

Friday, August 4, 1977
Sravana 13, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 4, 1977/Sravana 13,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya and Bakshi Abdur Rashid.

Shri Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and of First Lok Sabha during the years 1951-57. He was also a Member of Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-67 representing Sabarmati constituency of Gujarat. Earlier he had been a member of Baroda State Legislative Assembly during the years 1925-28.

A well-known social worker and labour leader, Shri Vaishya was associated with a large number of social and labour organisations in the country. He always championed the cause of the down-trodden and was a member of several organisations for the uplift of Harijans. He was also Vice-President of Depressed Classes League in Gujarat. An active worker in the field of education, he was associated with a large number of educational institutions run for the benefit of the scheduled and backward classes. As a freedom fighter he suffered imprisonment during British regime. He passed away on the 1st August, 1977, at Ahmedabad at the age of 81.

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Bakshi Abdur Rashid was a Member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957-67 representing Jammu and Kashmir State. Earlier he had been a Member of Jammu and Kashmir State Constituent Assembly during the years 1951-56. A very amiable person he used to take active part in the proceedings of the House. He passed away at Srinagar on the 2nd August, 1977, at the age of 54.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

खनिज विकास और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के निकाले जाने के नये कार्यक्रम

* 773. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को खनिज विकास और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के निकाले जाने के सभी नये कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन को स्थगित करने का निर्देश दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान इस प्रकार स्थगित की जाने वाली योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सर्वविविध है कि किसी भी देश के विकास और आर्थिक समृद्धि के लिये खनिज विकास और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का उपयोग मूल आधार है। यह हमारे देश का सीमावर्ती है कि भारत भूमि में पर्याप्त प्राकृतिक संसाधन और बहुमूल्य खनिज पदार्थ विद्यमान हैं। प्रकृति की जितनी कृपा हमारे देश पर है, उतनी अन्य किसी देश पर नहीं है। पर्वत राज हिमालय, विनाल नदियाँ, गहरे समुद्र विविध जल-वायु, व्यापक क्षेत्रफल आदि हमारे देश की विशेषताएँ हैं यदि हम उनका उपयोग करें तो हमारा देश पर्याप्त उन्नति कर सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question you want to ask?

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश व राजस्थान में क्या भू-गर्भीय सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है। इस परीक्षण के फल-स्वरूप क्या परिणाम सरकार के सामने आये हैं? मोटे तौर पर कौन कौन सी खनिज अथवा धातु कितनी कितनी मात्रा में मिलने की संभावना है? और इन सम्पूर्ण योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर कुल कितनी रकम खर्च होने का अनुमान है?

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise. If you have material, please answer.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the principal metals in Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be explored at the following places:

Metallurgical minerals

Gold . . . Raigarh and Raipur Districts.

Manganese . . . Balghat District.

Base Metals . . . Jabalpur District.

Industrial minerals

Bauxite . . . Pandrapet District

Calcite & Rock Phosphate . . . Jabua District

Pyrophyllite & Diaspore . . . Tikam District

Coal . . . Saraju & Shirdel Districts.

Provision has been kept in the annual Plan 1977-78 for surveys with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, i.e., UNDP. This is a new scheme proposed to be taken up in Madhya Pradesh by the State in 1977-78.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी: क्या मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान व मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के संसद-सदस्यों की एक अनौपचारिक मीटिंग बुलायेंगे ताकि इन दोनों राज्यों के खनिज विकास और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के विकास पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने, उस के लिये आवश्यक संसाधन जुटाने आदि पर विस्तृत चर्चा की जा सके?

क्या सरकार इन योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए विश्व बैंक आदि संस्थाओं से बातचीत करेगी जैसा कि राजस्थान नहर के लिये किया गया है?

श्री बीजू पटनायक : वह सब मीटिंग बुला चुके हैं, बातचीत हो चुकी है और अब उस पर कार्यवाही शुरू की जा रही है?

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : पीछे मध्य प्रदेश में एक भू-गर्भीय सर्वे कमेटी खनिज के बारे में बनी थी। उस ने यह जानकारी दी थी कि वहाँ पर तँद्री की

इतनी ज्यादा मात्रा है कि वर्षों तक वहां पर काम चल सकता है। तांबे की हमारे यहां कमी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देंगे कि बार के माफिक, युद्ध-स्तर पर वहां काम हाथ में लिया जाये ताकि तांबे की कमी को पूरा किया जाये।

श्री बीजू पटनायक : बार के माफिक तो खदान में काम नहीं होता है, लेकिन जितना जल्दी काम खदान में हो सकेगा, वह किया जा सकेगा।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are happy that no new programme is being deferred. But is the Ministry going to take up any project for the exploitation of dolomite mines for getting super phosphate, in the Purulia district of West Bengal? Exploitation of minerals is a general subject. Will the Central Government assist the State Government in the exploitation of these mineral which are in short supply?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The State Government is exploiting dolomite not only there, but also in North Bengal. The Central Government are in need of high quality dolomite for its tin-making plants; and government have instructed the Steel Authority of India to closely collaborate with the State Minerals Corporation of West Bengal in starting the proper and qualitative exploitation of minerals in that State.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Under the Mines Act of 1952, minerals are classified as major and minor ones. Will government allow the State governments to exploit major minerals in the States?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The State governments are already doing it under the State-owned corporations like the State Mineral Development Corporations. There are 20 State Mineral development corporations all

over the country. In Orissa, the major ores that they are developing, are iron ore and coal.

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बातों की रूपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र हमीरपुर, बांदा, झांसी, जालोन जिलों में एक सर्वे कराया गया था, लेकिन वह पिछड़े क्षेत्र है, उन में आज तक कोई भी खनिज पदार्थों के लिये कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। तो क्या भविष्य में आगे कोई कार्यक्रम वहां पर रखेंगे ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I cannot answer it, because I have not understood the question. In any event, if the hon. Member wants, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: In the Bundelkhand region of UP they have not made any complete surveys. Will the hon. Minister chalk out a programme so that we can exploit the mineral resources of that area in future?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If there are any indications of mineral deposits there, then the Geological Survey of India, which is under my control, will certainly look into it.

पांच हजार से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले राज्य प्रदेश के गांव में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाएँ

* 775. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य प्रदेश में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनकी जनसंख्या पांच हजार से अधिक है और जहां तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं नहीं हैं; और

(ख) पांच हजार से अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों में तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की सीमा व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

संसार मंत्री (श्री बुजलाल वर्मा)
(क) और (ख)—मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे गावों की संख्या 13 है जिनकी आबादी 5,000 से अधिक है लेकिन वहाँ तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इन 13 स्थानों में से 8 स्थानों के लिए तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की मजूरी दे दी गई है। शेष 5 स्थानों के मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : आप ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि ऐसे 13 स्थान हैं, जिन में 8 के लिये मजूरी दे दी गई है, शेष पांच स्थानों के लिये अभी जांच हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

आप ने अभी जिन 13 स्थानों का उल्लेख किया है — इन में पी० सी० ओ० कितने स्थानों पर हैं और एक्सचेंज कितने स्थानों पर हैं ?

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये नाम अभी मेरे पास नहीं हैं। इस का नोटिस दिया जाय तो नाम बतला दूंगा।

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये केवल 13 नाम थे, हजार नाम नहीं थे। मंत्री महोदय को तैयारी कर के आना चाहिये था और यह सूचना यहाँ देनी चाहिये थी।

MR SPEAKER I think you are right The Minister should have got the names When there are only 13 names there is no justification for saying "I do not have the information"

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : दूसरा सवाल—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पी०सी० ओ० कितने हैं और एक्सचेंज कितने हैं ?

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : मध्य प्रदेश में पब्लिक काल आफिसिज 467 हैं। एक्सचेंज 350 हैं।

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : एक हजार से ज्यादा आबादी वाले गावों में तार और टेलीफोन लग सकें—क्या इस के लिये शासन की कोई योजना है ?

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : एक हजार से ऊपर आबादी वाले सभी गावों में अभी यह सुविधा योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं है। अभी यह सुविधा पांच हजार और दस हजार आबादी वाले स्थानों में है। एक हजार आबादी वाले गावों के लिये अभी कोई योजना नहीं है।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या वज्जिर साहब बतलायेंगे—गावों में जहाँ पी०सी० आंज है, अगर वहाँ मैसेन्जर सिस्टम नहीं है, तो पी०सी० आंज का क्या फायदा है ?

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : कई जगह मैसेन्जर सिस्टम है, कई जगह नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास वे 13 नाम जिनके लिये आपने कहा था, आ गये हैं, मैं बता देता हूँ।

MR SPEAKER You are rather late Please answer her question

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : मेरा सवाल यह था कि जहाँ पी०सी० ओ० है क्या वहाँ मैसेजर है ? अगर मैसेजर नहीं है तो उन का कोई फायदा नहीं है। तो क्या सरकार वहाँ मैसेजर नियुक्त करने की कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : सरकार इसकी कोशिश निश्चित करेगी।

SHRI L K DOLEY : Are Government aware that there are far-flung

areas in the north-eastern region of Assam and adjoining States where there are places with a population of more than 50,000 which have not been covered by telegraph and telephone facilities? Will Government take this into consideration and give priority to these areas which have been deprived of these facilities for years together?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ पर अभी सुविधायें नहीं हैं उन सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और आप को मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस वर्ष करीब करीब दो हजार स्थानों में सुविधा देना चाहते हैं इस वर्ष दो हजार स्थानों में पी० सी० प्रोजेक्ट लग जाएंगे।

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो 13 नाम वह पड़ दें और मेहरबानी कर के यह भी बता दें कि दिल्ली में जिन लोगों को चार चार और पांच पांच हजार रुपये आप के यहाँ जमा किया है उन को कब तक यह दे देंगे ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : 13 गांव जहाँ पर कि अभी तार घर और पी० सी० प्रोजेक्ट खोलना है इस प्रकार हैं—कुनार, धुलकोट, कनिबार, उपनबारा, धाना, लिबोरा, पृथ्वीपुर, सरनी, बड़ेकिलेपाल, बटूरिया, मऊ, खोडियार घर और गलीबा।

ये 13 गांव हैं जहाँ पर कि हम तार-घर और पी० सी० प्रोजेक्ट खोलने जा रहे हैं। जो 8 मैंने बताए थे, वह 8 नहीं, 13 के 13 में खोले जाएंगे।

श्री राम अक्केश सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय, से एक सफाई चाहता हूँ कि भारत में पीने 6 लाख गांव हैं उन में कितने गांव ऐसे हैं जिनकी आबादी पांच हजार से

ज्यादा है, इसका कैलकुलेशन क्या उन्होंने किया है और अगर किया है तो क्या जितने गांव 5 हजार से अधिक आबादी के होते हैं उन में टेलीफोन सुविधा देने की योजना उन के पास है ? अगर है तो कितने दिनों के अंदर देने की है ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम दो वर्षों में पांच हजार से ऊपर की आबादी के गांव हैं खास तौर से जो पिछड़े हुए एरियाज हैं ...

श्री राम अक्केश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे मुल्क में पांच हजार से ज्यादा आबादी के कितने गांव हैं यह सवाल है हमारा।

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास इस समय संख्या नहीं है, संख्या बाद में बता दूंगा लेकिन मैं सदस्य महोदय को आश्वासन दे देना चाहता हूँ कि 2 वर्षों के अन्दर न सिर्फ 5 हजार की आबादी वाले गांवों में बल्कि हिली एरियाज में जो 2,500 आबादी वाले गांव हैं, वहाँ पर भी हम दो वर्ष के अन्दर इसकी सुविधाएं दे देंगे।

श्री भारत भूषण : पहाड़ में तो 2,500 की आबादी वाला कोई गांव नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो, नो।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Whether it is in a village or town, public calls are charged at a higher rate. Normally people who cannot afford to have a telephone of their own, avail of this facility. Why should they be charged at a higher rate for such calls? Will the Minister look into the question of lowering the rates of calls so that it can benefit the common people?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : जहाँ पर ग्राम लोगों के लिए पब्लिक काल आफिसज की जरूरत

है, वहां पर सड़ो में हर जगह हम खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं। जहां तक कास्ट का सवाल है, एक काल के पीछे जो 50 पैसे लगते हैं, वही लगेगा।

श्री राम कंवार बेरबा राजस्थान के जयपुर शहर में 5 हजार की आबादी वाले बहुत अधिक गांव हैं लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों के एम्पाई करने पर आप टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल देते हैं। आप की आल इंडिया पालिसी क्या है।

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे यह सवाल तो मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में है लेकिन राजस्थान के बारे में भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जहां भी 5 हजार से ज्यादा की आबादी वाले गांव हैं, उन सब में दो वर्षों में हम टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं दे देंगे।

Losses in Posts and Telegraphs Department

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*777 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the amount of losses in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the last 3 years,

(b) what are its main causes and the steps taken by the Government to remove the same,

(c) whether Government have appointed some Committee to rationalise the rates of P&T Department and Telephone Department, and Telephone

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA)

(a) and (b) In the last three years,

the Posts and Telegraphs Department had a deficit only during 1975-76. The deficit was Rs 441 crores which was mainly due to the payment of five additional instalments of Dearness Allowance during that year (amounting to Rs 30 crores)

(c) No, Sir However, the rationalisation of tariffs is continuously under review of the P&T Department

(d) Does not arise

श्री कंवार लाल गुप्त अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हम टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था बढ़ाने के बारे में कोशिश कर रहे हैं और सब जगह टेलीफोन बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन टेलीफोन की सुविधा बढ़ाते बढ़ाते जो क्वालिटी है वह गिरती जा रही है और दिल्ली में 15, 15 दिन तक टेलीफोन ठीक नहीं होते हैं। अगर 1977, 1978 और 1979 को टेलीफोन करते हैं, तो तीन तीन मिनट तक कोई जवाब नहीं देता है। इस तरह का क्रिमिनल नैगलीजेंस टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में अगर आप यह सुविधा दे रहे हैं, तो इस की क्वालिटी ठीक करे और उस सारी व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं और दिल्ली की लिस्ट को पूरा करने के लिए आप कितना समय लगे और उस के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो माननीय सदस्य ने टेलीफोन में बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां के बारे में कहा है उनको दुरुस्त करने के लिए हम कदम उठा रहे हैं। पहला कदम तो यह है कि जो कैंबिज है उनको प्रेशराइजेशन सिस्टम से और गैस भर कर जल्दी से जल्दी फाल्ट्स कैसे मालूम हो सके इसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। दूसरे जैली फिल केबल के प्रयोग की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि फाल्ट कम से कम आये। तीसरे इस्ट्रुमेंट्स में भी कुछ खराबी है। हमारे पास दो तरह के सिस्टम हैं, क्रोस बार सिस्टम और स्ट्राउजर सिस्टम।

स्ट्राउबर सिस्टम बहुत पुराना है, उसमें फाल्ट कम है। लेकिन फेन्टाकोन्टा क्रोस बार में काफी फाल्ट्स हैं उसको दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा खराबियों को दूर किया जाए। पहले जो क्रोसबार सिस्टम आया था वह दो डंग से आया था। दिल्ली में जो जोरबाग में लगा है वह फेन्टाकोन्टा क्रोसबार बैलियम से आया था और उसमें ज्यादा खराबियाँ हैं। यह 1964 में आया था। लेकिन जो स्विडन से आया था और ईदगाह में लगा हुआ है यह ज्यादा अच्छा है। फिर भी जो भी खराबियाँ हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए हमारे जो कारखाने हैं उनमें अच्छे से अच्छे इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स बना कर और आवश्यकता हुई तो बाहर से भी मंगा कर दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह खराबियाँ बहुत पुरानी हैं जो कि हमारे जिम्मे पड़ी हैं फिर भी हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि। उनको कैसे दुरुस्त करें।

दूसरा प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया उस बारे में मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली में वेटिंग लिस्ट में 40,000 नाम हैं और इसको दो साल में हम पूरा कर देंगे, यह हम आपको आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक 197 इनक्वायरी से जवाब देर से मिलने की बात है उसको भी दुरुस्त करने के लिए हमने कदम उठाए हैं। अभी जितने कर्मचारी वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं उससे दुगना स्टाफ हमने लगा दिया है और नई डायरेक्टरी को भी जल्दी से जल्दी निकाल रहे हैं जिससे यह गबाल पूछने की नीबत न आए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने दिल्ली की वेटिंग लिस्ट दो साल में पूरा करने को कहा है, और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ज. अपने एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन को भी-क्योंकि दो, दो मिनट तक कोई टेलीफोन ही नहीं उठाता।

मैं भी एण्डटी के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में ठीक समय पर डाक मिले, अभी तो कई कई दिन लग जाते हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय की क्या योजना है कि अगले दो, तीन साल में प्रत्येक गांव में रोजाना डाक मिल जाए। इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? यदि हाँ, तो क्या है?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी हमारे पास करीब साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों में रोज डाक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस व्यवस्था को और बढ़ाया जाए और बढ़ा कर चाहते हैं कि 3100 इस साल नए पोस्ट आफिस खुल जायें और 50,000 गांवों में मूविंग पोस्ट आफिसेज खोल रहे हैं जिसमें इस की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। इस प्रकार से जो 10 साल में पिछली सरकार ने नहीं किया है हम उन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को इस साल में कर रहे हैं।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि टेलीफोन के यंत्र पुराने हो गए हैं, जिनके चलते भी गड़बड़ी हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के यंत्रों का जो वह नवीकरण करना चाहते हैं, यह कब तक होगा और इसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

उन्होंने बताया कि नए वर्ष में डाक की प्रमुविधा को दूर करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर हम पोस्ट आफिसेज और सब-पोस्ट आफिसेज की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में क्या नीति निर्धारित की है? इसमें पंचायत का या जनसंख्या का, क्या तरीका प्रख्यार किया है जिसके आधार पर गांवों में नए डाकघरों की व्यवस्था आप करेंगे?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि सारे गांवों में पोस्टल सुविधाएं बे सकें, परन्तु पोस्ट आफिसेज खोलने की जो नीति

निर्धारित की है उसके अनुसार हमारी टोटल कास्ट का यदि 25 परसेंट पैसा वहां से हमें मिल जाता है तो हम वहां पोस्टग्रॉफिस खोल देते हैं। पिछड़े हुए एरिया में 15 परसेंट और हिल एरिया में 10 परसेंट कास्ट का हमें मिल जाएगा तो वहां भी पोस्ट ग्रॉफिस खोल देंगे।

श्री सुलदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : टेलीफोनो के जो यंत्र खराब हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : जो टेलीफोन सिस्टम खराब है, उसका दो साल में हम ओवरहाल कर रहे हैं। सारे सिस्टम को इस ढंग से कर रहे हैं कि आल्टरनेटिव नर इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लगा सकें जिससे यह कठिनाई दूर हो सके।

SHRI DWARKADAS PATEL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that after the telephone connection is sanctioned by the Department and the client has already paid the demand-note-money, the connections are not given for two to five years? The Department gives connections only after receiving some gifts from the clients. Will the Minister look into this matter and fix the maximum time limit for giving connections after the demand-note-money is received by the Department?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: Whatever the pending telephone demands of the nation be at present, will be fulfilled within two years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस समय देश के महानगरों में, दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कानपुर, भ्रमदाबाद, मद्रास और हरेक राज्य की राजधानियों और प्रान्तों के बड़े नगरों में जो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मशीनें लगी हुई हैं, वह मशीनें बराबर काम नहीं कर रही हैं। विदेशों से जो मशीनें मंगाई गई हैं, वह बहुत पुरानी हैं और यहां यह कहा गया कि यह कई मशीनें लगाई गई हैं। इसमें काफी भ्रष्टाचार, धोखे-बाजी घूसखोरी हुई है, क्या इन सारे तथ्यों

की जांच करायेंगे, जिससे भारत की जनता को पता लग सके कि नई मशीनें बताकर पिछली ओर सरकार ने पुरानी मशीनें लगाई हैं ?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, मैं उस को दिखवा लूंगा।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: There have been a large number of complaints from subscribers throughout the country about wrong metering of the STD calls which are made, that the meter continues even after the line has been disconnected. Therefore, I would like to know what steps the Minister will take to see that this defect is removed.

