना है कि इस समस्या का हल होना चाहिए और जो योजना की बात है वह बननी चाहिए।

सभापति जी, अब आप देखिये कि बंगाल और उड़ीसा के एम० पी० के साथ के० एल० राव साहब की बात हो रही थी और अभी इस सदन में एलेक्ट्रिकेशन पर चर्चा थी और जो

आंकड़े हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि बंगाल और उड़ीसा दोनों एलेक्ट्रिकेशन के मामले में पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं जो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं, उन को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

“Out of a total number of 46,466 villages in Orissa, only 847 villages have been electrified upto 31 December, 1969, the percentage being 1.8. In West Bengal, out of a total number of 38,454 villages, only 2,562 have been electrified upto 31 December, 1969, the percentage being 7. The progress of villages electrified in the country is given in the statement at annexure. The all-India average percentage of villages electrified is about 13”.

आल इन्डिया एवरेज है 13, उड़ीसा का है 1.8 और बंगाल का है 7। यह एलेक्ट्रिकेशन का हाल है और मुझे तो ताज्जुब होता है कि पिछले 22 साल तक भारत सरकार, बंगाल की सरकार और उड़ीसा की सरकार क्या खाक करती रही है। उड़ीसा में 46 हजार गांवों में से 847 गांवों का एलेक्ट्रिकेशन हुआ। इस तरह से गांवों का इलेक्ट्रिकेशन कैसे हो पाएगा। इसलिए हमारा कहना है कि बुनियादी समाधान को ढुंढो और बेकारी के सवाल को हल करने के लिए कोई क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाओ। मेरा तो कहना है कि व्यक्ति के खर्च पर नियंत्रण करो और 1500 रुपये से 2000 रुपये मासिक से अधिक कोई खर्च न कर पाए चाहे वह पूंजीपति हो, नौकरशाह हो या व्यापारी सेठ हो और इससे जो 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये बचेगा, तो उससे एक साक्षर सेना बनाएं, 10 लाख की एक साक्षर सेना बनाएं जैसे कि आप मिलिटरी रख रहे हैं। उसी तरह से आप भूमि सेना भी बनाइए और जो 17 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन खाली पड़ी है, उसे उस पर लगाएं। इस लिये जो अन्तिम मुद्दा मैं रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि 6 तारीख को हजारों की तादाद में गांवों से बेकार युवक, किसान और विद्यार्थी आने वाले हैं संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से यहां प्रदर्शन करने के लिये कि बेकारी के सवाल का समाधान करो, बेकारों को काम दो या

भत्ता दो। लेकिन यहां धारा 144 लगा रक्खी गई है। सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारे सभापति हैं, हमारे अधिकारों के रक्षक हैं। आप देखिये कि एक तरफ जब हमारे सदन की सदस्या, कांग्रेस संगठन की, श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा, यहां आ रही थीं तब उन को मारने के लिये लोग आ गये थे और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की तारीफ करने के लिये आ गये थे लेकिन कोई भी गिरफ्तारी नहीं किया गया, दूसरी तरफ तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा गिरफ्तार हुई थीं। 6 तारीख को हजारों की तादाद में किसान आने वाले हैं। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार धारा 144 हटाये और उन को यहां आने दे। हमारे यहां प्रजातन्त्र है और हमारे संविधान में इस की व्यवस्था है। आप सभापति की गद्दी पर बैठे हैं, आप सरकार से कहें कि 6 तारीख को धारा 144 हटाये ताकि हजारों की तादाद में बेकार युवक, किसान युवक और विद्यार्थी कानूनी रूप से सरकार के सामने मांग पेश करने के लिए। सरकार बेकारों की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये क्या पग उठाने जा रही रही उन को यह बतलाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बेकारी की समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है और वह उपर रूप धारण कर रही है। यहां पर माननीय सदस्यों ने जो वक्तव्य दिये हैं वे इस बात का सबूत हैं। इस समस्या का स्वरूप बहुत बड़ा है और उस का कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ज्यादा गरीबी है। आज बेरोजगारी की डंफिनिशन अथवा व्याख्या नवीन रूप से करने की जरूरत है। शिक्षित बेकार, तकनीक जानने वाले लोग जिन को काम नहीं मिलता उन को बेकार मानना, आज कोई सही बात नहीं होगी। अगर देश की गरीबी के बारे में देखा जाय तो

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

उस का पता आर्थिक वार्ता से चलता है। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार भारत की पूरी जन संख्या का तीसरा हिस्सा पूर्णतः गरीबी का जीवन बिताता है। पिछले बीस वर्षों की देश की आर्थिक उन्नति के बावजूद यह हिस्सा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति महीना 15 रुपये और शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति महीना 24 रुपये आमदनी पर जीता है। आप जानते हैं कि प्रति दिन 1 रु० से कम खर्च करने वाले लोगों की संख्या जैसे 1952 में लगभग 81 प्रतिशत थी वैसे ही आज भी कायम है। इस से पता चलता है कि देश की गरीबी कितनी बढ़ी है।

इस का दूसरा सबूत है कि जो बेकारी की समस्या है वह कोई महाराष्ट्र में ही हो या पंजाब में ही हो, इस तरह की बात नहीं है। आर्थिक वार्ता से पता चलता है कि देश में बेरोजगारों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हो रही है। खेती की पैदावार बढ़ी है, लघु उद्योग ज्यादा हुए हैं। मैं चौधरी साहब को बतलाना चाहत हूँ कि जो पंजाब भारत का एक सौभाग्यशाली राज्य रहा है आज वह बेकारी से ग्रस्त है और उस में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती जा रही है। हाल ही में एक जांच से ज्ञात हुआ है कि वर्तमान आर्थिक वर्ष में बेकारों की संख्या पंजाब राज्य में 4 लाख 98 हजार हो जायगी। महाराष्ट्र में रोजगार तलाश करने वाली की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। 1961 में वहां पर एक स्थान के लिये औसतन तीन उम्मीदवार थे। 1966 में यह संख्या चार हो गई है। लेकिन शिक्षित समुदाय में बेरोजगारी की संख्या अधिक हुई है। देहातों में सुशिक्षित बेकार, मैट्रिक और उससे अधिक शिक्षा पाने वाले व्यक्तियों की वार्षिक औसत वृद्धि दर 1961-66 के दौरान बारह प्रतिशत थी जो कि 1966-67 में बढ़ कर सतरह प्रतिशत हो गई। 1961 में नौकरी तलाश करने वाले मैट्रिक और इंटरमिडिएट पास व्यक्तियों की संख्या जहां 50,974 थी वहां 1967 में यह 97,775 हो गई है। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि चौथी योजना की

