

who are the citizens of this country, without making any distinction whatsoever.

श्री आर० यू० अग्निभोज : क्या यह देश के हित में आवश्यक नहीं है कि जिन विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा में विश्वविद्यालय इतना खर्च करे, वे विद्यार्थी राष्ट्र के कामों में अधिक उपयोगी सिद्ध हो और राष्ट्र के अन्दर ही रहे ?

†[SHRI R. U. AGNIBHOJ. Is it not necessary in the interest of the country that the students on whose education the University spends so much money, should prove more useful in doing national work and remain in the country?]

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : मुझे अफसोस है कि यह सवाल उठाया जा रहा है। सदस्यों से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब दाखिला किया जाता है तो इस बात का कोई खयाल नहीं किया जाता है कि विद्यार्थी हिन्दू है या मुसलमान, और साथ ही यह भी खयाल नहीं रखा जाता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में रहेगा या बाहर चला जायगा। हम ज्यादातर यही आशा करते हैं कि जो विद्यार्थी वहाँ तालीम पाने के लिए जाते हैं वे देश में ही रहेंगे।

†[DR K. L. SHRIMALI: I regret that this question is being raised. I want to submit to the hon. Members that at the time of admission it is not considered whether the student is a Hindu or a Muslim or whether he will remain in India or migrate to some other country. We generally hope that the students who go there for study will remain in the country.]

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : गवर्नमेंट की राय में देश के हित में, यह लाजमी नहीं, है जो कि बात उन्होंने कही।

†[SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: In the opinion of the Government, what he has suggested is not necessary in the interest of the country.]

बन्दूकी और राइफिलों के लिये लायसेंस

*३६२. श्री एन० एस० चौहान : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कुछ हवाई बन्दूकें या हवाई राइफिलें ऐसी हैं, जिनके रखने के लिये लायसेंस लेना पड़ता है, और यदि ऐसा है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

†[LICENCE FOR GUNS AND RIFLES

*362. SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there are any air-guns or air-rifles for the possession of which a licence is necessary, and if so, the reasons therefor?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B N DATAR): Yes, those air-guns (which include air-rifles) the projectiles discharged from which can perforate at a distance of 5 feet a target 12 inches square formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, each board being 3/64ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame, cf, item (iii) in column 2 of entry 2 of Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, 1951 (copy attached). In respect of the rest, no licence is required in the whole of India (except Jammu and Kashmir).

Licences in respect of air-guns and air-rifles which do not satisfy the test mentioned above are required because by their greater perforating power, they are more lethal in killing or grievously hurting a man and it has, therefore, been considered necessary to keep a check on their possession and use.

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INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1951

SCHEDULE II

(See Rule 3)

Arms Ammunitions and Military Stores excluded

Within the areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are excluded from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE

Area (1)	Arms, ammunition and military stores (2)	Prohibitions and directions (3)
* *	* * * *	* *
2. The whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	<p>(i) * * * *</p> <p>(ii) * * * *</p> <p>(iii) Air-guns and air-pistols which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns or pistols do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, each board being $\frac{3}{64}$ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame:</p> <p>Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed namely:</p> <p>(1) the gun or pistol shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target;</p> <p>(2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun or pistol; and</p> <p>(3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.</p>	<p>All; provided that the Central Government may by Notification in the Official Gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of air-pistols or of any class thereof in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.</p>

श्री एन० एस० चौहान : क्या यह सच है कि ये एयर-राइफल्स (air rifles) एयर गन्स (air-guns) केवल बच्चों के खाली निशानेबाजी सीखने के लिए इस्तेमाल होती हैं और उनमें न कोई बारूद होती है और न कोई विस्फोटक पदार्थ इस्तेमाल होता है ?

†[SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN: Is it a fact that these air-rifles or air-guns are used by children alone merely for learning how to shoot and that neither gun-powder nor any other explosive is used in them?]

SHRI B N DATAR: I did not follow the question.

MR CHAIRMAN: Go on, Mr. Chauhan, repeat your question. What is the information that you want?

श्री एन० एस० चौहान : मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि क्या यह सच है कि ये एयर राइफल्स और एयर-गन्स केवल बच्चों के खाली निशानेबाजी सीखने के लिए इस्तेमाल होती हैं और उनमें न कोई बारूद होती है और न कोई विस्फोटक पदार्थ इस्तेमाल होता है ।

†[SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN: I was asking whether it was a fact that these air-rifles or air-guns were used by children alone merely for learning how to shoot and that neither gun-powder nor any other explosive was used in them.]

डा० के० एन० काटजू : जी हाँ, इनमें न पाउडर (powder) इस्तेमाल होता है और न एक्सप्लोजिव (explosive) इस्तेमाल होता है । अगर एयर गन से चोट लग सकती है, जैसा कि आपने बयान किया तो वह चाहे बच्चों

के हाथ में हो या बड़ों के हाथ में, उससे नुकसान ही हो सकता है ।

†[DR K. N. KATJU: Yes, Sir, neither gun-powder nor any other explosive is used in them. If the air-gun causes hurt, as the hon. Member has said, it will prove harmful whether it is handled by children or by grown-ups]

श्री एन० एस० चौहान : क्या ईट पत्थर

†[SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN: Do bricks and stones]

WORKING OF GOVERNMENT MACHINERY

*363. SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri A. K. Chanda has been appointed to examine and report on the working of Government machinery with a view to achieve the speedy disposal of work in the Secretariat;

(b) if so, what exactly is the scope of his enquiry; and

(c) when he is required to submit his final report and whether he has submitted any interim report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a), (b) and (c). The question of a review of the old rules governing administrative procedures, such as the Civil Services Rules, Fundamental Rules & Supplementary Rules, etc., has been before Government for a considerable time, more especially with a view to secure maximum administrative efficiency and expedition in the disposal of business. Most of these rules and procedures date back many years prior to independence. With a view to facilitate consideration of this matter by Government, the Prime Minister asked Shri A. K. Chanda to undertake a review of these old rules, in addition