Secondly, I would also like to know what steps the Minister will take in order to see that tapping of telephones is stopped. Particularly, I might say, my experience has been that tapping has increased in recent months and it has also become selective. Invariably when the tapper goes for his or her breakfast or lunch or dinner, I am not able to either receive or make telephone calls. So I would like to know what measures the Minister is taking to see that the freedom that this Ministry claims to have restored in this country will also be restored to us who have telephones....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Particularly to ladies.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: This young man should know that he should be a bit more sophisticated, a bit more cultured and a bit more developed and not make remarks like this.

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की जो शिकायतें हैं, उनका सबसे बड़ा कारण कबिन्ज की फ़ाल्ट्स हैं, और मशीनों का भी कुछ फ़ाल्ट्स हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, उन्हें दुरुस्त करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जांच

बिठाने के लिए भी तैयार हो गया हूँ। पुरानी सरकार ने गलत ढंग से गलत मशीनें लगाईं, इसी कारण ये शिकायतें आ रही हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो टैपिंग का सवाल है उसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि टैपिंग हमारे विभाग द्वारा नहीं हो रही है। पहले जो उनको सरकार टैपिंग कर रही थी उसको हमने बन्द कर दिया है। अब टैपिंग का सवाल नहीं है। हमने अपने विभाग में चारों तरफ इन्स्ट्रक्शंस दे दिए हैं कि किसी की भी टैपिंग न हो। हमारे विभाग में बिल्कुल इसकी मनाही कर दी गई है।

श्री जुल्कीकाठला उत्तर प्रदेश के कई बैकवर्ड जिलों जैसे सुलतानपुर, हमीरपुर, फतेहपुर वगैरह में एक हजार से ऊपर की आबादी के जो गांव हैं जिनसे अभी तक डाकखाने नहीं खुले हैं क्या उन का सर्वे मंत्री महोदय ने कराया है कि कितने ऐसे गांव हैं और अगर कराया है तो कब तक वहां डाकखाने खोले देंगे ?

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा वहां पर खोलवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर. क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि टेलीफोन वगैरह में घाटे का एक मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि एक तो लाइन मैन इत्यादि ब्रेककाल का पैसा लगाते नहीं हैं और अक्सर गलत नम्बर पर लगा देते हैं? एक की काल दूसरे किसी कनेक्शन के साथ लगा देते हैं जिसने काल किया ही नहीं, जिससे जिसने काल नहीं किया उसके पास बहुत बड़े बड़े बिल आ जाते हैं और जब उनसे पूछा जाता है तो वे कह देते हैं कि आपने एसटीडी किया होगा, जो उन्होंने किया ही नहीं था, इस तरह जो गड़बड़ी और चोरी होती है उसके लिए जो लाइन मैन या

दूसरे लोग जिम्मेदार हैं उन को दुरुस्त करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करेंगे ?

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारे पास आएगी तो उस की हम जांच कराएंगे और जिस कर्मचारी ने भी गलत काम किया होगा उसको सजा भी देंगे।

श्री धन सिंह गुलशन क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स को डायरेक्ट डायल सिस्टम पर राजधानी से जोड़ने की कोई व्यवस्था है? यदि है तो कब तक यह काम पूरा हो जायगा?

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा : एक प्रान्त की राजधानी से दूसरे प्रान्त की राजधानी को जोड़ने की हम जल्द से जल्द कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जहां जहां बड़े बड़े हेडक्वार्टर्स या बड़े बड़े शहर हैं, बहुत बड़े बिजनेस के या ज्यादा पापुलेशन के एरिया हैं उनको भी जल्द से जल्द दो साल के अन्दर जोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री सुबुर्बुज मैं यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि पी एंड टी के जो निदेशक हैं उन की क्वालिफिकेशन क्या है और उन को कब क्वा प्रमोशन दिया गया? जितने प्रमोशन और बेईमानी वगैरह है उसकी जड़ वही है।

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वालिफिकेशन का इसमें सवाल उठता नहीं है।

SHRI G NARSIMHA REDDY The hon Minister has said that he is going to give telephone connections to all the tribal villages where the population is more than 2500. I would like to remind him that we do not have any village in the hilly area, which has got a population of more than 2500. That means, he does not

want to give connection to any tribal village I would request him to bring down this figure to 500 only, if he wants to give connections to them I would like to know whether he would give connections to the tribal villages where the population is 500 or less. If he wants to give connections only to villages with a population of more than 2500 no village would get the connections.

MR SPEAKER In his written answer, the Minister has already said that even for villages with 500 population he would give the connections.

श्री रविन्द्र प्रताप सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ पिछले चुनाव के समय में मुलतानपुर और अमेठी का कनेक्ट किया गया था, लेकिन वह कनेक्शन अब ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहा है—क्या उस का ठीक कराने की व्यवस्था की जायगी?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा आप ने जो जानकारी दी है मैं उसको देख लेता हूँ—अगर कोई अडचन होगी तो दुरुस्त करा दगा।

MR SPEAKER Question No 778

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Sir on a point of order There are two Starred Questions in the name of Shri S S Somani Is it permissible under the rules?

MR SPEAKER You are right but I cannot do anything now There should not have been put in two questions on the same day

MR SOMANI he has left and has solved the problem

DR KARAN SINGH Sir if it comes in the ballot there is no objection

MR SPEAKER Not more than one question, that is the rule

Settlement of claims of Indians evicted from Uganda

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*780 SHRI TARUN GOGOI
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether all the claims of Indians evicted from Uganda have been settled

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) how far it has helped to improve our relations with Uganda?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) (a) No Sir

(b) Government of India preferred the claims only of Indian nationals with the Government of Uganda Out of 1535 claims which had been filed by High Commission of India Kampala with the Government of Uganda 1038 claims were substantiated and considered for compensation The Government of Uganda paid a sum of Rs 144 88 729 35 as compensation covering 628 claims Some items remained to be resolved through normal diplomatic channels or established procedures Full payments in case of 468 claims have been disbursed The other admitted claims are being processed

(c) This payment of compensation by the Government of Uganda to Indian nationals has resolved a major problem in Indo-Ugandan relations

SHRI TARUN GOGOI May I know from the hon Minister, what were the reasons for delay in full payment of the claims and what steps are being taken for the payment of the amount to the persons concerned?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE All the claims are to be processed by the Ministry We have appointed a special officer to expedite this process I hope that the compensation

will be paid to all the claimants as early as possible.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the new Government is going to take some new steps to further improve our relations with Uganda?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A number of steps have already been taken to improve our relations with Uganda. Some further steps are under consideration.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am happy that the Minister of External Affairs is back in the House from his tour of Africa.

May I know whether he knows that a large number of Indians of Indian origin and nationality and also some of them of British nationality have come from Uganda to India and quite a number of them have settled in Gujarat and whether he is aware of the fact further that the claims of some of these people, both of Indian nationality as well as of British passport-holders, have not yet been resolved and whether that is a continued factor responsible for some sort of an uneasy relationship between the governments of Uganda and India.

Lastly, with regard to (c) the Minister said that there has been some improvement in the relations between India and Uganda. But my question specifically is: whether apart from this, since he says that the relationship between Uganda and India is somewhat improving, is it not a fact that Mr. Idi Amin was absent from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, and that in itself had created a lot of difficulties about the relationship not only between India and Uganda but about the Commonwealth as a whole?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am aware of the fact that a large number of Indian nationals who have come from Uganda are settled in Gujarat. I am also aware of the fact

that some of the claims made by Indian nationals have not yet been settled.

So far as the question of claims of British nationals or Indians holding British passports is concerned, the Government of India have transferred these claims to the UK High Commission and it is the responsibility of the British Government to look into the matter.

So far as the question of improving relations with Uganda is concerned, I have indicated that some steps were taken by the previous government and some new steps are being contemplated.

The House is aware that the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference mentioned about the gross violation of human rights in Uganda and India has been a party to that joint communique.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Most of the Ugandans are from my District....
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Ugandan Indians.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Many of them had been sent away with hardly their clothing. Has the Ministry computed the extent of the amount that was left behind by Indians in Uganda and if so, what is that amount and who made this paltry amount settlement to give Mr. Idi Amin some sort of respectability?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The agreement was arrived at by the previous government but, on the whole, the agreement has been satisfactory. Something is better than nothing. I would not like to say anything more on this question but, we have succeeded in getting some amount and we are trying to get something more.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Does the hon. Minister know that our

government has failed to protect the rights of Indians abroad whether it be Sri Lanka of Burma or African countries like Uganda or UK and they are facing a lot of hardship in those countries? Indians have played a very important role....

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about Indians in Uganda.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:.... and Indians are being driven out there. Has the Indian Embassy there played its role to protect the rights of Indians there and will the Government try to get back as much property Indians have left behind as possible?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Government is aware of the fact that Indian nationals are facing difficulties abroad. But Indian nationals had chosen to go out of their own will. If they want to come back, they are welcome to do so.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो मानवाधिकार है, उस को सम्पूर्ण विश्व की सरकारें एक मत से मानती हैं और जहाँ कहीं भी उसका हनन होता है, तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सबालों के ऊपर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में, विश्व पंचायत में भारत सरकार की तरफ से बहस चलाने का इरादा है कि जहाँ भी इस तरह के अधिकारों का हनन होता है, उसको रोका जाए ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी को जब से विदेश विभाग मिला है, उनको विदेशी भाषा से मुहब्बत हो गई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भाषा के विवाद को नये

सिरे से उठाना नहीं चाहता। मेरी इच्छा है कि मैं हिन्दी में उत्तर दूँ लेकिन मैं दक्षिण के सदस्यों की भावनाओं का धादर करता हूँ और यह चाहूँगा कि भाषा विवाद का विषय न बने।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मानवाधिकारों के सवाल का उठाने का प्रश्न है, भारत मानवाधिकारों की प्रतिष्ठा के प्रति जुड़ा हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो घोषणापत्र है, उस पर हमने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं और जब जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में या मंचों पर मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के सवाल आते हैं, तो भारत बड़ी निर्भीकता से अपनी बात कहता है। युगांडा के सम्बन्ध में हमने लन्दन में जो कुछ कहा है, वह इस बात का प्रमाण है।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What was the amount of compensation claimed by the Indian Nationals and what is the criteria for the settlement of the claims? Does the Government of India examine these applications for compensation and then decide the amount and forward it to the Government of Uganda? I would also like to know whether any Indian Nationals are still left in Uganda? If so, what is their position?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: During the negotiations with Uganda a total of 1,747 claims were filed by the High Commission of India. This was done on behalf of the claimants with the Ugandan Valuation Committee. Out of these claims, a total of 1,535 claims were examined. I am sorry I do not have the exact amount which was claimed by the Government of India.

A few Indian nationals are still in Uganda and we have not received any reports which might suggest that they are not being treated well.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Death of National Herald Reporter at
Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi**

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S.N.Q. 30. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH;
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the report of the Hindustan Times dated 15th July, 1977 about the negligence of Willingdon Hospital authorities New Delhi, which led to the death of National Herald Reporter, Rajiv Nandra Jog;

(b) are Government also aware that his father Justice Prithvi Raj of Delhi High Court has also affirmed the inadequacy of medical aid by the authorities; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken against the negligent doctors and what steps are proposed to be taken to avoid the recurrence of such incidents in future?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राज नारायण): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ। उन्होंने हमके बारे में मुझे सूचित किया था।

(ग) इस मामले की प्रारम्भिक जांच की गयी थी। चकि इससे कुछ प्रश्न अनुत्तरित रह गए हैं इसलिए इस मामले पर एक विस्तृत जांच कराने का मेरा विचार है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: विलिंगडन अस्पताल में जो व्यवस्था की गड़बड़ी है, किमिनल निगलैक्ट है उसका यह एक उदाहरण है। इस तरह के और भी अनेकों उदाहरण हमारे सामने आये हैं। इस केस में आपरेसन सुबह छः बजे किया गया जबकि मरीज रात के ग्यारह बजे कर

55 मिनट पर दाखिल हुआ था और उसकी स्थिति गम्भीर थी। आपरेसन भी जूनियर डाक्टरों ने किया। सीनियर डाक्टर देख कर चले गए। उन्होंने कोई काम नहीं किया। इसके भलाबा जो पर्याप्त साइज की ट्यूब होनी चाहिए थी वह भी अस्पताल में नहीं थी। जस्टिस पृथ्वी राज जो हार्ड कोर्ट के जज हैं उनका यह—लड़का था। उनको उन्होंने कहा कि आप यह ट्यूब ला कर दो और यह बात उन्होंने सुबह आठ बजे कही। उन्होंने यह भी कहा—कि ब्लड की आवश्यकता है और ब्लड का स्पैसिफिकेशन भी गलत दिया। आपरेसन के बाद भी उस मरीज के पास कोई न डाक्टर था और न नर्स ही वहां मौजूद थी जब उसकी मृत्यु हुई। जो एमरजेंसी रूम डाक्टर को बुलाने के लिए गई उसका ड्राइवर 35 मिनट तक गायब था। उसका एक्सरे भी लिया गया। हालांकि उसकी स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर थी उसके बावजूद उसको उठा कर एक्सरे के कमरे में ले गए। कोई मूविंग एक्सरे मशीन इस अस्पताल में नहीं है ऐसा मालूम होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो डिटेल्ड इनक्वायरी आप करा रहे हैं क्या वह इनक्वायरी ऐसे डाक्टर करेंगे जो इस अस्पताल के न हों और क्या इस बच्चे के पिता से मिल कर और सारी तफसील उससे हासिल करके इनक्वायरी करेंगे?

एमरजेंसी वार्ड की हालत भी बहुत खराब है। मुझे कई बार वहां जाने का मौका मिलता है। वहां टेलीफोन का इंतजाम भी ठीक नहीं है। वहां सीनियर डाक्टर होना चाहिये क्योंकि गम्भीर केसिस वहां आते हैं। दो दो महीने तक फोन खराब रहता है। क्या वहां सीनियर डाक्टर लगाएंगे और क्या वहां पर टेलीफीन आदि का उचित प्रबन्ध आप करेंगे?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य की फीलिंग्स के साथ मैं अपनी भावनाओं को भी जोड़ता हूँ। मैं भी जिस डंग से इस बालक की मृत्यु हुई उससे बहुत दुखी हूँ। इस सदन की ओर से, सदन के सदस्यों की ओर से और अपनी ओर से मैं बालक के प्रति श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करता हूँ और दुखी परिवार को अपनी तथा सदन की सहानुभूति भेजता हूँ।

इसकी इनक्वायरी जो पहले कराई गयी थी वह इस अस्पताल के डाक्टरों ने नहीं की। जिस डाक्टर ने की उसका नाम है एयर कमोडोर डा० धर्म राज—

एक माननीय सदस्य : धर्म राज।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जो यहां बुजुर्ग सम्मानित सदस्य है वे कम से कम बात को सुनें और इसको मजाक में उड़ाये तो इसकी गम्भीरता नष्ट हो जाएगी। एक जज का लड़का है। उसका एक्सीडेंट होता है। उसको पीने बारह बजे अस्पताल में दाखिल किया जाता है और उसके बाव दूसरे दिन उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। इस पर—जब सदन में चर्चा हो रही है तब हल्के तौर से बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

डा० धर्म राज की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। उनकी रिपोर्ट को हमने अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट से मुझे संतोष नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में पूर्णतया इस बात को कह दिया है कि जितनी भी उचित व्यवस्था की जा सकती थी बचाने के लिए की गई। उन्होंने यह भी कह दिया है कि कोई भी ऐसी नेग्लिजेंस आफ इयूटी नहीं हुई है। मगर मेरी पर्सनल जानकारी में यह बात है कि जब हमने जज साहब को बुलाया और उनके पास हमने वह कागज देखा जिस पर अस्पताल के डाक्टर ने यह लिखा था कि इस नम्बर

का ट्यूब से आइये, 34 नम्बर का। तो 34 नम्बर के अगर ट्यूब की जरूरत थी तो डाक्टर को पहले ही बताना चाहिए था। उस नम्बर के ट्यूब को 8 बजे लिखने की क्या जरूरत थी? उसी के साथ साथ अगर बल्ब देने की जरूरत थी तो उनको पहले ही कहना चाहिए था। तीसरे टेलीफोन पर मुझे यह कहा गया कि जिस ग्रुप के खून की जरूरत थी उस ग्रुप का खून नहीं मिलता था। मगर मुझे बाद में मालूम हुआ कि जो लड़का मरा था उसके छोटे भाई और उसकी मां, दोनों का रक्त उसी ग्रुप का था वह दोनों वहां मौजूद थे। मान लीजिए खून के निकलने में देर होती तो खून निकाला जा सकता था। मगर खून देने की आवश्यकता होती तो दिया जा सकता था। यह सारे तथ्य हमारे सामने आये। इस के बाद कल हमारे पास जज साहब खुद आये और आज उनका एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा खत भी आया है जिसमें उन्होंने ऐसी बातें लिखी हैं जिनकी जांच कराना एक्सपर्ट के जरिए हमारे लिए जरूरी हो गया है। इसीलिए मैं माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त जी और सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहली इनक्वायरी हुई डा० धर्मराज की, उससे मुझे संतोष नहीं है। अब हम फिर पूरी इनक्वायरी और अच्छे एक्सपर्ट को रख कर के करवायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: If I have understood the question of the hon. Member correctly, he wants to know whether you will have an expert always in the emergency department and also have telephone facilities there.