अवधि में बेकारों की संख्या में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

इससे पता लगता है कि शिक्षित बेकारों की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर हो जाएगी। यह शहरी मजदूरों की संख्या होगी। सरकार और सदन का ध्यान इस ओर अधिक जाता है कि शहरी लोग जो शिक्षित हैं, जो कारखानों में काम कर सकते हैं और जिन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और जो बेरोजगार हैं उनको रोजगार किस तरह से मिल सकता है, इसी के उपाय सोचे जायें और उन्हीं के लिए नौकरी के साधन ढूँढ़े जायें। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है और न ही यह सही बात है। आर्थिक वार्ता से पता चलता है कि इससे भी कहीं ज्यादा संख्या देहातों में बेकारों की है। वहां एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज भी नहीं होते हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक दफ्तर होता है और जो लोग वहां जाते हैं उनके नाम रजिस्टर कर लिये जाते हैं। इस देहातों में बेकारी की संख्या का ज्ञान नहीं हो सकता है, देहाती इलाकों में व्याप्त बेकारी की संख्या का पता नहीं चल सकता है।

खेतीहर मजदूरों की जांच का तीसरा और अभी तक एकत्रित विवरण जो प्राप्त हुआ है उससे पता लगता है कि कृषि मजदूर की संख्या अनुमानतः साढ़े चार करोड़ है। उन में किस हद तक बेकारी व्याप्त है इसका आभास इससे भी मिल सकता है कि पिछले आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में जो आंकड़े एकत्र किये गये हैं, उन में बताया गया था कि 3 करोड़ 62 लाख लोग बेकार हैं। छोटे किसान जिन के पास एक दो एकड़ भूमि है वे भी दस महीने, आठ महीने या छः महीने या पांच महीने साल में बेकार हो जाते हैं। आर्थिक वार्ता का यही निष्कर्ष है कि देश में बेरोजगारों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती जा रही है...

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : आप किस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार चल रहे हैं। साढ़े छः बजे आध घंटे की चर्चा को लेना था।

समापति प्रहोदय : प्राइवेट मॅम्बर्स रेजोल्यूशन जो है इसको ढाई घंटे देने हैं। ढाई

घंटे पूरे हो जाने के बाद आधे घंटे की चर्चा को लिया जाएगा।

श्री देवराज पाटिल : बेरोजगारी बढ़ने का कारण यह है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना जो बनी उसकी एप्रोच शहरी थी, देहाती नहीं थी। ये योजनायें रोजगार की क्षमता पैदा करने में असफल रही हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने राय बरेली में 12-4-1969 को एक भाषण दिया था और उस में शिक्षा पद्धति का जिक्र करते हुए कहा था कि विदेशी शासन काल से चली आ रही प्रकाशसन व्यवस्था को चालू रखना और शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई परिवर्तन न करना, यही कारण है कि देश की शिक्षा पद्धति बेरोजगारी बढ़ा रही है।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ जिन पर अमल करने से बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। देहातों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत उग्र रूप धारण करती जा रही है। जिन के पास कुछ भी नहीं है, जो भूमिहीन हैं, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, घर घाट नहीं है और जिन्होंने पैसा कहीं से और किसी तरह से लेकर शिक्षा प्राप्त की है और जो आज बेकार हैं उनको पहले नौकरी दी जानी चाहिये। उनको नौकरी दिलाने के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जो नौकरी दिलाने के नियम हैं उन में कुछ परिवर्तन करना होगा। पावर्टी-कम-मैरिट का लिहाज जब तक आप नौकरी देने के बारे में तय नहीं करेंगे तब तक उनमें व्याप्त बेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। दो उम्मीदवार अगर हैं और दोनों ही अगर मैट्रिक पास हैं लेकिन एक के पास कुछ जमीन है, कुछ पैसा है, उसके घर में कमाने वाला हैं लेकिन दूसरे के पास कुछ भी नहीं है, अब जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है उसको नौकरी देने के बारे में क्या आप विशेष सुविधा नहीं देंगे? इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि पावर्टी का खास ब्याल रखा जाए और जब तक पावर्टी कम मैरिट का उभूल नहीं अपनाया जाएगा तब तक गरीब लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी।

सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि उस ने एप्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए बहुत प्रयत्न किया है। यह दावा किया जाता है कि देश में हरी क्रान्ति हुई है। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार हमारे देश की नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि किस की आय बढ़ी है। बड़े बड़े किसानों और कंट्रैक्टर्स की। खेतिहर मजदूरों और छोटे किसानों की आय नहीं बढ़ी है। बल्कि उन की बेकारी बढ़ गई है। देहात में जो तांत्रिक, मेकेनाइज्ड काम चल रहा है, जिस के अन्तर्गत खेती के लिए ट्रैक्टरों और इलक्ट्रिक पम्प का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, उस के प्रशिक्षण के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लेस से लोग आते हैं, या उस के लिए किसानों को डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लेस में जाना पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि देहात में ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोले जाने चाहिए, ताकि देहात के नवयुवक वहाँ ट्रेनिंग लेकर काम कर सकें। इस उपाय से देहाती बेकारी को कुछ हद तक दूर किया जा सकता है।

कई स्टेट्स में मिनिमम बेजिज एक्ट लागू किया गया है, लेकिन होम मिनिस्ट्री के प्रतिबेदन के अनुसार वह कानून डेड है, मृतप्रायः है और कहीं उस पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है। यहाँ पर नीडबेड वेज की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन देहात के गरीब लोगों और लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को मिनिमम वेज भी नहीं दी जाती है, जिस से उन का पेट तो भर सके। इस लिए लैंडलेस लेबरर्स की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए लैंड रिफार्म को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करना चाहिए और जहाँ जमीन उपलब्ध है, वहाँ लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को खेती के लिए देनी चाहिए।

समाजवाद की बात बहुत की जाती है। लेकिन समाजवाद सिर्फ़ बातों से नहीं आ सकता है। पानी पिये बगैर आदमी की प्यास नहीं बुझाई जा सकती है। मैं हाउसिंग प्राबलम का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। शहरी आवास की व्यवस्था करने के लिए हाउसिंग एंड अरबन डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन की स्थापना की

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

गई है। बजट में उस के लिए चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 200 करोड़ रुपये देना तय किया गया है और गवर्नमेंट ने उस के श्रेयर्ज लेने का फंसला किया है। जीवन बीमा निगम की तरफ से भी उस के लिए पैसा दिया जायेगा। लेकिन देहात की आवास समस्या को हल करने के बारे में एक वाक्य भी नहीं कहा गया है। लैंडलेस लेबरर्ज, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के लिए पैसा देने के बारे में जो एक पुरानी स्कीम है, उसके अलावा सरकार ने और कोई भी स्कीम नहीं बनाई है।

सरकार की बेसिक एप्रोच यह है कि वह शहरों में मकान बनाने के लिए पैसा देती है लेकिन देहातों की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देती है। हम देखते हैं कि देहात में रहने वाले जिस व्यक्ति का देहात में भी मकान होता है, वह भी शहर में जा कर मकान बनाता है। जब तक सरकार शहर में मकान बनाने के लिए पैसा देना बन्द नहीं करेगी और जब तक शहर में मकान बनाने का काम बन्द नहीं होगा, तब तक देहातों में मकान नहीं बनेंगे। देहातों के जिन लोगों की कमाई जीवित रहने के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं है, वे सेविंग कैसे करेंगे और मकान कैसे बनायेंगे।

वास्तव में सरकार का एप्रोच ही गलत है। देश के 80 परसेंट लोग देहात में रहते हैं। और केवल 20 परसेंट शहरों में। इस लिए सरकार द्वारा सारे काम मुख्यतया देहातों में ही किये जाने चाहिए। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि शहरों के 20 प्रतिशत लोगों के विकास के लिए योजना है, शहरों में डिस-पेंसरीज की व्यवस्था की गई है, जब कि देहात में कोई चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसी तरह अगर देहात में कोई रोड कुआ या स्कूल बनाना हो, तो प्लानिंग कमीशन वहां पर, लोकल कांटीब्यूशन और श्रमदान की अपेक्षा करता है। लेकिन शहरों में जो रोड बनाए

जाते हैं, जो पानी का इन्तज़ाम किया जाता है, जो कालेज खोले जाते हैं, उन के लिए सरकार शहरों में लोकल कांटीब्यूशन या श्रमदान नहीं मांगती है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बेकारी दूर करने की वर्तमान स्कीमज़ को इसी तरह चलाया जाता रहा, तो बेकारी की प्राबलम हल नहीं होने वाली है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार अपनी एप्रोच में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करे और देहात के लिए कुछ करने का फंसला करे। तभी समाजवाद आयेगा और बेकारी दूर होगी।

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): Sir, last year when I was speaking on the demands for grants of the Labour and Employment and Rehabilitation Ministry, I happened to refer to the then Labour Minister as Minister of Unemployment, but he reacted sharply. But he is not to be seen now in the treasury benches; he has been thrown out and he is unemployed. Unemployment question is very serious. It is a burning issue. It is a volcano that may burst at any time. In our country, almost in every house or place except a few well-to-do houses, the unemployment question is sharply reacting. These few houses which I mentioned are taking away the wealth of our country. But the Congress rule of the last 23 years was not able to find any remedy to this unemployment question. Not only that; it helped even the existing labour potentialities to be reduced at least partially. During the last three plans, plan after plan, the number of unemployed persons are becoming higher. Certain hon. members have given some figures. I will give a few statistics as taken from the various employment exchanges in the States. In 1961, it was 15.6 lakhs. In December, 1967, it was 27.4 lakhs. As per an answer given on 3rd April, the figure is 40.39 lakhs. This itself is not correct. Proper surveying is not done. The estimate is not correct.

In Kerala, completely unemployed persons are 8 lakhs. Partially unemployed persons are 12 to 14 lakhs, totalling virtually 22 lakhs out of a population of nearly 2 crores. During the last 23 years of Congress rule, let us

see what has happened in some industries. Take, for example, the plantation industry. Tea and rubber plantations threw out more than 50 per cent of the workers in that industry. In jute industry 50 per cent of the workers have been thrown out. At the same time, the industrialists have doubled their income from those industries. In the coir industry and textile industry the workers are being thrown out. My first charge against the Government is that they have not safeguarded the employment position of the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He might continue his speech the next day when this Resolution is taken up. Now, we will take up the Half an Hour Discussion.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति जी, कल इसके कि आधे घंटे की चर्चा शुरू हो, मेरा आपमे एक सविमर्शन है। चूँकि इसका समय अब बढ़ा दिया गया है इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरे संशोधन को भी अब ले लिया जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय : उसका नियम ऐसा है कि जब सदन में प्रस्ताव आता है उसी समय संशोधन मूव होना चाहिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : चूँकि अब समय बढ़ाया गया है इसलिए यह अब हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं।

18.56 Hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

AMENDMENT OF CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the half an hour discussion.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बांसगाँव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस चर्चा को उठाने की अनुमति दी। सबसे पहले मेरा जो मूल प्रश्न था उसको मैं पढ़कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ ताकि श्री श्री साहू जैसे सदस्य उसका कम से कम अर्थ तो लगा सकें। यह बतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या

4371, दिनांक 21 अगस्त, 1969 इस प्रकार से है :

“(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्यक्ष आवेदकों अथवा जो रोजगार कार्यालय के द्वारा रोजगार ढूँढते हैं उनके लिए यह अनिवार्य करने का है कि वे अपनी अर्हताओं तथा जाति सम्बन्धी प्रमाण-पत्रों के अतिरिक्त राजस्व विभाग के किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी से अपने अभिभावकों की मासिक अथवा वार्षिक आय का प्रमाण-पत्र भी प्रस्तुत करें,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भर्ती के मामलों में उन प्राथियों को प्राथमिकता देने का भी है जिनके अभिभावक न्यूनतम आय वर्ग के हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के विचार आमंत्रित किये जायेंगे ?”

श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने उपरोक्त प्रश्न का उत्तर निम्नलिखित रूप में दिया :

“(क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) रोजगार कार्यालय उम्मीदवारों को उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर तथा पद की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार भावी नियोजकों के पास भेजते हैं।”

इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो दूसरा प्रश्न संख्या 718 (दिनांक 21 नवम्बर, 1969) दिया और उसका जो उत्तर आया वह इस प्रकार से है :

“(क) क्या सभी प्रकार के पदों के लिए रोजगार दफ्तरों द्वारा रोजगार प्राप्त करने वालों से अर्हतायें और जातियाँ दिखाने वाले प्रमाण-पत्रों सहित आय प्रमाण-पत्र की शर्तें और निम्न आय वाले वर्गों को प्राथमिकता देना समाजवादी ढाँचे के सिद्धान्त के विरुद्ध होगा, और

[श्री मौलहु प्रसाद]

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार और यदि नहीं तो क्या समाजवादी ढांचे के समाज की नीति को छोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है ?