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त ने जो बात कही है उस बात को हमने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। केवल इन्हीं की यह शिकायत नहीं है, यह तो उस दिन की शिकायत बता रहे हैं। अभी इस सदन में जब मैं आया तो आते ही इस दरवाजे पर मुझे दो माननीय संसद सदस्य मिले, वह कल की हालत बता रहे थे कि जब वह इमरजेंसी में गये तो वहां

की दयनीय स्थिति थी। तो मैं इस बात की गम्भीरता को लेता हूँ कि इमरजेंसी में वही केसेज भाते हैं जो गम्भीर और इमरजेंट केसेज होते हैं इसलिए वहाँ पर अच्छे, सुयोग्य बढ़िया डाक्टर को नियुक्त रहना चाहिए, ऐसा नहीं कि टालू मिक्चर पिला दे, या किसी एक मामूली भ्रादमी को वहाँ रख दें और फर्ज भ्रवा कर दें कि हमने डाक्टर को रख दिया। इमरजेंसी के माने तात्कालिकता है, यानी इस रोगी को तत्काल दवा की जरूरत है। और अगर उसके लिए अच्छे और एक्सपर्ट डाक्टर नहीं रहेंगे तो ठीक से दवा नहीं कर पायेंगे, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। इसलिए वहाँ के जो सुपरिन्टेंडेंट हैं, जब इस सदन के कार्यभार से भ्राज मैं मुक्त होऊंगा तो उनको कार्यालय में बुलाया जाएगा। इसलिए मैं इस प्रश्न को गम्भीरता के साथ ले रहा हूँ और सुपरिन्टेंडेंट, विलिंगडन अस्पताल और अपने सचिव को भी बुलायेंगे और उनसे विचार विमर्श करूंगा। वहाँ की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए मैं भी इस मत का हूँ। अब तक जिस डंग की पिछले शासन में व्यवस्था चलती रही है उस व्यवस्था को हम चलने नहीं देंगे चाहे किसी को भेजना पड़े, किसी को निकालना पड़े। इस मामले को इस की गम्भीरता की दृष्टि से देखा जाएगा और चाहे इसके लिए किसी को भी वहाँ से हटाना पड़े। अगर इस मामले को यहीं पर नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा।

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा क्योंकि वह भी थे और मैं भी था जब डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को वहाँ पर दाखिल किया गया और एक बड़ी भारी शिकायत थी। एक तो यह कहना था कि उनको मार दिया गया और दुसरी तरफ यह कहा गया कि डाक्टरों ने किमिनल नेग्लीजेंस की। उसकी जांच अभी तक नहीं हुई है। पहली बात को न भी माना जायें, लेकिन किमिनल नेग्लीजेंस जरूर हुई।

बै एक और सेन्सेशनल डिसकलोजर करना

चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब बाबू जगजीवन राम ने कांग्रेस से इस्तीफा दिया और जब वह बीमार हो गए तो इटेलीजेंस और प्राइम मिनिस्टर सैक्रेटे रिएट ने यह मालूम किया कि उनके घर के डाक्टर कौन हैं। उस डाक्टर को एप्रोच किया गया और एप्रोच करने के बाद उस डाक्टर से कहा गया कि तुम जगजीवन राम जी को हार्ट पेथेंट डिक्लेयर करो। उस डाक्टर ने कहा कि अगर वह हार्ट पेथेंट नहीं हैं, तो मैं कैसे हार्ट पेथेंट डिक्लेयर कर सकता हूँ? इटेलीजेंस वालों ने यह कहा कि ई०सी० जी० बदल दीजिए और दूसरा रख दीजिए। डाक्टर ने कहा कि नहीं, अगर हार्ट पेथेंट होंगे, तभी कहेंगे। फिर इटेलीजेंस वालों ने कहा कि उनको विलिंगडन अस्पताल में दाखिल होने का परामर्श दीजिए। डाक्टर ने कहा कि अगर वह हार्ट पेथेंट हैं तो चाहे किसी भी अस्पताल में दाखिल हो जायें। उन्होंने कहा कि उनको विलिंगडन अस्पताल में जाने के लिए कहिए,

Because there is a particular doctor and the name of the doctor was also mentioned. Well, does it not mean that there are doctors in that hospital through which they wanted to liquidate the political opponents? If it is so then I am prepared to prove it. I say it with all responsibility. If Mr. Chavan or Mr. Raj Narain want then I am prepared to produce the doctor before them. I say it openly.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल है। क्योंकि विलिंगडन अस्पताल में मैन्यूर आफ पार्लियामेंट और मिनिस्टर्स जाते हैं। कभी यह सरकार होती है, कभी वह सरकार होती है। वहाँ पर इस तरह के डाक्टर अगर हों तो उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस सारे मामले की जांच कराने के लिए तैयार हैं और क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री को इस केस को रेफर करेंगे ताकि जैसी होम मिनिस्ट्री चाहे, वैसी कार्यवाही करे? मैं डाक्टर का नाम बताने को तैयार हूँ।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त को बधाई देता हूँ और उनके सवाल के जवाब में सम्मानित सदस्य को यह जानकारी कराये देता हूँ कि डा० लोहिया के निधन की इन्फार्मेशन के लिए डा० गंगवाल और डा० भट्ट, इन दोनों डाक्टरों का नियुक्ति हो गई है। ये लोग कल से अपनी जांच का कार्यवाही शुरू कर देंगे। असल में इन डाक्टरों की करीब एक महीने पहले ही नियुक्ति हो गई थी, लेकिन ये अपने कार्य के निपटान में लगे थे। आज से चौथे दिन इनको फोन कराया तो उन्होंने कहा कि कल से इस काम को शुरू कर देंगे।

जहां तक श्री जगजीवन राम जी की बात रखी गई है, इस सम्बन्ध में इस तरह की घटना हुई, इसकी जानकारी मुझे भी कई मोसेज से मिली। मुझे यह जानकारी हुई कि उस समय की इलिंग पार्टी द्वारा कोशिश की गई कि श्री जगजीवन राम को किस तरह से अयोग्य करार करा दिया जाए, चाहे हाई ट्रबल से या किसी भी तरीके से, ताकि वह इन्वेक्शन के दौरान दौरा न कर सकें और कोशिश की गई कि किसी तरीके से उनको विलगडन हस्पताल में भर्ती कराया जाए। इस समय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होने के कारण हम इस बात को एक माननीय सदस्य की तरह नहीं कह सकते थे। लेकिन चूंकि माननीय सदस्य, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त, ने जो एक जिम्मेदार, बुजुर्ग और पुराने सदस्य है, यह सवाल उठाया है, इस लिए मैं उन्हें बता दूँ कि इस की जानकारी मुझे है, और मैं इस की तह में जाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। मैं उन डाक्टरों का भी बयान लेना चाहता हूँ, जिन्हें बुला कर ऐसी बातें कही गई कि वे इस तरह से श्री जगजीवन राम के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में रिपोर्ट दें। उन में से कुछ डाक्टर हमें मिल नहीं पा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसेन : डा० डी० एन० शर्मा को बुला लीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य, श्री उपसेन, उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में विरोधी दल के नेता रह चुके हैं, हमारे साथी रह चुके हैं और इस समय भी साथी हैं। वह सुनें कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ।

जिन डाक्टरों से यह बात कही गई, उन्हीं से पूछा जाएगा। डा० डी० एन० शर्मा या डा० भार० एस० तिवारी या डा० उडपा को बुला कर क्या करेंगे—बाहर के डाक्टरों को बुला कर क्या करेंगे? हमें सम्बद्ध डाक्टरों से यह जानकारी लेनी होगी कि हमारे पास जो सूचनायें आ रही हैं क्या वे सही हैं। मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि यह जानकारी लेने से पहले हमें गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना पड़ेगा कि सही बात बताने के कारण उन डाक्टरों का अहित न हो उन की जिन्दगी की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी होगी।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त, ने गृह विभाग द्वारा इस बारे में जांच कराने की बात कही है। जब डा० लोहिया के केस के बारे में डा० गंगवाल और डा० भट्ट की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी और उस में कुछ बातें निकल आएंगी, तो जरूरत पड़ने पर हम गृह विभाग से सी०बी०आई० द्वारा जांच कराने के लिए कहेंगे। लेकिन अगर सभी बातें साफ होंगी—इफ एबीथिंग इज एबाव बोर्ड, तो आगे जांच कराने की क्या जरूरत है? यही बात इस केस के बारे में भी है। जज माहब के लड़के के मरने के बारे में जितनी जानकारी हम वक्त है, उस के अलावा हम यहां के एक्सपर्ट्स, और वाराणसी, लखनऊ, बम्बई और इलाहाबाद के एक्सपर्ट्स, सभी एक्सपर्ट्स, से राय ले लेंगे।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : भ्रान्ध प्रदेश के एक्सपर्ट्स की राय भी ले लीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : अगर माननीय सदस्य भ्रान्ध प्रदेश के किसी एक्सपर्ट के बारे में बता देंगे, तो हम उन्हें भी बुला कर अवश्य

उन से राय ले लेंगे। हम किसी मामले को खाना नहीं चाहते। यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार जनता द्वारा, जनता के लिए, जनता से कोई बात छिपाएगी नहीं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : वाचस्पति महोदय, मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय को राजधानी के इस प्रमुख अस्पताल से पूरी वाकिफ्यत है, और वह इसके हालात को भली-भांति जानते हैं। दस वर्ष पहले डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की दुबद मृत्यु हुई—वह और मैं और अनेक सदस्य मुखालिफ़ पार्टी में थे—और उस समय हम लोगों ने उस की जांच की मांग की थी, लेकिन तत्कालीन सरकार ने वह मांग स्वीकार नहीं की। इस-लिए आज मंत्री महोदय का बयान सुन कर संतोष और तसल्ली हुई है।

मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि गत दस वर्षों में इस अस्पताल के काम में कोई ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं हुई है। उस के बारे में कई शिकायतें की गई हैं, और पेपर्स में भी प्रकाशित हुई हैं। लेकिन उन की जांच नहीं हुई। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक प्रैस में जितनी शिकायतें आई हैं, उनके भलावा जनता के नुमायंदे—जनता पार्टी के नुमायंदे नहीं, जनता के नुमायंदे—सामने आ कर जो शिकायतें पेश करना चाहेंगे, क्या उन की भी जांच होगी या नहीं—इस कमेटी के द्वारा, या किसी दूसरी कमेटी के द्वारा।

यह कहना सही होगा कि अस्पताल के स्टाफ़—नर्सिंग स्टाफ़ और लोभर स्टाफ़—के गुजर-बसर की कन्डीशन्स, लिबिंग कन्डीशन्स और बकिंग कन्डीशन्स, संतोषजनक नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Are you not travelling too much outside the question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: No, no. It is very relevant to the question.

1908 LS—2.

आप समझ पाए न? उन के स्टाफ़ के गुजर-बसर के हालात, उन की लिबिंग कन्डीशन्स और बकिंग कन्डीशन्स अच्छी नहीं हैं, वह संतोषजनक नहीं हैं। अगर वह संतोषजनक नहीं है तो उस में तरक्की करने का उस को दुरुस्त करने का कोई प्रबन्ध है या नहीं? यह दो क्वेश्चन्स मेरे हैं—एक तो जांच कमेटी का और दूसरा उन की बकिंग कन्डीशन्स का।

श्री राज नारायण : यह जो कमेटी बनी है डाक्टर गंगवाल और डाक्टर भट्ट की यह तो केवल डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के केस की जांच करेगी। मैं माननीय कामत जी के इस भाव से और उन की बात से सहमत हूँ कि लगातार उन्होंने दस वर्ष पहले मांग की कि डा० लोहिया की मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच हो। सदन में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर स्वास्थ्य जो थे हमारे सवालों के जवाब में उन्होंने यह उत्तर भी दिया था कि हम जांच कराने के लिए तैयार हैं, मगर दूसरे ही दिन सदन में आ कर उन्होंने उस उत्तर को बदल दिया कि नहीं, मैं अब तैयार नहीं हूँ। जब से इस विभाग में मैं आया, माननीय कामत साहब और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए मैं बता दूँ कि हमारी चिन्ता थी क्यों कि मैं काबुल भेजा गया था डा० लोहिया के जरिए खान अब्दुल गफ़ार खां से मुलाकात करने के लिए और कुछ विशेष संदेश ले कर, वहां मुझको तार दिया गया कि आपरेशन बहुत ही अच्छा हुआ और डा० लोहिया बहुत कुशल से हैं। मगर दूसरे दिन जब मैं हवाई जहाज पर चढ़ने जा रहा था तो एम्बेसेडर का आदमी आता है और कहता कि डा० लोहिया की कन्डीशन बहुत ही खराब है, कोई चन्द्रशेखर जी है वहां, उन्होंने डम टेलीफोन नम्बर से टेलीफोन किया है, आप फौरन दिल्ली पहुंच जायें। हम ने नम्बर समझ लिया, वह हमारी पार्टी का नम्बर था, चन्द्रशेखर नाम के व्यक्ति हमारे कार्यालय में थे। तब फौरन हम ने वह स्थान छोड़ दिया। सरकारी जहाज जो आता था रुटिन में वह चला गया था लेकिन

एरियाना का एक जहाज आता था, उस से मैं चूमता फिरता साढ़े सात बजे शाम वहाँ पर आ गया। तब से 2 तारीख से ते कर 12 तारीख तक लगातार बीबीस बंटे मैं बहाँ रहता था। लगातार मुझको वहाँ पर यह कहा गया था कि किस ने आपरेशन किया और सदन में जब बाबू सत्यनारायण सिंह ने जवाब दिया तो उन्होंने दो डाक्टरों का नाम ले लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि डाक्टर दरबारी ने आपरेशन किया मगर अस्पताल में हम लोग थे तो हम से कहा जाता था कि डा० पाठक ने आपरेशन किया। फिर जब हम ने उन से पूछा कि हम को तो बराबर कहा गया कि डाक्टर पाठक ने आपरेशन किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि दोनों ने किया। यह प्रोसीडिंग्स में है। इस प्रोसीडिंग्स को देखा लिया जाय।

अब सवाल आ गया यह कि हम इस की जांच कैसे करें? सारे कागजात कहां हैं? हमारी गवाही भी हुई है। जो बम्बई के जसलोक अस्पताल के बड़े डाक्टर हैं शांति भाई जी, उन के सामने हमारी गवाही भी हुई थी और और लोगों की गवाही भी हुई थी। यहाँ तक कहा गया था कि कैमर, हार्ट अटैक, वगैरह-सारी बातें उस समय हुई थीं। उस समय शांति भाई आए, उन्होंने कहा कि घाव खोलो। पूरा घाव उन को खोलने नहीं दिया गया। अतः मैं वह कैसे मरे? मगर जब कोई आदमी किमी काम के पीछे पड़ जाय तो कुछ न कुछ मामला बनता ही है। हमारे पास बम्बई से और पूना से दो त्रिडिग्यां आई कि आप के दफ्तर के बाबू लोग फला कोने में एक बोरे में सारे कागजात छिपा कर रखे हैं, उस बोरे को खुलवाइए, आप को सारे कागजात मिल जाएंगे। हम ने बोरे को खुलवाया। हमारे यहाँ उस समय डा० वजाज डी०जी० हो गए थे। उन बोरे में सारी चीजें मिल गईं। कैस हिस्ट्री, डा० लोहिया की क्या बीमारी थी, उन की बीमारी की हिस्ट्री क्या थी यह सब उस में मिल गया। फिर उस को नोट बना कर हम ने एक एक्सपर्ट को बनारस

हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में भेज दिया। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के डाक्टर ने उस पर एक नोट तैयार किया कि डा० लोहिया का जब इसा ब्लड प्रेशर था तो क्या आपरेशन करने के पूर्व उस ब्लड प्रेशर को डाउन करने की कोशिश हुई? जब डा० लोहिया को यह बीमारी थी तो क्या इस के ऊपर यह कोशिश हुई? इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया कि इस पर कोई जांच कमेटी बैठायी जाय। इसलिए जांच बैठाने के लिए हम लोगों ने फैसला किया और इन दो डाक्टरों की जांच बैठा दी।

इसी तरह से देखा जाय जयप्रकाश जी के बारे में भी जांच बैठायी गयी। जयप्रकाश जी के निधन—जयप्रकाश जी की बीमारी कैसे बढ़ी, जयप्रकाश जी का निधन कराने का प्रयत्न कैसे हुआ, उस पर भी एक जांच बैठायी गई है। पहले एक डा० कोसी थे रिनाउल्ड डाक्टर, वर्ल्ड फेम के... (अध्यक्ष)...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the matter is pending before the Commission. You cannot go into it.

श्री राज नरायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने जो पूछा है—उसी का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। डा० कोसी को हटा दिया गया है, इस लिये कि जिस दिन वह एन्कवायरी करने गये, उसी दिन अपने लड़के को यहाँ से साथ लेकर गये और चण्डीगढ़ में उस को जगह मिल गई। इस पर बड़ा हल्ला मचा। हम ने उन से पूछा कि यह बात आप ने पहले क्यों नहीं बतलाई? अब उन को हटा कर एक दूसरी एन्कवायरी कमेटी बैठाई गई है, जो चल रही है। चूंकि अब यह मामला एन्कवायरी में है, इसलिये इस समय मैं उस पर विशेष प्रकाश नहीं डाल सकता।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला।

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was not relevant. Therefore, he has not answered.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैंने स्टाफ के गुजर-बसर, उन की बकिंग कम्प्लीशन के बारे में पूछा था

श्री बसंत साठे : हमारे यहाँ मराठी में एक कहावत है—

शुभ बोल रे ना—या

माडवाला लागली भाग ।

इन्होंने जयप्रकाश जी के बारे में कहा .
(व्यवधान)

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि स्टाफ की गुजर-बसर, लिविंग कण्डीशन, बकिंग कम्प्लीशन सन्तोषजनक है या नहीं है ? अगर नहीं है तो उन को सुधारने का कोई प्रयत्न चल रहा है या नहीं ?