(श्री भागवत झा आझाद) : (क) और (ख) यह मुझाव व्यावहारिक नहीं होगा और सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन अनुक्रमांक सं० 88 की भावना से मेल नहीं खाता। रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा उम्मीदवारों का नियोजकों को सम्प्रेषण अहंताओं और कुशलताओं के बारे में नियोजकों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ही करना पड़ेगा।'

अब जो तीसरा प्रश्न पूछा गया, प्र० सं० 716, 26 परवरी, 1970 को वह इस प्रकार से है :

"(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार का विचार इस मुझाव को व्यावहारिक रूप देने की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में कम आय वाले अर्म्पथियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के अभिसमय संख्या 88 के उद्देश्यों में संशोधन करने के बारे में पहल करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?"

श्री भागवत झा आझाद ने जो उत्तर दिया वह इस प्रकार से है :

"(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) उम्मीदवारों को नियोजकों द्वारा निर्धारित योग्यताओं तथा उनकी कार्य-क्षमताओं के आधार पर भेजा जाता है।"

अब जिस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के अभिसमय संख्या 88 का सवाल है, वैसे तो वह काफी अंग्रेजी में है लेकिन कार्यालय की मदद से मैं उसका अनुबाद सुना रहा हूँ :

"(घ) बेरोजगारी बीमा और सहायता तथा बेरोजगारों की सहायता के अन्य उपायों में सहयोग, और

(ङ) सरकार तथा गैर सरकारी निकायों को रोजगार के अनुकूल स्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किये गये सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक आयोजन में आवश्यकतानुसार सहायता।"

तो जिस अभिसमय संख्या का मैंने हवाला ऊपर दिया है, उस धारा उस संस्था के विपरीत मेरा मुझाव नहीं जाता है। तो वह हम में ज्यादा इसका अर्थ समझते होंगे। आर्थिक, सामाजिक दोनों मामलों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संख्यायें इस के लिये बाधक नहीं बन सकतीं। यह संख्या दुनिया के इतिहास में 1918 में प्रथम महायुद्ध के पूर्व ही इस का जन्म हुआ। पचास साल इस को हो गये। इस धारा पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में कई बार इस के सम्बन्ध में बैठक भी हुई है।

19 Hrs.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने अब तक हुए 52 अधिवेशनों में 128 अभिसमय तथा 131 सिफारिशें स्वीकार कीं। इन में से भारत 29 अभिसमयों की पुष्टि कर चुका है। औपचारिक पुष्टिकरण के अतिरिक्त अन्य अनेक अभिसमयों तथा सिफारिशों की मुख्य व्यवस्थाओं को यथासम्भव कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

जून 1968 में जनेवा में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन के 52वें अधिवेश में भारत के एक त्रिपक्षीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने भाग लिया। त्रिपक्षीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों / विशेषज्ञों ने सूती वस्त्र समिति के आठवें अधिवेशन, कोयला खानों के अतिरिक्त अन्य खानों पर दूसरी त्रिपक्षीय तकनीकी बैठक अध्यापकों के स्तर के सम्बन्ध में की गई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय शिक्षा विज्ञान तथा संस्कृति संगठन की संयुक्त बैठक व्यव-

साय पूर्व प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिये विशेषज्ञों की बैठक मजदूरी तथा कर्मचारियों की आय के आंकड़ों से सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञों की बैठक तथा अन्त-द्वैतीय परिवहन उद्योग में कार्य की स्थिति पर हुई बैठक में भाग लिया।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम कार्यालय की संचालन समिति की 1968 में तीन बार बैठक हुई। इन बैठकों में भारत के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन का छठा एशियाई क्षेत्रीय अधिवेशन टोक्यों में 2 सितम्बर से 13 सितम्बर, 1968 तक हुआ।

एशिया के श्रम मन्त्रियों की बैठक नई दिल्ली में 28 जनवरी से 31 जनवरी, 1969 तक हुई। भारत को मिला कर चौदह एशियाई देशों ने इस में भाग लिया।

50 वर्ष के इतिहास में इस धारा पर पता नहीं हमारे देश के नीति निर्धारकों का, या विदेश नीति निर्धारक लोगों का ध्यान गया कि नहीं। मेरी चर्चा का तात्पर्य मान्यवर, यह है कि आज नतीजा यह है कि गांवों में एक व्यावहारिक भाषा बन गई है कि आज नौकरी की योग्यता है सोर्स, एडवांस। यानी रिश्तत, रिश्तेदार। आज यही योग्यता बन गई है और जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति आजादी से पूर्व थोड़ी अच्छी थी, जैसे दाल, भात और सबजी के ऊपर जरा सा मक्खन मिल जाता था, उन्हीं का फायदा हो रहा है। लेकिन सही माने में जो आजादी के पूर्व भी दरिद्र थे और अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जिस तरह से वसित थे, उन के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया। यहां समाजवाद, और तमाम वाद के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चलती है, लेकिन वास्तव में अगर देखा जाय तो गरीब लोगों की स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि उन की हालत दिन ब दिन गिरती ही जा रही है।

ोंने एक मीना दिल्ली के सुपर मार्केट में देखा है जिस में एक तरफ से बड़ा चेहरा

दिखाई देता है और दूसरी तरफ छोटा चेहरा दिखाई देता है। इसी तरह से कांग्रेस का चेहरा भी इधर से देखिये तो समाजवादी दिखाई देता है, उधर से देखिये तो पूंजीवादी दिखाई देता है, साम्यवाद, प्रतिक्रियावाद और पाखण्डवाद, इसी का चारों तरफ बोल-बाला है। करना धरना कुछ नहीं। इस प्रकार की नीतियों से तो आपकी नीति का जनाजा निकल गया है और कार्यक्रम का कबरस्तान बन गया है। इस में किसी नीति का निर्देश नहीं दिखाई देता है। इस देश में गरीबों के हित में कोई कानून अटवल तो बनता नहीं, और बनता भी है तो उस पर अमल नहीं होता। कारण साफ है कि जो अमल करने वाले हैं उन का आप की नीतियों में विश्वास नहीं है। 19 सितम्बर की जब हड़ताल हुई तो यहां पार्लियामेंट के काफ़ी सदस्यों ने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन बातों को नहीं उठाना चाहिये, और उन को गांवों के श्रमिकों की समस्या का हल देखना चाहिये। लेकिन 22 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी उन का स्तर ऊंचा करने के बारे में कोई भी प्रयास नहीं किया गया। न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 में लागू हुआ लेकिन 1956 में यह अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया। क्या श्रम मंत्री को मालूम है कि खेत मजदूर और खेत मालिक के सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई विवाद हो तो उस का निराकरण करने के लिये क्या भारत के किसी जिले में, सूबे में या जिले के किसी भी कोने में कोई अधिकारी नियुक्त किया है जो खेत मजदूर और खेत मालिक के बीच हुए विवाद के बारे में अपना निर्णय दे सके? क्या उस के लिये एक भी अधिकारी किसी सूबे में नियुक्त हुआ है। परिणाम यह है कि मजदूरों की बात नहीं सुनी जाती है। आज नतीजा यह है कि खेत मजदूर और खेत मालिक के सम्बन्ध में श्रम मंत्रालय अभी तक कोई अपना दृष्टिकोण नहीं प्रकट कर सका न उन के लिये कोई कानून बना सका।

[श्री मौलहु प्रसाद]

22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज खेति-हर मजदूरों के बच्चे नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आया हूँ, वहाँ आज भी बहुत से ऐसे गाँव हैं जिन में फसल के समय मजदूरों को एक रुपये मजदूरी मिलती है और जब फसल का समय नहीं रहता, तो पचास पैसे और पिछतर पैसे मजदूरी के मिलते हैं। 22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज उनके लड़के न्यूनतम शिक्षा यानी प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा भी हासिल नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसलिए यह जितनी भी आप की योजनाएँ बनती हैं, उनमें मुट्ठी भर लोगों को ही फायदा होता है, जैसे आपका समाज कल्याण विभाग बना हुआ है, इससे बहुत थोड़े लोगों को फायदा हुआ है। आजादी के पहले जो खेती से अलग थे और अनुसूचित जातियों और आदम जातियों के जो लोग खेती पर आधारित नहीं थे बल्कि दूसरे पेशों पर आधारित थे, उनके लड़के ही थोड़े बहुत इनेगिने पढ़े हुए आ रहे हैं, नाम-मात्र के लिए ही वे आगे बढ़े हैं। इसलिए हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि कम से कम यह जो हमारा प्रश्न है, श्रम मंत्रालय जरा इस पर विचार करे और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आवश्यक नीति निर्धारित करे, नहीं तो नक्सलवाद का हल्ला करने से या अखबारवालों के रोज अखबार छापने से समस्या का हल नहीं हुआ करता है। पलटन और पुलिस के बल पर ही केवल राज्य नहीं किया जाता है, जनता का विश्वास भी हासिल करना आवश्यक होता है।

अभी अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी बड़ी यहाँ दलीलें दी जाती हैं कि योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं, सूटैबिल केन्डी-डेट्स नहीं मिलते हैं। सभापति महोदय, क्या मैं यह मान लूँ कि हरिजन जातियों के लोग खेती के लिए भी सूटैबिल नहीं हैं? अगर योग्यता के आधार पर ही पेशे का बंटवारा होना चाहिए, तो जो लोग स्वयं खेती नहीं करते हैं, उनको खेती का अधिकार क्यों है? योग्यता के आधार पर अगर पेशों का बंटवारा होना है

तो जो स्वयं खेती करता है, उस के हाथ में खेती जानी चाहिए। उस में योग्यता वाली बात आ सकती है ना? क्या भारत सरकार इस पर निर्णय देगी या मंत्री जी, हो सकता है अपने जवाब में उ र दें कि इस योग्यता का क्या उत्तर हो सकता है।

जहाँ तक अनुसूचित जातियों को संरक्षण देने की बात है, अगर वे कम्पीटीशन में आ जाएंगे या योग्यता के आधार पर आ जाएंगे, तो रिजर्वेशन का कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर रिजर्वेशन देना है, तो न्यूनतम योग्यता मान लेनी चाहिए, लेकिन इस तरीके से 22 वर्ष से नाटक चल रहा है जिसका कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। रोजगार दफ्तरों में आज उन को ही रोजगार मिल रहा है, जिनके पास खेती है या नौकरी है या दूसरा और कोई धन्धा है। रोजगार उन्हीं को मिल रहा है जिनके पास रिश्तत है और जिनके पास रिश्तेदारी है।

इन्दिरा गांधी जी जब बम्बई में गईं, तो हमने अखबार में पढ़ा और बम्बई में यह नारा लगा कि "इन्दिरा जी आई हैं, नई रोजगारी लाई हैं"। तो हमने कहा कि देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों का चेहरा इस रोजगारी में चमक रहा है या नहीं। हमने देखा कि यह रोजगारी सौंपड़ी में नहीं आई है, वहाँ न हवा है और न रोजगारी है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि श्रम मंत्रालय इस पर विचार करे और कुछ नीति निर्धारित करे और कम से कम राज्य के श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाये और न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में संशोधन करवाए और इस तरीके से खेतिहर मजदूरों और मालिकों के बीच में जो झगड़े होते हैं उनके लिए कोई अधिकारी राजपत्रित स्तर का, जिला स्तर का कोई कर्मचारी नियुक्त करे जोकि खेतिहार मजदूरों और मालिकों के बीच में जो झगड़े हैं, उन का कारण ढंग से निर्णय करे और जो उनके आपस में सम्बन्ध विगड़ रहे हैं उनका उपाय ढूँढे। बरना नक्सलवादियों का जिस तरह से बरतव होता है, वह यहाँ भी न हो जाए। अब

तो सुनने में आया है कि दिल्ली में भी घेराव हो रहा है। वहां मान लीजिए कि माक्सिस्ट पार्टी है, लेकिन यहां तो जनसंघ पार्टी है : यहां भी घेराव हो रहा है। जहां असंतोष होगा, वहां कुछ न कुछ घेराव तो होगा ही और इसे रोकना नहीं जा सकता अगर समस्या का सही समाधान नहीं ढूंढा गया।

आपने जो मुझे चर्चा का समय दिया है इस सम्बन्ध में, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए श्रम मंत्री से चाहूंगा कि वे अपना दृष्टिकोण प्रगट करें।

सभापति महोदय : दि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : पहले मैं सवाल पूछ लूँ ?