It is very relevant Negligence may be due to the dissatisfaction of the staff about their working conditions and living conditions It is a psychological

श्री राज नारायण : इस सवाल से हम प्रश्न का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन बकिंग सम्मानित सदस्य कामत जी ने सवाल पूछा है, इसलिये जवाब न दिया गया तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। इस समय अस्पतालों में जो व्यवस्था है चारों क्लास 4 हो, 3 हो, 2 हो या क्लास 1 हो—किसी भी व्यवस्था से मुझे सन्तोष नहीं है। मैं बहुत ही परेशान हूँ। मैं पहले समझता था कि यह विभाग बहुत अच्छा है, इसलिये इसमें आराम से रहूँगा। लेकिन रोज हमारे घर पर घटना होता है। आज ही सफदरजंग अस्पताल के 10-12 नर्सों, 10-12 डाक्टरों ने सबेरे से हमारे घर को घेर लिया। किसलिये ? उन का कहना है कि हमारे लिये रहने की जगह नहीं है, हम कहा रहे आप हमारे रहने की व्यवस्था कीजिये। तब हम ने अपनी जान बचाने के लिये बाईसिकन्दर बख्त को फोन किया .

निर्मान श्री आवास तथा पुर्ति श्री पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : जी हाँ, 10-12 की जगह 1500 बताये।

श्री राज नारायण : हम ने इसलिये फोन किया कि किसी तरह से इस समस्या को हल कराये, क्योंकि मकान देने का काम बाईसिकन्दर बख्त का है। मैं अभी भी चाहता हूँ—यहाँ हमारे मंत्री-मंडल के सभी बुद्धिमान सदस्य बैठे हैं, सारा सदन बैठा है—आप इस बात का ख्याल करें कि आप के अस्पतालों के जो डाक्टर हैं, अगर उन के पास रहने की जगह नहीं होगी, तो डाक्टर ठीक समय पर कैसे पहुँचेंगे, दवा कैसे करेगा ? नर्सों है, जिन में बहुत सी मैरिड हैं, शादीशुदा हैं, वे कहा रहेंगी, उन के रहने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। बड़ी-बड़ी गगनचुम्बी अट्टालिकाएँ बन जायेंगी, सेंटलाइट बन जायगा, लेकिन डाक्टरों के रहने के लिये मकान नहीं बनेंगे—यह क्या हालत है ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA The hon Minister is the second Minister during this short period of this sitting today who has chosen to blame the past Government for the problems of Management I would like to give this advice to the Janata Party Please tighten up the administration The crime rate is going up Prices are going up The economy is grinding to a halt I am prepared to give the Janata Party more time but they must look into the problems of administration in all its aspects Otherwise, they would have to go much before their time

The conditions in all the government hospitals not only in Willingdon have gone down so much that no poor man is prepared to go to government hospitals He will only go to a private doctor There has been a report in the 'Times of India' about a retired judge whose wife died because an empty oxygen cylinder was brought at the time of treatment,

although Rs. 900 had been paid in advance for the treatment. So many simple medical facilities are not available in Willingdon. For example, why should not tubes of all sizes be ready in the hospital? These are questions of management. Why is it that in every emergency the hospital finds itself unprepared to meet it? Is there nobody engaged to look after the patients at night or to attend to emergency cases or is that those who are paid are not doing their work? Why is there no discipline and co-ordination between the staff? It is common knowledge that X-ray reports, blood reports etc. are mistakenly given to wrong persons? I myself was a victim because once I was given an X-ray report which showed that I was suffering from pneumonia bronchitis emphysema. I was very much surprised because although it was six years ago, I am still alive! Why is it that these matters of life and death are taken in a routine way? I think the ordinary citizen has a right to demand an explanation and ask the government to look into hospital management as a whole. I want to know whether the minister will get the whole question of hospital management studied thoroughly—they can find out how the missionary hospitals are so well managed—so that such incidents do not take place in the government hospitals?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य ने जिन बातों को कहा है, वे बातें करीब करीब ठीक ही हैं। हमारा यह कर्तव्य ही होता है कि अस्पतालों में कोई व्यवस्था न होने दें और इन सब बातों की जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए हमने एक इन्क्वायरी बैठाने की बात की है। जहाँ जिन द्यूब की जरूरत थी, वह द्यूब समय पर वहाँ क्यों नहीं थी? पहले इस का उत्तर दे दिया है। इसलिए अब इस का बड़ा उत्तर देने की जरूरत नहीं है। जितनी बातें सम्मानित सदस्य ने कही हैं, वे सभी हमारे दिमाग में हैं, हमारे ध्यान में हैं और उन सब के बारे में जांच करने के लिए

समुचित व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है और उस आवश्यकता की हम पूति करेंगे।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Yesterday the hon. member replied in Rajya Sabha in Tamil. So, I will put my supplementary in Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the directions given earlier, regional languages are allowed only during speeches. During Question Hour, no other language except Hindi or English can be used.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Yesterday, in Rajya Sabha, the hon. minister answered in Tamil. He knows Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kosalram, what happens in Rajya Sabha is not the concern of this House. This House has laid down the rules. Earlier, rulings have been given that during Question Hour only Hindi and English can be used. During speeches I will arrange for translation.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Sir, yesterday he answered in Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not take notice of that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: Sir, I am on the panel of Chairmen. You are not allowing me to put any question. I do not know what happens.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed your Party. Every single individual cannot say that he is the Party.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: Last time also, three days back when I wanted to put a question, you did not allow me at all. You please allow me to put it now. It is an important question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Satyanarayana Rao, unless the question is important, it would not come to Lok Sabha.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the procedure you are adopting? Please let me know.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have never put a supplementary and you are allowing the same people to always put some questions whether relevant or irrelevant. I have never put a question when I saw that it was not relevant, because I have got some bitter experience. I have got some grievance also. That is why I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. You are not allowing me to put the question.

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, I would like to say something. I must give to all Parties a certain time. Mr. Kosalram belongs to your Party. Ever since I took charge I have asked the office to prepare a note for finding out how many people have put questions from each Party on each day. Because yesterday I got a letter from a Janata Party Member that I am only allowing the Congress Party and the other Opposition and not others, I asked the office to prepare a note to find out how many people have put questions from each Party on each day. And if you want, I am going to give you a copy of it so as to show that every Party has been given almost an equal amount of time. Every Member thinks that he is a Party. I cannot help that. Today you must have notice that I have only called people who had not asked a single question before. Whoever stood up for the second time, I have not allowed. Mr. Kosalram has not asked any question. Therefore, I allowed it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The questions are not evenly distributed according to the Party strength. The questions have no concern with the Party, but they have social concern.

So, I want you to reconsider it and allot time accordingly and not give opportunity only to Members to whom it is relevant and on local considerations, but not on Party basis.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. Whenever a question relates to a particular State, I allow the people of that State. The other day the coconut question came and I allowed only the Kerala people and people of other places where it is grown. That also I have done. Whenever a matter concerns Tamil Nadu, I choose only Tamil Nadu people. Whenever a Harijan question or a Scheduled Castes question comes, I try to pick up as many Harijans as possible.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you called me and....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the question.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. I will hear your point of order. We are only discussing how to put the question. That is all.

बीचरी बलबीर सिंह : मुन लें मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। व्यवस्था अब खराब कर रहे हैं और मुनें बाद में ? मुनें के बाद आप कह सकते हैं कि गलत है या सही। उससे पहले आप नहीं कह सकते हैं कि गलत है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please sit down.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: *

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record. I have over-ruled it.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: No, no. You cannot over-rule it. आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न मुनें से पहले कैसे आवरकल कर सकते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He is explaining the position. He is not putting any question at all.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: *

MR. SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Regarding the allotment of time, you said, Sir, that it was done party-wise. But I must say that I feel that only lung-power and not brain-power can prevail here. It was the sad experience of our Party, when the Lokpal Bill was introduced. My party-men had given their names.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on questions now.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Not only on that issue. I submitted names as the leader of my party. My people had given their names. They waited. They were not called. Whenever you are here, the third preference is given to our party. On three occasions, we were not given chance to take part in the discussions on that bill. I am grateful to you. I want to be heard. I can also bring 20 Members and can shout. But I don't believe in that kind of democracy and of parliamentary procedure. I have been ultimately told that I am not submitting my party's proposals to you. I humbly submit, Sir, that I think you have to control. Your job is to control. You should give us an opportunity during which we can express our views. I am thankful to you for making those observations. I hope you will follow them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: I have to make a suggestion. Instead of giving a ruling on this, my submission is that you should call a meeting of the Rules Committee. Let us have a discussion there. (Interruptions) A question relating to Kerala or to Harijans does not pertain only to people from

Kerala or only to Harijans. I am interested; I am not a Harijan, but you cannot shut me out from expressing my views.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not heard me properly. I have used the word 'mainly'; but other persons will also be given the chance. But mainly, the interested persons should be given a better chance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Arising out of what the hon. Minister stated here this morning, and the fact that he has admitted that he has received a number of letters with regard to the effort made for Babu Jagjivan Ram's confinement in the hospital, I want to seek some clarifications. Is it, or is it not a fact that when Babu Jagjivan Ram fell ill, had a little uneasiness while touring in Punjab in the first week of March, i.e., before the elections (Interruptions)—of course about a fortnight before the elections—a telephone call went (not one but 3 telephone calls went) from officials, including a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Health I think the man's name is Bakshi. The telephone call said to a doctor—I think it is Dr. Caroli—"Confine him to bed, to immobilize him for a fortnight, and tell him: you are suffering from heart trouble." Is it a fact or not? Is it also not a fact that Dr. Caroli and some other doctors refused to oblige that officer who was acting on behalf of the Prime Minister and on her instructions?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न अभी यहां पूछा है, किसी समय किसी विषय पर बोलते समय किसी विधेयक पर इन्होंने अपने इस जवाब का इस्तेमाल किया था और उन्होंने उसी हमारे सेक्रेटरी का नाम भी लिया था। हमने बाकायदा इनके प्रापण की काफी मंगवा ली है और मंगवा कर के उसकी इन्कवायरी हम करवा रहे हैं। आज भी कह दिया है, आज भी उसकी

इनकायरी के लिये हम बचन देते हैं कि जांच पड़ताल करेंगे। अगर आप जानते हैं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार है बिना किसी की पूरी जांच किये किसी को दंडित नहीं किया जा सकता।

SHRI S. KUNDU: The hon. Health Minister has solved most of the problems arising out of this question in his answer. But there is one point which I want to raise in this Short Notice Question. Perhaps, the Health Minister is aware that in the Safdarjung Hospital one child was declared dead even though it had not actually died. It was found from the mortuary that the child was not dead. It appeared in almost all the newspapers in Delhi. I would like to know whether the hon. Health Minister will make an enquiry into this.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it something relating to the Willingdon Hospital?

SHRI S. KUNDU: It relates to the Safdarjung Hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the Willingdon Hospital.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Almost everything in the world has come in this question. This is very much pertinent and relevant. He should make an enquiry into this.

श्री राज नारायण: नहीं, नहीं नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, वह सब प्रश्नकारों में आ चुकी है। इसकी मैंने जानकारी करा ली है, यह प्रश्नकार का केस था। माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ और जानकारी कराना चाहते हैं, उसकी और जानकारी भी करा ली जायेगी।

श्री उपसैन: माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने अभी सदन को आश्वासन दिया है कि नेशनल हेराल्ड के संवाददाता की जो मृत्यु हस्पताल

में हो गई, और डा० लोहिया की मृत्यु के बारे में जो वह जांच करा रहे हैं, तो क्या वह इस सदन को यह भी आश्वस्त कराने के लिये तैयार हैं कि वह जांच जल्दी ही पूरी हो जायेगी और वह उस जांच का प्रतिवेदन सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे, ताकि सदस्य उस पर विचार कर सकें?

श्री राज नारायण: बधावक, नियमत: जो कुछ भी होगा वह मैं करूंगा।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि उनके मंत्री बनने के बाद विलिंगडन अस्पताल में बहुत अच्छा इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। (व्यवधान) मेरा तजुर्बा है, मैं आपको वह बताना चाहता हूँ। 10 रोज पहले मेरी बच्ची बीमार हो गई, मैं उसको दवाई दिलाने के लिये हस्पताल ले गया। वहाँ डाक्टर और नर्सों ने बिल्कुल कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, कोई रिस्पोन्सिविटी उन्होंने नहीं दिखाई। इसी तरह से हमारे यहां के रिपोर्टर भी पहले गये थे, उनका बेटा जब बीमार था, उनकी भी वही हालत हो रही थी। उस समय मैंने मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट बताकर प्रिविलेज बताना ठीक नहीं समझा, इसलिये प्रेस नहीं किया कि मैं एम० पी० हूँ। उसके अलावा जो गरीब लोग थे, उनमें एक की बच्ची बीमार हो रही थी, एक्चुअली मैं हालत उसकी देख रहा था, मैं बताना चाहता था, लेकिन कोई फायदा मैंने नहीं समझा कि उसको बताया जाये। उसने कहा कि मेरी बच्ची मर रही है, डाक्टर और नर्स आते नहीं हैं, आप एम० पी० हैं, आप रिस्वैस्ट कीजिये। मैंने कहा कि कम-से-कम मेरी बच्ची को नहीं, तो उस गरीब की बच्ची जो मर रही है, उसको देख लें, लेकिन कोई देखता नहीं था। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मर गई। यह हालत है वहां।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के एमर्जेंसी वार्ड में, जैसा कि श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने बताया है, इतनी गन्दगी और गलीब है कि कुछ कह नहीं सकते।

मंत्री महोदय वहाँ स्वयं जाकर देखें। उन्होंने वहाँ के डाक्टर और डायरेक्टरों को अपने आफिस में बुलाने की बात कही, लेकिन मैं उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि वह खुद अभी वहाँ जायें और देखें कि एमर्जेंसी वार्ड में क्या हालत है। वहाँ इतनी बदबू, पेशाब और पाखाने की रहती है, कि दो मिनट वहाँ नहीं रह सकते। वहाँ पर बैठने के लिये न बेंच हैं, न कुर्सी है और इतना गलीब पड़ा हुआ है कि हद नहीं। इसके मुतालिक आप क्या करने वाले हैं? मेरा कहना है कि आप खुद जाइये और देखिये कि यह सही है या नहीं।

श्री राज नारायण : मुझे माननीय सदस्य के जज्बात को सुन कर बड़ी खुशी हुई। आज जो बिरोधी पक्ष है, कम से कम उसे यह एहसास तो होने लगा है कि हमारी जनता पर कितनी सुसीबें आ रही हैं।

माननीय सदस्य वहाँ गये, और उन्होंने अपनी आँखों से इन बातों को देखा। तो वह कम से कम इस गरीब आदमी को एक छोटी सी बिट लिख कर भेज देते; मैं इस सदन में अक्सर आता रहता हूँ, मुझे बता देते। माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि मैं खुद वहाँ जाऊँ। मैं अक्सर बैलिंगडन अस्पताल में जाता रहता हूँ, लोगों से मिलता रहता हूँ और एमर्जेंसी वार्ड में भी गया हूँ। उन्होंने मुझे अभी वहाँ जाने के लिए कहा है। सदन का नियम है कि सदन के कार्य को छोड़ कर किसी दूसरे कार्य को प्रायर्टी नहीं दी जा सकती है। मैं सदन के कार्य में भगा हुआ हूँ। इस से खाली होते ही मैं जरूर वहाँ जाऊंगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत जनसंख्या परियोजना योजना

* 774. श्री राम बारी शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित भारत जनसंख्या परियोजना योजना के अंतर्गत देवरिया और गाजीपुर जिलों को चुना है, और योजना को त्वरित कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसे कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) और (ख). दूसरी भारत जनसंख्या परियोजना के बारे में विश्व बैंक के साथ बातचीत चल रही है। परियोजना में शामिल किए जाने वाले जिलों के चयन को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। इस परियोजना के अधीन परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिन-जिन गतिविधियों/योजनाओं को लाया जाना है, उन्हें भी विश्व बैंक के प्राधिकारियों के साथ अभी तय करना है। इसलिए परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने में देरी होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Publication of Telephone directories for Exchanges in big cities

* 776. SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years the Telephone Directories for exchanges in most big cities have not been published, brought up to date and telephone subscribers are made to suffer the harassment of enquiring the numbers of new connections, new numbers for old numbers when a new exchange is

opened and the reaction of the Government to this state of affairs;

(b) whether it is true that replacement of old directories destroyed in the 1975 floods at Patna has not been done nor even old directories given to new connections given after August/September, 1975; and

(c) generally, how much up-to-date is a directory, when published and distributed to old subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Directories are published annually. Out of the 8 big cities, having a population of more than one million (1971 census), telephone directories for two, namely Madras and Hyderabad, could not be published last year. However, supplementary directories were brought out and distributed to telephone subscribers as and when new exchanges were commissioned. For both these big cities, new directories are expected to be published by the end of the year.

(b) Yes, Sir, copies of the last issue had been exhausted. The new directory for Patna is expected to be published before the end of the year.

(c) Generally, within about 3 to 4 months, but sometimes it may be about 6 months.

Criteria for selecting delegations for Cultural tours in foreign countries

*778. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether there is any organisation which manages to send delegations to foreign countries for ostensible purpose of cultural tours;

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelines issued by the Government for sending or selecting the persons for going abroad; and

(c) the details regarding the financial assistance provided by the Government to such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Cultural delegations sponsored by the Government of India are sent abroad by the Department of Culture, Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, either directly or through the agency of Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(b) The guidelines for selecting the persons for going abroad are laid down by the Department of Culture and are implemented through the Standing Committee set up for the purpose. Care is taken to ensure that selections made are fair and objective and on the basis of merit, keeping in view that suitable opportunities are given to our distinguished experts, exponents, scholars and troupes in their particular fields all over India, apart from ensuring an effective projection abroad of India's cultural attainments and traditions.

(c) The Department of Culture have provided for a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs for sending delegations abroad either directly or through the agency of Indian Council for Cultural Relations, in the 1977-78 budget. For *ad hoc* delegations sent out on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs by the I.C.C.R, the expenditure is met out of grant-in-aid received from the Ministry.

मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के लिए मानदंड

* 779. **श्री युबराज :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे कोई मानदंड हैं जिनके आधार पर मेडिकल कालेज खोले जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) और (ख). इस समय प्रति वर्ष जो लगभग 12,500 डाक्टर निकल रहे हैं वे देश की डाक्टरों सम्बन्धी जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए काफी समझे जाते हैं। इसलिए भारत सरकार पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में नये मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के पक्ष में नहीं है। पांचवी योजना में वर्तमान सुविधाओं में सुधार और उन्हें सुदृढ़ बनाने पर बल दिया जा रहा है, इनके विस्तार पर नहीं।

पुर्तगाल तथा स्पेन के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत करना

* 781. श्री एस० एस० दास :

श्री एडुआर्डो केलीरो :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्पेन और पुर्तगाल लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठा रहे हैं और वे लोकतांत्रिक लोगों, भारत सरकार तथा अन्य देशों के साथ मित्रता के संबंध मजबूत करने को उत्सुक हैं ;

(ख) क्या पुर्तगाल के प्रधान मंत्री ने पुर्तगाल के विदेश मंत्री के रूप में अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान विशेष दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन नवजात लोकतंत्र देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध मजबूत बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी) : (क) जी हां। नवम्बर 1975 में जनरल फ्रैंको की मृत्यु के बाद स्पेन की सरकार ने अपने यहां लोकतन्त्रात्मक पद्धति की सरकार की स्थापना की दिशा में विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। 41 वर्ष के बाद 15 जून, 1977 को स्पेन में प्रथम स्वतन्त्र चुनाव हुआ जबकि

सार्वभौम मताधिकार द्वारा संसद के अवर सदन और अधिकांश प्रवर सदन का निर्वाचन किया गया। एक नई सरकार का गठन हुआ है और इसने अपने इस इरादे की घोषणा कर दी है कि संसद एक नया संविधान बनाए और अपनाए तथा शासन-तन्त्र में और सुधार करे। स्पेन की सरकार ने इस बात की भी घोषणा कर दी है कि वह शांति-प्रिय सभी देशों के साथ अपने मित्रता के बन्धनों को सुदृढ़ करने की भी इच्छुक है। पुर्तगाल में 25 अप्रैल, 1974 के राज्य-विप्लव में साला-जार-केतानों की सरकार का तत्काल पतन दिया गया था। उसके बाद पुर्तगाल के राज-नैतिक और आर्थिक जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में तेजी से परिवर्तन हुए। सार्वभौम मताधिकार पर आधारित स्वतन्त्र लोकतांत्रिक चुनावों द्वारा अप्रैल 1976 में निर्वाचित नई संसद ने संविधान सभा द्वारा बनाए गये नये संविधान को स्वीकार कर लिया जिसे इस उद्देश्य के लिए अप्रैल 1975 में निर्वाचित किया गया था। इन चुनावों के परिणामस्वरूप जो सरकार बनी, उसने अब कार्यभार संभाला हुआ है। राज्याध्यक्ष चुनने के लिए जून, 1976 में राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए चुनाव हुए। पुर्तगाल सरकार ने सभी शांति-प्रिय देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने की अपनी इच्छा पर बार-बार जोर दिया है।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1974 में पुर्तगाल के प्रधान मंत्री डा० सोरेस, जो उस समय पुर्तगाल के विदेश मंत्री थे, की मैत्रीपूर्ण तथा सफल भारत यात्रा के दौरान भारत और पुर्तगाल के बीच सामान्य सम्बन्ध पुनः स्थापित किए गए और 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 को भारत-पुर्तगाल के बीच सम्पन्न संधि ने इसे ठोस रूप प्रदान किया।

(ग) स्पेन के साथ भारत के अच्छे संबंध हैं। भारत और स्पेन के बीच व्यापार और आर्थिक सहयोग से सम्बद्ध एक करार है जो

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा के शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोग की दिशा में सहयोग के लिए भी एक करार है। भाषा है कि यह अच्छे सम्बन्ध भविष्य में और भी सुदृढ़ होंगे।

दिसम्बर, 1974 में भारत और पुर्तगाल के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य हो जाने के बाद सभी क्षेत्रों में उनको सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए। भारत सरकार ने पुर्तगाल सरकार को सांस्कृतिक करार का मसौदा प्रस्तुत किया है जोकि उनके यहां विचाराधीन है। दोनों देशों के व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल एक दूसरे के यहां आए गए और आर्थिक, व्यापारिक, औद्योगिक और तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में सहयोग के करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए और उसका अनुसमर्थन किया गया। सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के साथ-साथ खेल के क्षेत्र में भी आदान-प्रदान आरम्भ हो गया है। भारत और पुर्तगाल ने क्रमशः नई दिल्ली और लिज़बन में अपने अपने राजदूतावास खोल लिए हैं और यह करीब दो वर्ष से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Allocation for Development of P&T facilities in backward districts

*782. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry earmarked money for the development of postal and telecommunication facilities in the identified backward districts;

(b) if so, the allocation made by the Ministry in the year 1977-78;

(c) whether the Ministry intimated the Circles of the States regarding the policy adopted for the backward areas; and

(d) the action taken by the Circles in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (d). The Department is following a liberal policy for providing postal, telegraph and telephone facilities in rural areas. This policy is further liberalised in respect of backward areas.

Under this policy, a post office can be opened in a backward area in case the revenue earned is at least 15 per cent of the estimated annual cost and the loss does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Similarly, telegraph and Telephone facilities can be provided in places with a population of over 2,500 in case the revenue earned is at least 15 per cent of the estimated annual expenditure. In the case of a telegraph office, the annual loss should not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In the case of hilly areas the condition of minimum revenue for opening of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone Public Call offices is further reduced to 10 per cent.

This policy has been intimated to all the Postal and Telecommunication Circles in the country.

The money earmarked for the postal and telecommunication facilities in the rural areas of the country which include the backward areas, in the Fifth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 6.5 crores and Rs. 54.3 crores respectively. No separate allocation is specifically made for backward areas.

During this year, 1,342 post offices, 1,150 telegraph offices and 1,073 telephone public call offices are proposed to be opened in the backward areas.

Money received by Indian Red Cross Society

*783. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) with the cessation of the Second World War how much money was re-

received by the Indian Red Cross Society and how much money went to the Pakistan counterpart of it;

(b) was the money which came to Indian Red Cross and St. Johns Ambulance deposited in the bank; .

(c) if so, in which banks and on what date;

(d) whether any amount came in the shape of Government loans or Government scrips and whether the same loan stands in the name of Indian Red Cross Society and St. Johns Ambulance on date; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) (a) to (e). The required information has been collected from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, and is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-936/77.]

Measures for Preventing Poliomyelitis

*784. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding measures for preventing poliomyelitis; and

(b) salient features of the plan; if any, for a more vigorous campaign and the proposed time schedule of operations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Poliomyelitis prevented by immunisation with oral polio vaccine.

(b) An expended programme of immunisation including that against poliomyelitis for infants is being considered.

मध्य प्रदेश में छरें बनाने का संयंत्र

*785. श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या इसपात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में छरें बनाने का संयंत्र स्थापित करने के बारे में भारत सरकार को विशेषज्ञों का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन की विषय-वस्तु क्या है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय ले लेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक): (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की बेलाडीला खानों से निकलने वाले लौह अयस्क के चूरे से प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 20 लाख टन पैलेट बनाने की क्षमता का एक कारखाना लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मेटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सलटेन्ट्स (इंडिया) लि० को इस प्रायोजना के लिये सलाहकार इंजीनियर नियुक्त किया गया है और अपेक्षित प्रक्रिया जानकारी रखने वाली विख्यात पार्टियों के साथ किए गए विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर अक्टूबर, 1977 तक टेण्डर प्राप्त हो जाने की संभावना है।

फिर भी, इस कारखाने के निर्माण के बारे में पूंजी-निवेश का निर्णय समग्र प्राथमिकताओं के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक संसाधनों की उपलब्धि और पैलेटों की बिक्री की व्यवस्था हो जाने पर निर्भर करेगा।

सवाई माधोपुर में सुपर जिक (जस्ता) स्मेल्टर

*786. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर, राजस्थान में जस्ता खनिज बहुतायत में मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रस्तावित सुपर जिक (जस्ता) स्मेल्टर उदयपुर की बजाय माधोपुर में स्थापित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह निर्णय करने से पहले सरकार ने जस्ता संयंत्र के बारे में प्रत्येक प्रतिवेदन की ध्यानपूर्वक जांच की है तथा विभिन्न समितियों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटेलनायक) : (क) उदयपुर जिले में मुख्यतः जस्ता तथा सीसे के भंडार हैं जो उदयपुर से लगभग 30 किलोमीटर दक्षिण में जावर क्षेत्र में और लगभग 65 कि०मी० दूर राजपूरा-दरीबा में स्थित हैं। इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में जात कुल लगभग 92.26 मि० लि० टन भंडारों का अनुमान है।

(ख) सुपर जस्ता प्रद्रावक की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

Import of Aluminium

*787. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news item in the Financial Express, dated July 13, 1977 that large scale import of aluminium is inevitable; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Owing to power cuts on aluminium smelters and a 70-day strike at the aluminium smelter at Belgaum (Karnataka), aluminium production has been affected. The matter of ensuring adequate power supply for aluminium production has been taken up with the State Governments concerned. In order to ensure that consuming units are not hit by the shortfall in production, arrangements have been made to import 5,000 tonnes of aluminium.

It is hoped that aluminium production will pick up in the second half of current financial year. Further imports can be organised if found necessary.

व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण योजना

*788. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण योजना तैयार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा और प्रतिवर्ष कितने लोगों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी, हां। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की सहायता से एक उच्च व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रणाली को क्रियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) परियोजना के लिए कुल अनुमानित व्यय 8.44 करोड़ रुपए है जिसमें विदेशी सहायता भी सम्मिलित है।

परियोजना की अवधि के दौरान 12330 व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षित किए जाने की

आशा है, जिसका वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

| | | | |
|------|---|---|------|
| 1977 | . | . | 1470 |
| 1978 | . | . | 2280 |
| 1979 | . | . | 3560 |
| 1980 | . | . | 5020 |

Scheme of Advertisement on Postal Stationery

*789. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering an expansion of the scheme of advertisement on postal stationery;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how much revenue has been earned as a result of introduction of this scheme and the expected earning from this source during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). Advertisements are being permitted on post-cards, inland letter cards, aerogrammes, money order forms, Radio/Television Licence Books and Post Office Savings Bank Pass Books. Only a fraction of these items is being utilised at present. Efforts are being made to intensify this activity to earn more revenue.

(c) The revenue earned by the scheme introduced in June 1975 is as follows:—

| Year | Revenue Earned |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1975-76 (10 months) | 8.01 |
| 1976-77 | 26.78 |
| 1977-78 (upto July, 77) | 10.50 |

Additional revenue expected during the remaining period of the current year is about Rs. 31 lakhs.

Workers' participation in Management of P&T Services

*790. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make the workers to participate in the management of P&T services; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). The Scheme for Workers' participation in Management has been outlined in the Resolution of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour published in Gazette of India Extraordinary on 4-1-1977. This scheme envisages formation of Unit Councils in units employing 100 or more persons and Joint Councils in the higher levels of the organization. The Councils will include representatives of the workers and the management. Items relating to working conditions, discipline, absenteeism, methods of improving the services fall within the purview of the Unit Councils. Joint Councils can deal with items not resolved in the Unit Councils, and suggestions from workers, facilities for training and development of skills. Decision is to be by consensus and not by voting. The set up is to be flexible so as to suit each organization.

The introduction of the scheme in the P&T Department is under active examination.

Durgapur Stainless Steel

*791. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of stainless steel at Durgapur is very high compared to that in other countries; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor and measures proposed to be taken to reduce the cost of production of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Cost of production varies from country to country and from undertaking to undertaking but considering the import quotations received by M.M.T.C. for import of stainless steel sheets, cost of production of sheets/plates at Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur is higher

(b) The main reasons for higher cost of production of Alloy Steel Plant are:—

- (i) Out dated technology in respect of sheets/plates.
- (ii) Higher cost of power.
- (iii) Higher cost of Imported raw materials (Ferro Alloys, Nickel, Graphite electrodes etc.).
- (iv) Advantage of economy of scale is not available.

Manufacturers are constantly endeavouring to reduce cost of production. Government is contemplating to set up more production facilities for stainless steel sheets and plates at Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur based on modern technology. It is expected that with the commissioning of new facilities the cost of production would come down.

Designing of Steel Plant Equipment

*792. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector will be allowed to play any role in designing or manufacturing steel plant equipment; and

(b) if so, whether the technical collaborations will be allowed in this line of fabrication?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The private sector is already playing a significant role in the design, development and manufacturing of equipment for steel plants and it is the intention that the private sector should continue to perform this role.

(b) Technical collaboration proposals will continue to be allowed on merits.

टेलीफोन कालों की दरों को कम करना

*793. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार उदार नीति के रूप में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों से टेलीफोन कालों की वर्तमान दरों को कम करना चाहती है जिससे जन-साधारण श्री टेलीफोन सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :
(क) पी० सी० धो० से की जाने वाली प्रत्येक काल का मौजूदा शुल्क 50 पैसे है। इस दर में कमी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि० द्वारा
स्ट्रक्चरल फेब्रिकेशन का काम

6090. श्री मोहन जैन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लिमिटेड के जिन

प्रधिकारियों ने लोकसभा चुनाव की प्रचारा प्रवृत्ति इससे पूर्व स्ट्रक्चरल फ़ैब्रिकेशन का काम पार्टियों को बड़ी दूरी पर देकर कम्पनी को लाखों रुपए की हानि पहुंचाई थी, उनकी पदोन्नति की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्यस्त और ज्ञान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक): (क) जी, नहीं। उल्लिखित प्रचारा के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि० द्वारा ढांचों के संवि-रचन का काम किसी भी पार्टी को बड़ी दूरी पर नहीं दिया गया था और इस संबंध में कम्पनी को कोई हानि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Expenditure on foreign delegates who attended Gauhati session of Youth Congress

6091. DR BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign delegates who had come to attend the Gauhati Session of the Youth Congress were provided local hospitality by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; and

(b) if so, how much expenditure was incurred on each delegate?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Some of the foreign delegates who were youth leaders of standing in their own countries had come as observers to the Gauhati session and were provided hospitality by the ICCR at Delhi and Agra.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the ICCR on 47 of these foreign delegates came to Rs. 81,775.58. This works out to an average expenditure of Rs. 1,740/- approximately on each such delegate.

Korba Aluminium Plant

6092. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aluminium Plant at Korba is running at loss or at profit and the extent of loss or profit;

(b) whether in the revised estimate of Ratnagiri project profitability is expected for Alumina and/or Aluminium plant without township and the extent of profitability;

(c) whether only Rs. 10 lakhs out of Rs. 49 crores budgeted for BALCO for the year 1977-78 are to be spent over Ratnagiri Project and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government propose to permit Indian Aluminium Company of Belgaum to receive Bauxite from Dhangawadi and Udgir in Kolhapur district which Bauxite is meant and reserved for Ratnagiri project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The estimated loss of the Korba Aluminium Plant for 1976-77 is Rs. 3 crores. This is due to the operation at present of only 25 per cent of the scheduled smelting capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) The updated cost estimates of the Ratnagiri project are under examination

(c) Owing to financial constraints, work on the construction of the Ratnagiri Project has not been taken up and a provision of only Rs. 5 lakhs.

has been provided for this Project for 1977-78.

(d) No, Sir.

विदेशों के साथ सीधे डायल घुमा कर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

6093. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सीधे डायल घुमाकर विदेश टेलीफोन सेवा शुरू किये जाने के बारे में सरकार विदेशों के साथ बातचीत कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :
(क) और (ख) संबद्ध दोनों देशों में आवश्यक तकनीकी उपस्कर/सुविधाएँ सुलभ होने पर भारत द्वारा विदेशों के लिए समय-समय पर, सीधी डायल टेलीफोन सेवा शुरू करने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। शुद्ध रूप में तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक मामला होने के कारण इस बारे में संचार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का एक अग्रोन्मुख कार्यालय—विदेश संचार सेवा, सम्बद्ध विदेशी प्रतिपक्ष के साथ, पत्राचार द्वारा सम्पर्क स्थापित करता है।

आजकल भारतीय मानक समय के अनुसार बम्बई में लन्दन के लिए 0000 बजे से 1200 बजे के बीच और नई दिल्ली में लन्दन के लिए 0100 बजे से 1200 बजे के बीच उपलब्ध, प्रयोक्ता सीधी डायल टेलीफोन सेवा का सितम्बर, 1977 के अन्त तक, सारे स्टेशन के लिए 24 घण्टे उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है।
1908 LS-3.

अमरीका के लिए सीधी डायल टेलीफोन सेवा बनाने की योजना भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है। पहले चरण में यह सेवा न्यूयार्क और वाशिंगटन के लिए सुलभ किए जाने की संभावना है।

भारतीय रेड क्रॉस भवन

6194. डा० रामजी सिंह क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय रेड क्रॉस भवन (इंडियन रेड क्रॉस बिल्डिंग) का निर्माण जूनागढ़ के नवाब, सर महावत खा द्वारा दिये गये भारी दान से किया गया था;

(ख) क्या इस भवन को भारतीय लोगों के रोगों और दुखों के इलाज और स्वास्थ्य में सुधार के प्रयोजन हेतु दान-स्वरूप दिया गया था, और

(ग) क्या इस भवन का उपयोग उपरोक्त प्रयोजनों के अतिरिक्त बिन्ही अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए भी किया जा रहा है और यदि हा, तो क्या इसमें दान की दानभावना का अनादर होता है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी हा। भारतीय रेड क्रॉस की पुरानी इमारत जो 1930-31 में बनी थी और जिसे 1975 में गिरा दिया था, उसे जूनागढ़ के नवाब, सर महावत खा द्वारा दिये गये दान में बनाया गया था।

(ख) जूनागढ़ के नवाब से इस पुरानी इमारत के निर्माण के लिए सहायता मिली थी जिसे अब गिराया जा चुका है। इस इमारत का किम बिगिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाए इसका

उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था। यह भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी का ही अपना निर्णय था कि इस इमारत को "भारत में, स्वास्थ्य सुधार, रोगों की रोकथाम और लोगों के दुख दर्द को दूर करने के कार्य में लगे हुए सभी व्यक्तियों का समर्पित कर दिया जाए"।

(ग) भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी ने बताया है कि पुरानी बिल्डिंग इसके टूटने तक उम्मी उद्देश्य के लिए प्रयोग की जाती रही जिसके लिए यह बनाई गई थी और नई बिल्डिंग जिसका निर्माण भारत सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदानों और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और औद्योगिक वित्तीय निगम ने लाइसेंस फीस के एवज में प्राप्त अग्रिमों से किया गया है, का प्रयोग उन्हीं उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जा रहा है जिनके लिए ये अनुदान/अग्रिम प्राप्त हुए हैं।

De-recognition of Indian Medical Degrees by Foreign Countries

6095. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which have de-recognised the Indian Medical Degrees; and

(b) steps being taken by Government to improve the standard of Medical education and research?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The General Medical Council of U.K. with whom we had reciprocity in regard to the mutual recognition of medical qualifications awarded by the two countries, unilaterally terminated the reciprocity and decided that doctors who obtained medical qualifications in India after May 22, 1975, will only be eligible for

temporary registration provided they pass the tests to be conducted by the temporary registration assessment board.