सभापति महोदय : सवाल बाद में। मैं ने जो नियम है वे पढ़ लिये हैं। आप सवाल बाद में पूछ लें।

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाब) : सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न तीन जिनका उल्लेख माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है, उसका सम्बन्ध पूर्णतया सिर्फ एक विषय से है। वह यह है कि आज रोजगार दफ्तरों में जो आवेदकों के आवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं, उसका आधार जो अभी है वह हो या उस आधार को बदल कर उसमें आय की परिभाषा जोड़ दी जाए। अस्तु माननीय सदस्य ने जिन और प्रश्नों का हवाला दिया है, मैं उनमें अभी नहीं जा सकता। उन्होंने अपनी इस चर्चा को उठाते हुए कहा है कि बार बार प्रश्न किया जाने के बावजूद भी जान बूझ कर उनका उत्तर देने में हम असफल रहे हैं। दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि थोड़ी आमदनी वाले वर्ग पर साधनहीन युवकों में निराशा और असन्तोष है। तीसरे नवयुग व नवीन वातावरण में नये सिद्धान्तों की अवज्ञा की गई है।

श्री मोक्ष्म प्रसाद : 22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी लोम अंग्रेजी राज्य की प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं, यह आप ने क्यों छोड़ दिया ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : उसमें इतना ही मेरे पास आया है। आप ने लिखा होगा सम्भवतः वह कट गया होगा। आप अगर प्रश्न सं० 716 और इस प्रश्न के उत्तर को देखें तो उससे प्रकट होगा कि उन्होंने जिस बात की ओर इशारा किया है वह सही नहीं है क्योंकि प्रश्नों के हमारे उत्तर बड़े स्पष्ट और सुनिश्चित थे। मैंने कोई ऐसा प्रयास नहीं किया कि उनके प्रश्नों के उत्तर को टाला जाय क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय नियोजन सेवा की नियम पुस्तक में नियोजकों के पास उम्मीदवारों को भेजने के बारे में सिद्धान्त बड़े स्पष्ट हैं और मैंने उसका उल्लेख उनमें किया है। वह सिद्धान्त यह है :

“सम्प्रेषण के लिये चुनाव का आधार नियोजक द्वारा निर्धारित योग्यताओं के अन्तर्गत उम्मीदवारों की अपनी योग्यता व उपादेयता मानी जानी चाहिये।”

इसलिये हम ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की जिसके आधार पर यह कहा जाय कि हमने उत्तर टालने का प्रयास किया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे राष्ट्रीय नियोजन सेवा नियमों में बड़ा स्पष्ट लिखा है और उसके अन्तर्गत ही आज हम बिना किसी प्रभाव के, जिसके लिये उन्होंने कहा है कि आज चुनाव दफ्तर के प्रभाव पर, सम्बन्ध पर और तरह से किया जाता है, चुनाव करते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि सम्प्रेषण के लिये जो चुनाव होते हैं, आवेदकों के आवेदन पत्र भेजने के जो चुनाव होते हैं वह बिना किसी प्रभाव के और बिना किसी लिहाज के होने चाहिये जिससे नियोजन सेवा के निष्पक्षता तथा समदृष्टि बनाये रखने के अपने निश्चय का आंच न आयें। चूंकि नियोजन कार्यालयों की नीतियां और उसकी प्रक्रियायें राज्य सरकारों से सलाह करके भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं। हमने इन आवेदकों के आवेदनपत्रों का सम्प्रेषण करने के जो सिद्धान्त बनाये हैं वह सिद्धान्त चूंकि राज्य सरकारों

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

की सम्मति से और उन से विचार-विमर्श कर के बनाये हैं इस लिये हमारी यह नीति और प्रक्रियाएँ उस के साथ पूर्णतः मेल खाती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान संविधान की धारा 16 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में यह कहा गया है कि :

- (1) राज्य के अधीन किसी भी पद पर सेवा-योजन और नियुक्ति के मामले में सभी नागरिकों को समान अवसर उपलब्ध होने चाहिए।
- (2) धर्म, वर्ण, जाति, लिंग, वंश, जन्म स्थान, निवास स्थान अथवा इन में से किसी एक आधार पर ही किसी भी राज्यकीय नियुक्ति अथवा किसी पद के लिए कोई भी नागरिक अपात्र नहीं होगा और न कोई भेदभाव बर्ता जायगा।

अस्तु न केवल हम ने अपनी प्रक्रियाएँ और अपने सिद्धान्त राज्य सरकारों से विचार-विमर्श कर के बनाये हैं बल्कि स्वयम् यह सिद्धान्त संविधान की इन 16 वीं धारा पर निर्भर करते हैं। इस में बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है जिन का मैंने उल्लेख किया है। तीसरी चीज है अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमसंगठन अभिसमय सं. 88 यह क्या है ? अभिसमय 88, जिस को हमारी सरकार ने माना है कहना है कि :

“नियोजन सेवा का संगठन इस प्रकार किया जाना चाहिए जिस से प्रभावपूर्ण भरती व नियुक्ति सहायता संभव हो सके। इसके लिए उपयुक्त योग्यता और शारीरिक क्षमता वाले उपलब्ध उन उम्मीदवारों का सम्प्रेषण किया जाना चाहिए जो नियुक्ति सहायता चाहते हों।”

अस्तु यहां पर भी अन्य बातों की अपेक्षा उम्मीदवार की उपयुक्तता पर ही बल दिया गया है।

संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

श्रम संगठन के अभिसमय संख्या 88 की सम्पुष्टि की गई है और नियोजन सेवा की सम्प्रेषण नीति को मान्यता दी गई है। प्रश्न संख्या, जिन का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया, 4371 या 718 व 716 के जो उत्तर मैंने माननीय सदस्य को दिये हैं वह बड़े सुनिश्चित हैं, बड़े स्पष्ट हैं और असंदिग्ध भाषा में दिये गये हैं। अस्तु उन का यह आरोप कि जिन पर यह प्रश्न किया गया था वह असंदिग्ध हैं, सही नहीं है। यह विधान पर आधारित हैं, अभिसमय सं. 88 पर आधारित हैं और यह उन प्रक्रियाओं और सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित हैं जिन का निश्चय हम ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से किया है। इस बात को मानना चाहिये कि हम आज जिन को अपने इस रोजगार दपत्रों की सेवा दे रहे हैं वह किस प्रकार की है। वह नियोजकों और नियुक्ति चाहने वालों के बीच निःशुल्क है, स्वैच्छिक है और राष्ट्रीय नियोजन सेवा निष्पक्ष सेवा उपलब्ध कराती है। आज अगर हम इस आधार को बदल दें और उसका आधार सिर्फ आय कर लें और वह भी एक अमुक आय वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए तो निश्चय ही नियोजन सेवा के सिद्धान्तों की जड़ पर आघात पड़ेगा और नियोजकों और नौकरी चाहने वालों के बीच में निःशुल्क और स्वैच्छिक सेवा प्रदान करने की जो बात है, उसको भी यह काटेगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य के इस आधार को मान लिया जाए तो संविधान की धारा 16, अभिसमय संख्या 88 और हमारी सारी जो प्रक्रियाएँ हैं वे समाप्त हो जायेंगी।