(b) The Medical Council of India, a statutory body established under an Act of Parliament is responsible for maintenance of the standard of Medical Education in the country. For this purpose, the Council has prescribed regulations on 'Minimum standard/requirement on Under-graduate and Post-graduate medical education', 'standard requirement for admission of 100 students in medical colleges' and 'qualification required for appointment of teachers in Medical Colleges.' The maintenance of standard of medical education is ensured through periodical inspections carried out by the Inspectors appointed by the Medical Council of India. Deficiencies noted/pointed out by the Inspectors are brought to the notice of the concerned institutions for rectification within a stipulated period. Where deficiencies continue to persist, Medical Council of India may recommend withdrawal of recognition granted to the Institution.

Production of Naphthalene and Phenol by H. S. L.

6096. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Naphthalene and Phenol produced by the Hindustan Steel Limited in 1976;

(b) the names of the parties to whom these products were distributed and the quantities thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to give preference to small scale units in the matter of allotment of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The total production of Naphthalene from the steel plants of Hindustan

Steel Limited in 1976 was 7,366 tonnes. Phenol is produced only by the Rourkela Steel Plant and the production in 1976 was 107 tonnes.

(b) The name of major consuming parties and the quantity of these products supplied to them are indicated below:—

| Name of the Party | Quantity supplied (In tonnes) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
|-------------------|-------------------------------|

1. Naphthalene :

| | |
|--|------|
| 1. Durgapur Chemicals Ltd., Durgapur | 2380 |
| 2. Amar Dyes Chem. Ltd., Bombay | 1595 |
| 3. Atul Products Ltd., Atul | 1100 |
| 4. BASF Limited, Bombay | 405 |
| 5. Dyes and Dispersing Agent (P) Limited, Bombay | 367 |
| 6. Diamond Shamrock Ltd., Bombay | 219 |
| 7. Sulfarsan Chemicals Ltd., Poona | 81 |
| 8. Indian Dyestuff Ltd., Bombay | 176 |
| 9. ATIC Industries Ltd., Bulsar | 120 |
| 10. Khandari Chemical, Bombay | 80 |
| 11. Arlabs Ltd., Bombay | 99 |
| 12. Prakash Chemicals, Calcutta | 81 |
| 13. Raysinet Chemical, Bhilai | 177 |
| 14. Other parties | 396 |

7276

| Name of the Party | Quantity Supplied (In tonnes) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
|-------------------|-------------------------------|

II. Phenol :

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Wood Polymers Ltd. Bombay | 58 |
| 2. Rourkela Chemicals, Rourkela | 224 |
| 3. Polysynth Chemicals, Bhubaneswar | 15 |
| 4. Shalimar Tar Products, Ludhiana | 6 |
| 5. Reschemol (P) Ltd., Calcutta | 6 |
| 6. Other parties | 6 |

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(c) These by-product chemicals are supplied to all industries including Small Scale Units which have set up their own plants and which use these chemicals as raw materials.

Telephone Facilities in Guna and Shivpuri Districts of Madhya Pradesh

6097. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of places where telephone facility is available in Districts Guna and Shivpuri of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how many applications are pending for providing telephone connections at these places where telephone facility is available; and

(c) the name of places of Guna and Shivpuri Districts where P.C.O. or Phonogram service will be provided during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). A statement showing places where telephone facility exists in Guna and Shivpuri Districts of Madhya Pradesh along with the number of applications pending for provision of telephone connections at each of these places is given at Annexure-I.

(c) The names of places where Telephone Public Call and Telegraph Offices are planned to be opened during the current financial year are given at Statement attached.

Statement showing name of places in Guna and Shivpuri Districts in Madhya Pradesh where Telephone facility is available with the No. of applications pending for provisions of Telephone connections as on 30-6-1977.

| Exchanges | No. of applications pending for Telephone connections |
|-----------|---|
| | |

GUNA DISTRICT

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. Arne | Nil |
| 2. Ashok Nagar | 1 |
| 3. Chaghoda | 4 |
| 4. Chanderi | 4 |
| 5. Guna | 7 |
| 6. Mungaoji | Nil |
| 7. Raghogarh | 1 |

P.C.Os.

1. Bajrang Garh
2. Bomari
3. Binaganj
4. Jagir-Rasun
5. Kumbharaj
6. Mayana
7. Pipria
8. Ruthai
9. Shahdara

Exchanges

No. of applications pending for Telephone connections

SHIVPURI DISTRICT

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Bidrwas | 2 |
| 2. Kerera | 1 |
| 3. Kharas | 1 |
| 4. Narwar | Nil |
| 5. Phari | 1 |
| 6. Shivpuri | 11 |

P.C.Os.

1. Bhatnagar
2. Chhapra
3. Dhulagarh
4. Kanya Dham
5. Lucknow
6. Pichre
7. Sataimara

Statement II

Showing names of places where Telephone Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices are planned to be opened during the current financial year.

GUNA DISTRICT

1. Ishargarh Telephone public call office and Combined Telegraph office.
2. Masudargarh Combined Telegraph office.

SHIVPURI DISTRICT

1. Magri Telephone public Call Office and Combined Telegraph Office.

Production of special steel in Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

6098. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality and quantity of special steel production in Durgapur Mishra Ispat Limited have deteriorated for poor quality refractory materials and A/c furnace electrodes; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken to improve those?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Plants Employing Contractors

6099. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that vested interests have developed in Steel Plants in employing contractors;

(b) whether Government propose to scrutinise every contract awarded at the plant level; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire in depth in handling loading and unloading contracts awarded in plants and find out whether there has been any duplication of jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

House Jobs to Doctors

6100. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a large number of Delhi students who

passed their M.B.B.S. Examination from LLRM College, Meerut in 1976 and completed their one-year rotational internship on their own expense in Delhi are not getting any House job in any of the Hospitals in the Capital;

(b) whether any guidelines have been laid down by Government for these Delhi students of LLRM College Meerut being provided temporary House Jobs for 6 months or one year; if so, what and if not, why not; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to save those young Doctors from ruination by getting them House jobs in Delhi?

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The Government have received certain representations from students who passed their M.B.B.S. Examination from LLRM College, Meerut regarding House job facilities in Delhi Hospitals.

(b) and (c). In so far as Central Institutions/Hospitals are concerned, House Surgeons (1st year Junior Residents) are appointed on the basis of recommendation of Selection Committees constituted by the concerned Institution/Hospital. Preference in such appointment is given to the graduates of the same Institution over the outside candidates. No guidelines have been laid down by the Government barring the admission of the students of LLRM College, Meerut in the Delhi Hospitals.

Telephone Exchange and Micro wave station at Tura Meghalaya

6101. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Telephone Exchange at Tura in Meghalaya is in a miserable state of affairs both from the point of view of management and absence of mini-

imum modern equipments and thereby causing much hardships to the subscribers and if so, the proposals to rectify the defects;

(b) whether there was an incident of assault of an employee of the said exchange by a responsible officer of State recently and if so, the reason thereof;

(c) whether Government would soon provide direct dialling system between Tura-Shillong and Tura-Gauhati; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to instal microwave station at Tura?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Telephone Exchange at Tura is working satisfactorily. The present exchange, which is a CB non-multiple type, 250 lines exchange is proposed to be automatised by installing a 300 lines MAX-II.

(b) Yes. One Jr Engineer was assaulted by a District Agricultural Officer Simsagiri, subscriber of Tura-134. The reason for this appears to be annoyance of the subscriber due to his not being able to talk to telephone No. 247, which was out of order due to storm.

(c) There is no proposal for providing direct dialling system immediately between Tura-Shillong and Tura-Gauhati.

(d) There is no proposal at present to install microwave equipment at Tura.

Facility of admission to Children of Detenus

6102. **SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Hindustan

Times dated the 14th July, 1977 that Delhi Administration will give 5 per cent grace marks to students and children of those who were jailed or underground during emergency for admission in colleges and schools etc.;

(b) if so, whether the facility is given for admission to Polytechnics and Indian Technical training Institute; and

(c) whether the facility would also be extended in the matter of scholarship and employment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The facility has been given to candidates seeking admission this year to Polytechnics and Industrial Institutes under Delhi Administration.

(c) No, Sir.

Review of Emergency cases by Independent Inquiry Committee

6103. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs employees have demanded that the disciplinary cases initiated by the administration during the emergency and penalties imposed upon should be reviewed by Government through an independent enquiry committee; and

(b) what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Secretary of Ministry of Communications

6104. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary of Communications arranged the tapping of telephones of Opposition M.Ps after the elections to Lok Sabha were announced;

(b) whether the previous Secretary was asked to proceed on leave preparatory to retirement to enable his successor to take charge in July, 1975 soon after the declaration of Emergency; and

(c) whether the promotion of the present Secretary within a few months, after becoming Additional Secretary was on the basis of the available Panel of Secretaries or by any special arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The appointment by promotion of the present Secretary to the post of Secretary, Ministry of Communications, was made, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, followed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Research Institute of Ayurvedic Medicines at Cannanore

6105. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start a research institute of Ayurvedic medicines in Cannanore district, Kerala; and

(b) where the Ayurvedic plants are available in large scale?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Medical plants used for preparation of Ayurvedic Medicines are available in many parts of the country. However, the survey of medicinal plants units of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy are already carrying out the survey of medicinal plants in various parts of the country.

Ceiling on Income of Companies

6106. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to introduce a scheme fixing a ceiling on the income of individuals like Company Directors as a first step in the proposed National Wage-Income-Price Policy, and

(b) if so, the brief features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) and (b) The present administrative guidelines laid down by Government in the matter of payment of managerial remuneration to Managing/Wholetime Directors of Public Limited Companies and subsidiaries thereof prescribe *inter alia*, certain ceilings on salaries, commission and perquisites payable to them. The revision of the guidelines is presently under examination and revised guidelines are expected to be issued as early as possible.

Accidents in Damoda and Nayadanga Collieries in Dhanbad Coalfield

6107. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether two major accidents occurred in Dhanbad Coalfield one on

9th July, 1977 at Damoda Colliery (B.C.C.L.) drowning the mines and the other in the Nayadanga section of quarry No. 4 Shyampur a colliery of E.C.I.L. on 15th July, 1977 killing one miner;

(b) whether in both the accidents fault lies with the Management violating the mines' regulation; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The required information in respect of the two accidents is given below Colliery-wise—

Damoda Colliery

There was inrush of water from Jamuni River in one of the five sections of the Damoda Colliery on 9th July, 1977, due to heavy rains and breach of embankment between the mine workings and the river. No person was involved in this accident and none was held responsible for the same.

Shyampur Colliery

In an accident in Nayadanga section of Shyampur A Colliery on 15th July, 1977, one person was killed due to fall of side in open cast workings. The management and subordinate supervisory staff were held responsible for the accident. The report of the enquiry in respect of this accident is being processed with a view to deciding as to what action is to be taken against the persons responsible for the accident.

Nickel production

6108. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether know-how available in India to produce Nickel is technically comparable with know-how available outside the country;

(b) the need of having a modification of the pilot project plant meant to produce Nickel;

(c) whether Government are sure that by September, 1977 the modification of the plant will not fail;

(d) whether the construction of this plant has been sufficiently delayed if so, for how many years and how much money has been spent on it so far;

(e) how many tonnes of nickel has been imported for the last three years and at what value; and

(f) whether it is possible to start construction of the plant and take a firm decision on it notwithstanding the fact that modification of the plant succeeds in trial or not by the stipulated date; if so, what arrangement has been made for this?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The pilot plant set up at Jamshedpur by M/s. Chemical Metallurgical Design Company Ltd., (C.M.D.C.) was sanctioned by the Government in order to develop the parameters and the know how for commercial exploitation of the nickel deposits. The process suggested by M/s. C.M.D.C. in principle is generally similar to the ones being used for limonitic type of lateritic ores elsewhere.

(b) Based on mechanical and process difficulties encountered during the operation of the pilot plant, the consultants proposed certain modifications to the pilot plant in order to overcome the shortcomings.

(c) There have been difficulties in the operation of the plant even after modifications were incorporated and the present indications are that the firm will not be able to adhere to the schedule of completion of tests by September, 1977.

(d) There has been considerable delay in setting up and completion of the pilot plant work. The pilot plant, as per original estimates was to be erected and work completed by end of 1973.

The pilot plant was erected in May, 1975 and after sanction of further funds for carrying out necessary modifications, M/s. C.M.D.C. are scheduled to complete their work and submit final report by the end of September, 1977.

Upto 30th June, 1977 a total expenditure of Rs. 34.17 lakhs has been incurred on the pilot plant tests.

(e) Information is given in a statement attached.

(f) Government is considering other alternative for the implementation of the Sukinda Nickel Project including the import of established foreign technology.

Statement

Import figures of 'Nickel' (Revised Indian Trade Classification Code No. 683) for the years from 1974-75 to 1976-77 (upto December 1976).

| Year | Quantity (in tonnes) | Value Rs. lakhs |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1974-75 | 3,998 | 1396.36 |
| 1975-76 | 4,316 | 1596.85 |
| 1976-77 (Upto Dec- ember, 1976) | 3,887 | 1646.95 |

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Vol. II—Imports published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

Manufacture of private automatic exchanges

6109. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether INTRONIX a small scale manufacturer headed by Shri S. D. Mani has been permitted to manufacture private automatic exchanges;

(b) whether this is not reserved for the public sector; and

(c) whether this in any way violates the Industrial Policy Resolution of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). INTRONIX, a small scale manufacturer, has been permitted to manufacture "digital, inter-connect equipment" which is a programmed interface for various kinds of process and control signals. No permission has been accorded to INTRONIX for manufacture of private automatic exchanges. Manufacture of telecommunication equipment is reserved for public sector.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Steel Tubes

6110. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector and private sector companies manufacturing steel tubes of various types;

(b) whether those companies are also exporting the steel tubes; if so to which countries;

(c) whether Government propose to produce certain types of bigger size steel tubes only by the Steel Authority of India and other public sector concerns; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The only public sector plant presently

manufacturing tubes is the Rourkela Steel Plant. A large number of private sector plants are manufacturing steel tubes of various types as per details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-937/77.]

(b) Rourkela Steel Plant as also many private sector Companies are exporting steel tubes. These are being exported to 55 different countries which include Abu Dhabi, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, Sri Lanka, Cyprus, Denmark, Dubai, Ethiopia, FRG, Hongkong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Oman, Nepal, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Saudi Arab, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Tanzania, Egypt, U.K., USA, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Cyprus, Philippines, etc.

(c) and (d). In the public sector, Rourkela Steel Plant has commissioned in June, 1976, a spirally welded pipe plant with an annual capacity of 55,000 tonnes per annum for producing large diameter pipes ranging from 18" to 54" diameter for meeting the requirement of oil industry.

A proposal is under consideration for setting up a large diameter seamless tube plant at ASP, Durgapur, to produce seamless steel tubes of dia. ranging from 165 mm. to 375 mm. to meet the requirement of drilling/casting pipes and boiler quality pipes.

BHEL is also proposing to set up a plant to produce Seamless Tubes of dia. ranging from 14 mm. to 159 mm.

Bringing out postal stamps in honour of 'Dayaram Poet'

6111. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out special postal stamps in honour of great genius and poet 'DAYARAM' of Gujarat on his second birth centenary; and

(b) whether Government have received a public petition in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The proposal was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee on 27th June, 1975 and again on 16th December, 1975 for bringing out stamp on his second birth centenary falling in 1977 but the same was not recommended by the Committee.

Memorandum given by students of U.H. Medical College, Patna, Bihar

6112. SHRI M. KALYANASUN-DARAM:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Homoeopathic Medical Diploma awarded by the State Homoeopathy Board of Bihar and U.P. as mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 are equivalent;

(b) if so, why the students of U.H. Medical College, Patna, Bihar, are not permitted to appear in the examinations conducted by the State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine of U.P.;

(c) whether Government have received a memorandum from the students of U.H. College Patna in this regard; and

(d) if so, the contents thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, the diplomas awarded by both the boards are recognised under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

(b) According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, the State Government have notified that all the Homoeopathic colleges in Bihar including the U. H. Medical College have been brought under the jurisdiction of Bihar University. Accordingly, the students of that College should appear in the examination conducted by the Bihar University and the question of their being permitted to appear in the examination conducted by the Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Medicine Board does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes. As this matter concerns the State Government, a copy of the Memorandum has been forwarded to them for taking necessary action.

Indian participation in Manganese Ore India Limited

6113 SHRI KACHRULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state,

(a) whether even now Central Province Manganese Ore Ltd., a British firm, is still holding more than 50% shares in the Manganese Ore India Limited;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to increase Indian participation in Manganese Ore India Limited;

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to take over this firm because manganese ore is the biggest source of export; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The British firm viz. Central Province Manganese Ore Co. Limited (CPMO) has, since 1962, held, and continues to hold, 49 per cent shares in the share holding of Manganese Ore India Limited (MOIL).

(b) to (d). Negotiations have been conducted with the representatives of CPMO for the purchase of their shareholdings in MOIL and their assets in Balapur Hamesha (Dongri Buzurg), Maharashtra, which is the only manganese mine being worked by them. An early finalisation is expected.

Ban on sale of drugs manufactured by multinational drug manufacturing concerns in India

6114. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 on the 30th June, 1977 regarding ban on use of Entervioform and Mexaform and state the names of the drugs manufactured by the subsidiaries of the multinational drug manufacturing concerns in India which have been removed from market or have been banned for sale in the foreign countries due to their having injurious side effects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): The drugs which are being manufactured by subsidiaries of the multinational drug manufacturing concerns in India have been removed from the market or banned for sale in foreign countries due to their having injurious side-effects are given below:—

1. Practolol.
2. Clio Quinol.
3. Phenformin.

PRACTOLOL:—The marketing of the drug has already been banned in India in August, 1975.

CLIO QUTNOL:—In the light of the opinion given by medical experts, there is no proposal at present to ban this drug. However, preparations containing this drug are now required to be supplied against prescription of Registered Medical Practitioner.

PHENFORMIN:—This has been banned in two countries viz., U.S.A. and Norway, the question of prohibiting its use is under consideration in consultation with medical experts in the field.

Shareholders of I.I.S.C.O.

6115. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shareholders of Indian Iron and Steel Company who had submitted duly executed share-transfer deeds to the company before nationalisation but did not get them registered are likely to get compensation;

(b) whether Government has taken a decision thereon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since in these cases, the relevant documents in support of transfer of shares had already been submitted to the Company before the appointed day, i.e. the 17th July, 1976, it has been decided that such persons may be regarded for the purposes of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1976 as shareholders even though they were not registered as such. The Commissioner of Payments has been authorised to make payments to such persons after obtaining an indemnity bond from each of them.

**हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड
में कर्मचारियों की बहाली**

6111. **श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद:** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड कम्पनी, शेक्सपीयर लेन,

कलकत्ता ने गत लोक-सभा के चुनाव के पूर्व कितने लोगों की नियम विरुद्ध बहाली की तथा किन-किन पदों पर ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त बहाली किस के आदेश से की गई तथा इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद): (क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि० ने लोक-सभा के पिछले चुनावों से पूर्व किसी भी कर्मचारी की बहाली नियमों के विरुद्ध नहीं की थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

200-Crore Racket in Chrome

6117. **SHRI SHANKERINHIJI VAGHELA:**

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

SHRI KISHORE LAL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the report published in weekly *Blitz* dated the 18th June, 1977 under the heading "Rs. 200 Crore Racket in Chrome";

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to present policy exports of high grade lumpy chromite have been banned and exports of other grades are regulated within certain grade-wise ceilings in the interests of conservation. Export duties have also been imposed on chromite exports. Sale of chromite by the O.M.C. was made on the basis of widely publicised global tenders and at best available prices.

Awards for Indians declared by foreign Embassies in India

6118. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) names of the embassies in India which are known to have declared awards and prizes like Soviet Land Nehru Award by the Soviet Embassy for the Indian citizens;

(b) the facts regarding objectives about such awards and prizes, given by foreign embassies to the Indian citizens;

(c) what are the awards and prizes given by the Russian Embassy to Indians, every year and for how many years such awards and prizes are being given;

(d) the names of the recipients of such Russian awards and prizes and other benefits in addition enjoyed by them; and

(e) whether Indian Embassies in Western and Communist countries and in Russia, particularly, have introduced similar awards and prizes in the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as also in the names of great religious teachers of India; and if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) Only the Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics has introduced awards for Indian citizens.

(b) and (c). In order to honour the memory of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Soviet Union established in 1965 a fund known as "The Fund for Greater Soviet-Indian Friendship". The journal "Soviet Land", issued by the Soviet Embassy in India, decided to utilise the fund to institute and give prizes, called the Soviet Land Nehru Awards, for the best literary and journalistic works, Indian language translations of

Russian classics and Soviet works and also for meritorious work done in creative and cultural fields calculated to promote world peace and friendship between India and the Soviet Union. The scheme also included a provision for the award of five prizes to children of the 10—13 age group, who would be successful in a painting or an essay or such other competition.

These awards are being given since 1965. The awards and prizes given since 1965 are indicated in the reply to (d) below.

(d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-938/77.]

(e) The Embassy of India, Moscow has instituted annual "Nehru" Awards for Soviet writers, poets and journalists for their contribution to the furtherance of Indo-Soviet Friendship. This award was instituted in April, 1967. The following were the prize winners of the First "Nehru" Award, given in November, 1967:—

(1) N. S. Tikhonov—Writer for his cycle of verses on India.

(2) Mirza Tursun-Zade—Writer for his verses "Indian Ballads".

(3) Zulfia—Poetess for a number of verses in "Mushaira".

(4) S. A. Chukov—Painter for the series of paintings on India amongst them being "On the Way", "Himalayas", "Indian bride" and others.

(5) E.P. Chelyshev—Indologist for his monograph "Modern Hindi Poetry", "Hindi Literature" and others.

(6) S.I. Tyulyav—Art critic for a series of works on India.

(7) O. P. Benyukh—Journalist for his reportage "Breaker of Hearts".

(8) L. V. Shapeshnikova—Journalist for essay collections: "South India", "Jungle Roads", "Flying Fish Parava"

डा० सलूजा द्वारा पानी निकालने के लिये बनाये गये पम्प का प्रयोग

6119. श्री हरिेश बहादुर : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 17 मई, 1977 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालाजी, वाराणसी, हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के निदेशक डाक्टर एस० एस० सलूजा द्वारा बनाय गये पानी निकालने वाले पम्प का प्रयोग चामनाला खान से पानी निकालने के लिए न किये जाने के क्या कारण थे जब कि डा० सलूजा ने कहा गया था कि उनके द्वारा बनाये गये पम्प का प्रयोग किया जायेगा,

(ख) क्या डाक्टर सलूजा 29-12-75 को आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित एक अपील सुन कर चामनाला गये थे और खान मुरझा महानिदेशक की महायता से उन्होंने 30-12-75 को एक पम्प बनाया और उस पम्प का प्रदर्शन भी किया जिससे भरा हुआ पानी 3-4 दिन में बाहर निकाला जा सकता था, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने डा० सलूजा द्वारा बनाये गये पम्प की क्षमता की जांच की है ताकि भविष्य में उसका उपयोग किया जा सके ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) में (ग) डा० एस० एम० सलूजा, निदेशक, इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालाजी, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय,

30 सितम्बर, 1975 को तत्कालीन उप-महानिदेशक, खान मुरझा, श्री एस० एस० प्रसाद को उनके कार्यालय में मिले थे और पानी निकालने के लिए एयरलिफ्ट पम्पो के प्रयोग का सुझाव दिया था। चूंकि एयर लिफ्ट पम्प तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं थे, इसलिए डा० सलूजा ने इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड की जीतपुर कोयला खान के वर्कशॉप में दो ऐसे पम्पो का निर्माण 30 दिसम्बर, 1975 की रात तक करवाया। डा० सलूजा उमी रात को बागणसी चले गए और इन पम्पो के स्थापन हेतु प्रयास किए गए थे। इस बीच 75 मीटर हैट और 800 जी० पी० एम० क्षमता के आठ सबमर-सिबल पम्प (वाल्मा पम्प) चामनाला खान में प्राप्त हुए और यह निर्णय लिया गया कि स्थानीय निर्मित एयर लिफ्ट पम्पो के स्थान पर इन पम्पो का स्थापन किया जाए।

एयर लिफ्ट पम्पो की दक्षता कम है जो कि बिले ही 45 प्रतिशत में आगे बढ़ती है और इनका आमतौर पर प्रयाग मुख्य पम्पिंग प्रयाग का बढ़ाने में लिए किया जाता है, जब उच्च दबाव कम्प्रेसर उपलब्ध होता है और इन पम्पो को केवल बहा लगाया जाता है जहां अच्छी किस्म के अन्य पम्प उसी समय उपलब्ध नहीं होते। चूंकि पर्याप्त क्षमता वाले विद्युत चलित सबमरसिबल पम्पो की कोई कमी नहीं थी, इसलिए कम्प्रेसर एयर का प्रयोग करने वाले कम दक्षतापूर्ण एयरलिफ्ट पम्पो का प्रयोग करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया। तथापि प्रो० सलूजा द्वारा डिजाइन किए गए पम्पो का विभिन्न फील्ड परीक्षण किया जा रहा है और इन परीक्षणों के परिणामों तथा प्रत्येक मामले की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, उचित समय पर इसके प्रयोग के संबंध में आवश्यक निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Accident in Sudamdih Mines

6120. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that during three consecutive holidays, there was laxity in supervision prior to the accident of Sudamdih Mines;

(b) whether no senior official of Mines visited the underground area on any of these holidays and even the roster duty official failed to inspect the mines;

(c) whether the Director of Mines' Safety, incharge of the mines, also did not inspect the mines for nearly two years; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against such negligent officials?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Court of Inquiry appointed to enquire into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident at Sudamdih Colliery on 4th October, 1976 has concluded that supervision during the four holidays prior to the accident on 4th October, 1976 was slack, and in the 3rd shift of 3rd October, 1976 the roster duty officer and the Sdar did not come resulting in complete lack of supervision. It has also observed that no office mine visited the working areas of 400 M.H. during the four holidays except Shri S. K. Sinha, Under Manager, who was on roster duty in the second shift of 1st October, 1976 and who went underground for inspection under orders of the Acting Horizon Managar, as the roster duty Sirdar of the shift was absent.

(c) The Director of Mines Safety incharge of the Zone, in which this mine falls, inspected this mine ten times during the period of two years preceeding the accident on 4th October, 1976.

(d) The question of taking action against the officials of the mine found negligent is under examination.

Issue of Passports to Trade Unionists

6121. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade unionists are invited by fraternal trade union organisations from different countries to participate in services, conferences and very short notices are received by the participants;

(b) whether Government are aware that trade unionists are unable to participate in their programmes as passports are not issued in time though the host organisations have made all the arrangements, including pre-paid tickets, with prior information to the Home Ministry and External Affairs Ministry; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government to facilitate issue of passports to such trade unions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) and (b). Intimations about such invitations are received either from the Labour Ministry or the Regional Passport Officers. The Regional Passport Officers have been instructed to forward immediately to this Ministry any application for passport for the purpose of participation in an international conference of a nature which requires prior approval of this Ministry. Passport facilities are authorised after consultation with the concerned departments of the Government.

(c) Efforts are made to dispose of such applications with utmost speed. Further efforts are being made to simplify the passport procedures with a view to obviate any delays in the issue of passports.

Teleprinters Facilities to Indian Express

6122. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi State Newspaper Employees Federation had urged the Minister in a communication that permission granted to the proprietor of the *Indian Express* to instal a direct teleprinter line from the office of the *Indian Express* should be withdrawn;

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

(c) whether all the proprietors of the newspapers are allowed this facility; and

(d) if not, why special facility is being provided to him?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) A news item appeared in the Press on 1st July, 1977 that the Delhi State Newspaper Employees Federation had addressed a communication to the Minister for Communications to withdraw the permission granted to instal a direct teleprinter line from the office of the *Indian Express* is I.E.N.S. building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi to Ahmedabad and other centres.

(b) The request from Indian Express for providing certain facilities had been examined and only those permissible within the rules and procedures for leased circuits were provided. No deviations or relaxation in the rules were made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

India's contribution to U.N. University at Tokyo

6123. SHRI BHOY SINGH NAHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the contributions made by India to the United Nations University in Tokyo;

(b) the number of Indian scholars and scientists deriving benefit at the University; and

(c) the mode of selection of scholars from India for the above University?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE). (a) India has made an annual contribution of U.S. \$75,000 (Rs. 5,45,925) to the United Nations University for the year 1977.

(b) and (c). The U. N. University is not a campus-based or a degree giving Institution and there are no scholars attached to its administrative headquarters. It has started functioning by establishing links with existing institutions in different countries in certain selected priority areas of activity, namely, world hunger, human and social development and the use and development of natural resources. The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) at Mysore is the first institution of its type to be associated with the University in the field of post harvest technology. The annual allocation to the CFTRI by the U.N. University which is to the order of U.S. \$1,84,000 for the year 1977, is being utilised for training U.N. University fellows from developing countries and for appropriately further equipping the Institute towards this end.

Unlicensed Radio Sets

6124. SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of radio licences obtained by persons in possession of unlicensed sets during February—March and April, 1977 as a result of relaxation given by the former Government;

(b) how many of these unlicensed radio sets were of foreign make; and

(c) the measures to be taken to check the menace of proliferation of unlicensed radio sets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) 14,87,617 Radio/TV licences were issued during the period from February to April, 1977. The above number includes the licences issued for radios purchased in the ordinary course also.

(b) The information is not available as the Posts and Telegraphs Department does not maintain separate statistics about foreign radio sets.

(c) The Department regularly carries out periodical drives against evasion of licence fee on Radio/TV licences.

गुजरात में जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में डाक तार और टेलीफोन विभागों के लिये इमारतें

5125. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में किन किन नगरों और गावों में डाक तार और टेलीफोन विभागों के लिए इमारतें

का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और उनका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

(ख) उपर्युक्त तीन जिलों में कहां कहां नई इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए मांग की गई है; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है।

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिलों में जिन जिन स्थानों पर डाक तार विभाग की इमारतें बन रही हैं उन स्थानों की एक सूची विवरण-I में दी गई है जिसमें उन इमारतों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने की संभावित तारीख का भी उल्लेख कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). किसी विशेष स्थान की आवश्यकताओं और निधि के उपलब्ध होने को ध्यान में रखते हुए डाक तार विभाग की इमारतों की योजना बनाई जा रही है। इन तीन जिलों में जिन इमारतों की योजना विभिन्न स्तरों पर है उनकी एक सूची विवरण-II में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

(निर्माणाधीन इमारतें)

| जिले का नाम | स्थान का नाम | इमारत किस प्रकार की है | निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने की निर्धारित तारीख |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| जूनागढ़ | तलासा | डाकघर | 31/3/78 |
| | रानानवाव | वही | वही |
| | कुतियाणा | वही | वही |
| | मालिया हटिना | वही | वही |
| | सारसी | वही | वही |
| | सिल | वही | वही |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| राजकोट | बीरपुर भैयावदर | डाकघर वही | 31/3/78 वही |
| जामनगर | कलवाड रावल | डाकघर वही | 31/3/78 वही |

विवरण-II

(योजनाधीन इमारतें)

| जिले का नाम | स्थान का नाम | इमारत किस प्रकार की है |
|-------------|--|---|
| जूनागढ़ | जूनागढ़ के रावल जूनागढ़ पोरबन्दर वारवल | डाकघर वही टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज वही वही |
| राजकोट | भैयावदर मोर्बी राजकोट राजकोट | टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज वही वही 90 स्टाफ क्वार्टर |
| जामनगर | जामनगर खंभालिया | डाकघर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज |

ताला आदि बनाने वालों को धातु की सप्लाई

Promotion from Junior Engineer to TES Group B and Quota for S.C. and S.T. in P. & T. Department

6126. श्री राम प्रसाद वेशमुख :

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री भीमलाल पटेल : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झेलगढ़ में ताले, बिजली का सामान और भवन निर्माण सामग्री के निर्माताओं को पीतल, लोहा, इस्पात निकल प्लेट, टीन जस्ता स्लेब और अलुमिनियम प्राप्त करने में जो कि उक्त वस्तुओं के निर्माण में प्रयोग होते हैं सरकार ने क्या सुविधाएं दी है।

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ये धातुएं भांगरा से सप्लाई की जाती हैं जिससे निर्माताओं के सामने अनेक कठिनाइयां आती हैं और उन्हें अधिक खर्च करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) और (ख). देश में पीतल लोहे इस्पात, जस्ता और एल्यू-मिनियम की काफी कमता और उपलब्धि है। ये साधारण माध्यमों से उपलब्ध हैं। कमी की हालत में इनके आयात की अनुमति दे दी जाती है। जहां तक निकल और टिन का सम्बन्ध है, आयात नीति के अनुसार वास्तविक उपयोगिताओं को उनका आयात करने की अनुमति है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

6127. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any list of promotion from Junior Engineer to the post of TES Group B has been drawn in P&T Department;

(b) if so, how many candidates have been promoted;

(c) how many Junior Engineers of SC/ST have been promoted; and

(d) whether reservation quota for SC/ST has been filled up and if not, who is responsible for that and what action is proposed to be taken against the erring officer/officers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the select list of 898 candidates, first 500 have been promoted to Telegraph Engineering Service Group 'B'.

(c) Out of the first 500 candidates promoted, 18 belong to Scheduled Caste communities and none to Scheduled Tribe community.

(d) As per Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' orders on the subject, quota of S.C. in the total select list of 898 comes to 135 and that of S.T. comes to 68. As only 23 suitable candidates of S.T. were available, the balance 45 of their quota has been added, as per existing rules to the 135 of S.C., thus bringing the total of the latter to 180. The number of selected candidates in the approved list therefore are:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Other communities . . . | 695 |
| Scheduled Caste . . . | 180 |
| Scheduled Tribe . . . | 23 |

The list of approved candidates is valid for about 12 months. The first batch of 500 have been promoted; the remaining candidates are expected to get their promotions according to their rank in the select list as and when vacancies arise in the course of the year.

Increase in Steel Prices

6128. SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of different varieties of steel had gone up considerably during the recent years;

(b) if so, what has been the element of increase in prices of each variety of steel during each of the years from 1973-74 to 1976-77 over the prices prevailing in 1972-73; and

(c) the reasons for increase in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (c). Except to compensate for the increase in excise duty and Railway freight from time to time and also to meet price hike in coal, there has been no increase in the J.P.C. steel prices since the dual pricing policy for the steel industry was adopted in October, 1973.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-939/77].

अफ्रीकी देशों से निर्यात

6129. श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें कुछ अफ्रीकी देशों से आयात प्राप्त हुआ है। यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त देशों के उनके सम्भाव्य दोरे का कार्यक्रम तैयार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कार्यक्रम में शामिल देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :

(क) जी हाँ। एस देशों की सूची बनाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इनमें से अनेक निर्यात अनौपचारिक हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Omission of Saving Bank Account from Prize Incentive Scheme

6130. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any eligible Saving Bank accounts with the Post Offices have been omitted from the Draws under Prize Incentive Scheme;

(b) whether any complaints about such omissions have been received by the concerned Department;

(c) whether the departmental publicity announcements through the All India Radio adequately advised the eligible depositors to check Code Number allotted to them every six months, at the Post Offices;

(d) if the answers to part (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what Government propose to do to inspire confidence in the scheme; and

(e) will Government consider allotting of permanent Code Numbers to save public from the inconvenience of checking Code Numbers every six months?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

Eight eligible Savings Banks accounts got omitted in the four half yearly Draws held between 31.7.75 and 31.1.77. The total number of Savings Bank accounts in these four Draws was 166.93 lakhs.

(b) The complaints were received only after Draws had been held.

(c) Such Departmental publicity announcements were made through advertisements in the Press.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the staff concerned to be very careful in future.

(e) It has been decided to allot permanent Code Numbers for the 8th Draw to be held in January, 1978.

Uniformity in working hours of Daily Wage Labour

6131. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working hours are uniform throughout the country in all the Government Departments for daily wage labour and labour who work on permanent basis;

(b) if so, the working hours in case of uniformity and also indicate hours in case of disparity; and

(c) the minimum hours of duty as fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The Ind Pay Commission had recommended that all casual labour under the Central Government including those to whom minimum wage

law is not applicable, should have the benefits and safeguards provided by Rules 23—25 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 relating to weekly holidays, working hours, night shifts and payment for overtime. The above recommendations were accepted by Government and instructions to this effect issued by the Ministry of Finance to all concerned in January, 1961. Details of working hours of employees in various departments of the Central Govt. are not available.