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : आप घ और इ को देखें। वे कहते हैं

(घ) बेरोजगारी बीमा और सहायता तथा बेरोजगार की सहायता के अन्य उपायों में सहयोग : और

(इ) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी निकायों को रोजगार के अनुकूल स्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किये गये सामूहिक तथा आर्थिक आयोजन में आवश्यकतानुसार सहायता करेगी ये दोनों इस में हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप इसका गलत अर्थ लगा रहे हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि आज रोजगार के इन दफ्तरों में जो व्यक्ति अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन कराते हैं, उनके आवेदनों के संप्रेषण की नीति क्या हो? जैसा मैंने कहा है संविधान कहता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरत सकते हैं। हमारा आधार और उनकी योग्यता, उपयोगिता और उपादेयता पर है। आप चाहते हैं कि इन आधारों को बदल कर केवल एक आधार ...

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : साथ साथ आय का आधार चाहते हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं तर्क रख सकता हूँ, बुद्धि मैं कहां से दे सकता हूँ। योग्यता, उपादेयता आदि की कर्साटियों को यदि आय के आधार से बदल दिया जाए तो इससे संविधान का हनन होगा।

अब मैं दूसरे प्रश्न पर आता हूँ। निश्चय ही इससे उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति रुक जाएगी। हम चाहते हैं कि देश को औद्योगिक प्रगति में जो काम चाहने वाले व्यक्ति हैं उनमें हम किसी और कारण से किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव न करें। यह बहुत कठिन बात है कि उनके मुझाव को, हम मान लें। हम यही चाहते हैं कि योग्यता, उपयोगिता और उपादेयता के आधार पर उनका चयन किया जाए और इसी आधार पर, हम कर भी रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने इस विवाद को इसलिए उठाया है कि उनके अन्दर इस बात के लिए आकुलता है और यह उनके इस आग्रह का प्रतीक है कि वे समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग जिन की आय बहुत कम है, उनको विशेष स्थान दिलाना चाहते हैं। उन के इस विचार का मैं पूर्णतः समर्थन करता हूँ, इस में मैं उन से सहमत भी हूँ। लेकिन उसका हम इस रूप में निराकरण नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि इस रूप में निराकरण कर दें तो हम संविधान, अभिसमय 88 और हमारी जो प्रक्रियायें हैं उनका हनन करेंगे। इस

विचार का समर्थन करते हुए भी हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो और रोजगार के साधन बढ़ें। इस विषय में सरकार द्वारा हर सम्भव कार्रवाई की जा रही है। हमने चौथी योजना का पुनर्निर्माण किया है। अब उस योजना में हमने इसका खास खयाल रखा है। चौथी योजना के प्रारूप में सड़कें, सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण, ग्रामों में बिजली पहुंचाना, ग्रामीण, व लघु उद्योग, आवास व शहरी विकास आदि की श्रम प्रधान योजनाओं पर अधिक बल दिया गया है। इन तमाम चिजों को जब बल मिलेगा तो माननीय सदस्य जिस ओर इशारा कर रहे हैं उनको भी सहायता मिलेगी। निश्चय ही सरकार का यह उद्देश्य है कि समाज के उस वर्ग को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के लिए विशेष अवसर दिया जाये, जो कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ है। वे विशेष अवसर उन उपायों से उपलब्ध किये जा सकते हैं, जिन का अभी मैंने उल्लेख किया है न कि नियोजकों के पास आवेदकों के सम्प्रेषण करने के आधार और सिद्धान्त में परिवर्तन कर के। सरकार राजकीय नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का भेद-भाव नहीं करना चाहती है।

सभापति महोदय, अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्नों के उत्तर सुनिश्चित, स्पष्ट और असंदिग्ध रूप में दे दिये गये हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश श्यामी (मुरादाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जिन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, वह उनका विशेष ध्यान रखेगी। शायद मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि जब कोई सरकारी या प्राइवेट फैक्टरी लगाई जाती है, तो सी बेंड़ सी गांव उठा दिये जाते हैं, किसानों के खेत छीने जाते हैं, उन के घर उजाड़े जाते हैं। उन लोगों को आशा होती

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

है कि उन को फ्रैक्टरी में काम मिलेगा। लेकिन जब वह फ्रैक्टरी बनकर तैयार हो जाती है तो उस जगह के किसी आदमी को नहीं रखा जाता है, बल्कि योग्यता की आड़ ले कर बाहर के आदमियों को भर्ती कर लिया जाता है। जिन शरीर आदमियों को वह फ्रैक्टरी बनाने के लिए उजाड़ दिया गया, जिन के घर और जमीन छीन लिये गये, अब वे बेचारे क्या करें ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि लोगों को योग्यता के आधार पर नियुक्त किया जायेगा और किसी प्रकार का भेद-भाव या अन्याय नहीं किया जायेगा। यह ठीक है लेकिन मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे समाज का एक अंग, एक वर्ग गला-सड़ा रह गया, गरीब रह गया, तो वह समाज और देश के लिए बड़ा खतरा बन जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग सरकारी उद्योग या प्राइवेट उद्योग खड़े किये जाने के कारण बेघर हो गये हैं, जिन की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, जिन के पास मकान नहीं हैं, जो भूमिहीन हैं, जो शिक्षा की दृष्टि से उतने योग्य न हों, लेकिन जो शारीरिक दृष्टि से दूसरों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, क्या उन लोगों को नौकरी दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में विशेष व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति में कोई संशोधन या परिवर्तन किया जायेगा; यदि हाँ, तो किस रूप में।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री मोलहू प्रसाद, को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया। श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने जिस तरीके से इस चर्चा का जवाब दिया है, उस से लगता है कि वह माननीय सदस्य के अभिप्राय को ठीक ढंग से समझ नहीं पाये हैं। उन्होंने अपने जवाब में दो तरह के विचार प्रकट किये हैं। एक ओर तो उन्होंने माननीय सदस्य

के योग्यता के मानदंड में परिवर्तन करने के सुझाव को नहीं माना है और दूसरी ओर उन्होंने यह कहा है कि सरकार पिछड़े हुए लोगों को विशेष अवसर देगी। श्री आजाद खुद मानते हैं कि हरिजन, आदिवासी वगैरह जो पिछड़े हुए वर्ग हैं, उन को ठीक ढंग से रोजगार या नौकरी नहीं मिलता है। यह साफ है कि अगर सरकार नौकरी देने के बारे में सिर्फ योग्यता का आधार रखेगी, तो देश के पिछड़े हुए वर्गों को, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, औरतों और शूद्र जाति के लोगों को व्यापक रूप से नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर संविधान का अनुच्छेद 17 इन पिछड़े हुए वर्गों को नौकरी दिलाने के मार्ग में बाधक साबित होता है, तो क्या वह विशेष अवसर के सिद्धांत को मान कर हजारों बरसों से पिछड़े हुए इन लोगों को नौकरी और रोजगार के विशेष अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करेंगे।

क्या मंत्री महोदय सरकार की ओर से बतायेंगे कि श्री राम सेवक यादव की ओर से इस को बदलने के लिये जो बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया गया है, उस को मानेंगे ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—इन्टरनेशनल लेबर आर्गेनिजेशन की जो 88 धारा है, जिस का हवाला अभी दिया गया है और उस के संविधान में परिवर्तन की जो बात कही गई है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय आई० एल० ओ० में जो हमारे प्रतिनिधि बैठते हैं, उन को हिदायत दोगे कि वे 88 धारा में परिवर्तन करने के लिये अगले आई० एल० ओ० सम्मेलन में संशोधन रखेंगे ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, इस में मधु जी की बात भी रह जायगी—

जिन की माली हालत खराब है, उन को प्राय-मिकता मिले—और मेरी बात भी रह जायगी—जिसकी आज के जमाने में जरूरत है, यदि संविधान की धारा 16 में आप “राइट टू वर्क” का संशोधन मान लें। समाजवादी समाज में इस की जरूरत है। “राइट टू वर्क” मान लेने से समाज में फुल-एम्प्लायमेंट होगा—इस तरह से दोनों बातें रह जायंगी। इस के मुतालिक मेरा संशोधन विधेयक भी है।

यदि यह नहीं हो सकता है तो सरकार दूसरा कदम उठाये, उस में भी दोनों की बातें रह जायेंगी। लोकनाथन कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया है—सरकार कम से कम 100 दिन की “जीव-गारन्टी” देश में दे। यदि यह भी नहीं हो सकता है तो तीसरे सुझाव को मान लें—जय प्रकाश कमेटी ने रिक्मेण्ड किया है कि ट्राइबल एरियाज में फुल-एम्प्लायमेंट की नीति सरकार अभी भी अद्वितीय कर सकता है। यदि सरकार ऐसा करती है तो इस में इन की बात भी रह जायगी और उन की बात भी रह जायगी। क्या सरकार ये तीनों बातें करने जा रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, श्री रवी राय जी को मेरे जवाब में दो तरह का रूप मालूम हुआ। कठिनाई यह है कि रवी राय जी या मोलहू प्रसाद जी को हम लोगों की हर बात में बराबर कोई न कोई रूप मालूम पड़ता है। मोलहू प्रसाद जी सुपर बाजार में गये, वहां उन्होंने आइना देखा, उस आइने में उन्होंने अपनी सूरत देखी, उस सूरत को उन्होंने हमारी सूरत मान ली—अब कहिये, इस के लिये क्या करें? दुख यह है कि वह अपने ही अनुभव और अपनी ही सूरत से बोलते हैं...

सभापति महोदय : अब तो आप त्यागी जी का और उन का उत्तर दे रहे हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : रवी राय जी ने भी यही कहा है, इस लिये दोनों का उत्तर दे रहा हूं।

मैंने यह कहा है कि इस विवाद का मुख्य आधार यह है कि हम सम्प्रेषण की नीति में क्या कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, अर्थात् जो नीति इस समय है—योग्यता और उपादेयता के आधार पर उन के आवेदन भेजे जाते हैं। हम ने यह कहा है यह नीति अभी सही है, दुस्त है और संविधान के अनुसार है और अभिसमय संख्या 88 के अनुसार भी है। लेकिन जब मैंने उन से सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हुए यह कहा और मैं हृदय से यह मानता भी हूं कि इन की योग्यता के साथ साथ यह आवश्यक है कि समाज में आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से जो हमारा कमजोर भाग है, उस की विश्व सहायता की जाय, तो मैंने उस के लिये यह कहा कि चतुर्य पंचवर्षीय योजना में यानी अपनी योजनाओं के जरिये हम उस कमी को जो कि इस में सम्प्रेषण में हैं उस को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

श्री रवि राय : पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रियेम्बल देखेंगे तो वहां भी वही था, लेकिन हुआ नहीं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अब मैं सभी योजनाओं में कितनी सफलता या असफलता हुई है सब का उत्तर तो नहीं दे सकता हूं। मैं तो बिलकुल निर्विष्ट रूप से इस विवाद का उत्तर दे सकता हूं और वह यह है कि हम इस का आधार बदल कर अगर यह करना चाहें तो जो अभी हमारे रोजगार दफ्तरों में नियोजकों और नौकरी चाहने वालों के बीच में जो प्रश्न है—निःशुल्क और स्वेच्छिक सेवा का—उस का आधार ही टूट जायगा, अस्तु हम इस बात पर सहमत नहीं हो सकते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि कमजोर व्यक्ति या समाज के कमजोर भाग को नौकरी देने का या उस को ऊंचा उठाने का तरीका यह है कि अपनी योजनाओं के द्वारा अपनी वित्तीय नीति के द्वारा, उन को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

जहां तक हमारे मित्र त्यागी जी ने कहा—स्थानीय व्यक्तियों की बात—मैं उन को कहूंगा

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

कि उन के लिये भी उपाय यही है कि हम उन को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये इन की योग्यता सम्प्रेषण की नीति में परिवर्तन कर के नहीं, बल्कि और तरह से कर सकते हैं।

हमारा दोनों प्रश्नों का जवाब यही है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश स्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैं ने पूछा था

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मेरी मजबूरी है। मैं ने उत्तर दे दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

19.31 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 6, 1970/Chaitra 16, 1892 (Suka).