Meeting with Hindustan Lever's Union

6132. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Hindustan Levers Union met the Minister on 7th July, 1977;

(b) whether any grievances were placed before the Minister;

(c) what are the details of their demands; and

(d) what action has been taken on their problems?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Presumably reference is to the representation dated July 7, 1977 submitted by the Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha to the Union Labour Minister concerning; (i) alleged wrongful termination of services of Sarvashri R. L. Gupta and A. K. Sir-car of the Delhi Branch and Sarvashri Jawahar Singh and Rajbir Singh of the Ghaziabad unit of Hindustan Lever and (ii) alleged victimisation of certain office bearers of the Union for participation in trade union activity. The matter was discussed recently at an informal meeting convened by the Ministry of Labour on

July 19, 1977. According to the information supplied by the representative of the Delhi Administration, at the above meeting, dispute over the termination of services of Sarvashri R. L. Gupta and A. K. Sarcar has been referred by the Delhi Administration on July 16, 1977 to the Labour Court, Delhi for adjudication. Dispute over the termination of services of Sarvashri Jawahar Singh and Rajbir Singh are also reported to have been referred by the Government of U.P., being the appropriate Government in this case, for adjudication

Reduction in Telephone Advisory Committees

6133. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drastically curtailed the number of Telephone Advisory Committees in the country, as also the number of members of such committees;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) details regarding the numbers of the said committees (with their membership in each case) and the places where they were in existence during the years 1975 & 1976?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The whole question of constitution of TACs and their functioning has been reviewed by the Department. It has been decided to constitute Telephone Advisory Committees.

(c) 70 T.A.Cs. functioned during 1975 and 41 during 1976. Names of these T.A.C. places and membership in each case, are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

List of places where Telephone Advisory Committees were in existence during 1975 and or 1976

| Sl. No. | Name of place | No. of members |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Agartala | 10 |
| 2. | Agra | 12 |
| 3. | Ahmedabad | 9 |
| 4. | Ajmer | 9 |
| 5. | Akola | 7 |
| 6. | Allahabad | 19 |
| 7. | Alleppey | 7 |
| 8. | Ambala | 9 |
| 9. | Amritsar | 8 |
| 10. | Asansol | 7 |
| 11. | Bangalore | 14 |
| 12. | Bareilly | 12 |
| 13. | Baroda | 9 |
| 14. | Belgaum | 7 |
| 15. | Bhavnagar | 7 |
| 16. | Bhopal | 20 |
| 17. | Bombay | 26 |
| 18. | Chandigarh | 11 |
| 19. | Cuttack | 7 |
| 20. | Delhi | 28 |
| 21. | Dibrugarh | 7 |
| 22. | Durgapur | 8 |
| 23. | Erode | 7 |
| 24. | Ernakulam | 9 |
| 25. | Gauhati | 8 |
| 26. | Goa | 7 |
| 27. | Gorakhpur | 7 |
| 28. | Guntur | 7 |

| Sl. No. | Name of place | No. of members |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 29. | Gwalior | 9 |
| 30. | Hubli | 7 |
| 31. | Hyderabad | 14 |
| 32. | Indore | 8 |
| 33. | Jabalpur | 7 |
| 34. | Jaipur | 22 |
| 35. | Jamnagar | 8 |
| 36. | Jamshedpur | 9 |
| 37. | Jharia | 8 |
| 38. | Jodhpur | 13 |
| 39. | Jullundur | 7 |
| 40. | Kanpur | 22 |
| 41. | Kazikode | 9 |
| 42. | Kota | 7 |
| 43. | Kottayam | 6 |
| 44. | Lucknow | 23 |
| 45. | Ludhiana | 16 |
| 46. | Madras | 12 |
| 47. | Mangalore | 7 |
| 48. | Meerut | 13 |
| 49. | Moradabad | 10 |
| 50. | Muzaffarnagar | 9 |
| 51. | Muzaffarpur | 11 |
| 52. | Mysore | 8 |
| 53. | Nadiad | 7 |
| 54. | Nagpur | 9 |
| 55. | Nasik | 7 |
| 56. | Patna | 11 |
| 57. | Pondicherry | 6 |
| 58. | Quilon | 8 |
| 59. | Raipur | 6 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Place | No. of members |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|
| 60. | Rajkot | 7 |
| 61. | Ranchi | 6 |
| 62. | Rourkela | 7 |
| 63. | Salem | 7 |
| 64. | Shillong | 11 |
| 65. | Sholapur | 7 |
| 66. | Simla | 11 |
| 67. | Srinagar | 9 |
| 68. | Surat | 9 |
| 69. | Tirunelveli | 7 |
| 70. | Trichur | 7 |
| 71. | Trivandrum | 11 |
| 72. | Udaipur | 10 |
| 73. | Varanasi | 13 |
| 74. | Vijaywada | 7 |
| 75. | Vishakhapatnam | 7 |

Shortage of Polio Vaccine

6134. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:**
Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Polio vaccine in many hospitals in the country;

(b) the steps to be taken in supplying the polio vaccine to all the hospitals;

(c) whether Government are intending to import the polio vaccine, if so, the names of the countries;

(d) the number of polio cases detected in the country during 1976-77 both in rural and urban areas and the number of cases treated; and

(e) the percentage of incidence of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No. However some hospitals may not be stocking the Vaccine.

(b) There is no shortage of oral polio vaccine in the country. The vaccine is adequately available at Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay, and any hospital in the country can purchase it.

(c) At present, the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay imports the vaccine from the U.S.S.R.

(d) The number of cases treated during 1976 was 9206.

(e) Exact incidence of the disease in the country as a whole is not available.

Extension of EPF Act to Establishment Employing ten or more Persons

6135. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Bill is pending with the Labour Ministry for extending the Employees' Provident Fund Act and scheme 1952 to the Establishment employing ten or more persons as already done in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which is a sister concern organisation of Employees' Provident Fund and

(b) if so, why it is not brought to Parliament and how much time it will take to bring the bill in Parliament for its approval?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Certain proposals for amendment of the Employees' Provident

Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 including the one relating to extending the coverage of the Act to establishments employing 10 or more persons are under consideration of the Government.

Small Manufacturers of Steel Products

6136. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it would be desirable for Government to allow the small scale manufacturers of steel products to meet their requirements of steel direct from the steel plants;

(b) whether there is any difference between the ex-factory price and the market price of steel; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) With a view to make optimum use of the transport facility, the general policy is to move steel in rake loads as far as possible. But, in order to help the small scale units, despatches to the State Small Scale Industries Corporations are made in wagon loads. Government have also recently decided to supply plates, structurals, hot rolled coils/sheets, cold rolled coils/sheets also in wagon loads to units with private sidings.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It varies from time to time according to supply, demand and other market conditions. Sometimes it is less and sometimes it is more.

Dispute between Punjab National Bank and its Employees

6137 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrial dispute between the Management of the

Punjab National Bank and the employees of the said bank regarding the illegal termination of promotion policy settlement in respect of the promotion of Clerks and Special Assistants had been brought before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur;

(b) if so, the full facts of the case and the decision taken by the Labour Commissioner;

(c) whether this case could not be referred to adjudication and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will reconsider its earlier decision which was taken under certain political pressure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A settlement between the management of the Punjab National Bank and All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation over the policy and procedure concerning promotion of Clerks and Special Assistants as Officers and direct recruitment of Officers and related matters was signed on 16.6.73 for a period of 3 years.

2. The management of the Punjab National Bank gave a notice to the Federation on 10.1.76 to the effect that the settlement, dated 16.6.73 shall stand terminated with effect from 31.3.76. They also issued on 21.4.76 a circular laying down a new policy and procedure for promotion of Clerks and Special Assistants as Officers which is at variance with the policy and procedure laid down in this behalf in the settlement. They also issued another circular on 1.5.76 inviting applications from Clerks and Special Assistants for holding a test/interview for selection as Officers in accordance with the new policy and procedure adopted by management vide their circular dated 21.4.76.

3. The Secretary, All India Punjab National Bank Employees Federation raised an industrial dispute on 22.4.76 challenging the action of the management on the grounds that the notice of termination issued by management on 10.1.76 was invalid because it was issued during the pendency of the settlement and the management's action in unilaterally formulating and enforcing a new promotion policy in violation of the terms of settlement was illegal and unjustified.

4. The dispute was entertained in conciliation by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Kanpur on 19.6.76 but as no settlement could be arrived at he submitted failure of conciliation report to the Central Government which was received by the latter on 25.6.76.

5. Since the receipt of the failure of conciliation report from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Kanpur, the matter has been under the consideration of the Government. The management has now appointed a Committee consisting of 3 representatives of the management and 3 representatives of the Federation to review the new promotion policy and procedure adopted by the management and to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute. The Committee has already held three meetings on 23.5.77, 11.6.77 and 16.7.77 and is continuing its effort to resolve the matter.

Increase of Seats in Medical Colleges

6138. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all Government medical colleges to accommodate all eligible students for the medical group in their colleges;

(b) if so, whether they have also been asked to increase the seats, if

necessary to accommodate all the students;

(c) if so, how many union Government colleges and other State colleges have accepted the instructions of the Union Government;

(d) whether the Union Government are considering to open new medical colleges to provide those who have not been able to get the admission in such colleges; and

(e) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Steel Price

6139. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present price of steel in the country and as on 31-3-75 and 31-3-76;

(b) whether after the reduction in the excise duty on steel, the prices have fallen considerably during the last 3 months in the country;

(c) whether shop keepers are selling stainless steel utensils at a very high rate i.e. 80 to 100 per k.g.; and

(d) steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) In view of Part (c) of the question it is presumed that the information is required in respect of stainless steel items only. The list prices of

stainless steel items of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur exclusive of sales tax and other local taxes were as under:—

| (Rs. per Kg.) | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Item | 31-3-75 | 31-3-76 | 31-3-77 |
| Hot Rolled Sheets 1.25 mm | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Plates 8 mm | 27 | 32 | 32 |
| Rounds 22mm/80mm | 18 | 21 | 24 |
| Rounds 80mm/100mm | 19 | | |

As regards imported stainless steel sheets, these were released for utensil making from February 1976 only Actual User (Ex-Godown) sale prices for imported stainless steel sheets released for manufacture of utensils were as follows:—

| (Rs. per Kg.) | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Stainless Steel Sheets | As on | |
| | 31-3-76 | 31-3-77 |
| 26G | 72.00 | 72.00 |
| 24BG | 66.10 | 66.10 |
| 22G | 65.00 | 65.00 |

(b) As a result of the reduction in import duty on stainless steel sheets and plates etc. from 320 per cent to 220 per cent, the revised prices of stainless steel items produced by Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, are being worked out and will be announced shortly. M.M.T.C. has, however, already reduced the prices of imported stainless sheets with effect from 22nd July, 1977 as follows:—

| (Rs. per Kg.) | |
|---------------|-------|
| 26G | 57.00 |
| 24BG | 56.00 |
| 22G | 55.00 |

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने में असफल रहने के कारण स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन के कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त किया जाना

6140. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में ऐसे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सेवाएं परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम समूचे देश में क्रियान्वित करने में असफल रहने के कारण समाप्त कर दी गई थीं।

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अब तक सेवा में वापस ले लिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या उनका मंत्रालय सेवा से बर्खास्त किए गए अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को उस अवधि के लिए वेतन का भुगतान करेगा जिसमें वे सेवा में नहीं थे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) सारे देश को परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने में असमर्थ रहने के कारण केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अधीन किसी भी अधिकारी और कर्मचारी की सेवाएं समाप्त नहीं की गई। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अधीन कर्मचारियों में राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रशासनों का स्टाफ शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश मलेरिया कर्मचारी संघ की मांगें

6141. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मजा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश मलेरिया कर्मचारी संघ ने 17 अप्रैल, 1977 को उन्हें एक मांग पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें उल्लिखित मुख्य मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन मांगों की जांच की थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उम्मा क्या परिणाम निकला ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश मलेरिया कर्मचारी संघ की मुख्य मांगों का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) . क्योंकि ये कर्मचारी राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं, इस लिए इस कर्मचारी संघ के पत्र की एक प्रति राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दी गई है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश मलेरिया कर्मचारी संघ ने जो मांगें की हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) उत्तर प्रदेश में सहायक मलेरिया अनुपक्षण अधिकारियों की संख्या 87 है और वे पिछले 24 वर्षों से इस विभाग में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन्हें मलेरिया एवं अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यों का विस्तृत अनुभव है। वे व्यक्ति तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण

प्राप्त विज्ञान स्नातक हैं और इन्होंने दिल्ली तथा लखनऊ के मलेरिया विज्ञान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों से विशेष मलेरिया प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम भी पास किया है।

(2) वर्ष 1972 से 1974 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए सरकारी भादेशों के अनुसार सहायक मलेरिया अनुसंधान अधिकारियों के उपर्युक्त 87 पदों को "स्थाई" बना दिया गया।

(3) मलेरिया कार्यकर्ताओं में बहुत निराशा फैली हुई है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थाई बनाए गए उपरोक्त पदों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की संशोधित योजना के अनुसार समाप्त किया जा रहा है। यह योजना पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई थी और जिसे वर्तमान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार शीघ्र ही लागू करने जा रही है।

(4) 12 हजार मलेरिया कार्यकर्ताओं से से, जो पिछली 20 से 24 वर्षों से सेवा कर रहे हैं केवल 8 व्यक्ति ही स्थाई किए गए हैं और जिला स्तर के पदों पर पदोन्नति के सभी दरवाजे पूर्णतः बन्द हो गए हैं, जबकि, अन्य राज्यों, जैसे मैसूर, मद्रास और मध्य-प्रदेश आदि में निम्न संवर्ग के व्यक्तियों को ही जिला स्तर के अधिकारियों के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया जाता है। उपरोक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह अनुरोध है कि नए बनाए गए जिला मलेरिया अधिकारियों (डी० एम० ओज) के 56 पदों को सहायक मलेरिया अधिकारियों (ए० एम० एम० ओ०) की पदोन्नति द्वारा ही भरा जाए और इस प्रकार नए पैटर्न में सभी बरिष्ठ कार्यकर्ताओं को खपा लिया जाएगा और पदोन्नति के दरवाजे खुल जाएंगे जिसके फलस्वरूप

हतोत्साहित कार्यकर्ताओं को कार्य करने की नई प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

(5) जिला मलेरिया अधिकारियों के उपर्युक्त पदों पर नए एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर नियुक्त करना मलेरिया योजना के लिए किसी भी प्रकार लाभ-दायक नहीं है क्योंकि इस मलेरिया क्षेत्र के कार्य, छिड़काव कार्य के तौर-तरीके सन्निकषण स्टाफ की निगरानी और उनके काम का मूल्यांकन करने आदि के बारे में कोई व्यावहारिक ज्ञान अथवा प्रशिक्षण नहीं होता है।

(6) नए एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर को जिला मलेरिया अधिकारी के रूप में मलेरिया योजना में लगाने की बजाय, जहां उसे कोई चिकित्सा कार्य नहीं करना होता है, उसे गांव के संचल शोधालयों में गरीब रोगियों के नुस्खे लिखने तथा दवाइया देने की सेवा अच्छी तरह से कर सकता है।

(7) जहां तक चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी मार्ग-दर्शन तथा देख-रेख का सम्बन्ध है मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी मलेरिया अधिकारियों का मार्ग-दर्शन करने के लिए पूर्णतः पर्याप्त हैं। ये मलेरिया अधिकारी सधे मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी के अधीन होंगे।

(8) इस समय प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्तर से लेकर जिला स्तर तक सभी महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर लगे हुए हैं तथा मलेरिया के बारे में मार्ग-दर्शन करने के लिए भी उन्हीं की सेवाएं हमेशा उपलब्ध हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में नए व्यक्तियों को जिला मलेरिया अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त करना तथा मलेरिया के क्षेत्र में पुराने, अनुभवी और तकनीकी रूप से प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों

को, जिनके पास 20-24 वर्ष का असाधारण क्षेत्रीय अनुभव है, निकाल बाहर करना इन कार्यकर्ताओं को न्याय से वंचित करना है।

(9) वित्तीय पहलुओं के बारे में भी यदि हिसाब लगाया जाए तो उपर्युक्त सहायक मलेरिया अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत करके सरकारी धन में काफी बचत की जा सकती है क्योंकि उनका मिलेशन ग्रेड 400 से 700 रुपए है जबकि एम० बी० बी० एम० डाक्टरों का वेतनमान 500 से 1200 रुपए है।

10 यदि डी० एम० ओ० के पदों पर उन अभ्यागे, चिरकाल के अपेक्षित तथा निराश मलेरिया कार्यकर्ताओं की पदोन्नति का मार्ग प्रशस्त हो जाता है तो वर्तमान सभी कार्यकर्ता, अर्थात् 80 पद ए० एम० एम० ओ० के 22 पद ए० यू० ओ० के और एस० एम० आई० तथा एम० एल० टी० के कुछ वरिष्ठ संवर्ग इस संशोधित योजना में शामिल हो जाएंगे। इस प्रकार संशोधित योजना में कुछ श्रेणियों के पदों को समाप्त करने के बारे में जो व्यवस्था की गई है उससे कर्मचारियों की छटनी नहीं होगी अथवा उनकी नौकरी को कोई खतरा नहीं होगा।

11. वरिष्ठ मलेरिया निरीक्षक तथा वरिष्ठ प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन के पद मलेरिया संगठन की महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है तथा इन पदों को समाप्त कर देने से (जैसे कि योजना में प्रस्तावित है) जिला स्तर का सारा काम अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाएगा और इस सम्पूर्ण योजना के लिए यह कदम घातक सिद्ध होगा।

12. मलेरिया कार्यक्रमों (राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम) को जब से प्रारम्भ किया गया था तब से आज तक, अर्थात् 1952 से 1977 तक केन्द्रीय मलेरिया संस्थान दिल्ली अथवा लखनऊ के जो भी अधिकारी जिला मुख्यालयों में निरीक्षण या दौरे के लिए आते रहे, वे सब यही आश्वामन देने रहे कि उपर्युक्त कार्यकर्ताओं का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है और उन्होंने इन लोगों को किसी दूसरी सेवा को अपनाने की कभी अनुमति नहीं दी।

National Safety Council

6142 SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the National Safety Council Staff Union, Bombay;

(b) whether the memorandum contains several complaints of mismanagement of the affairs of the National Safety Council; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to look into these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a)
Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) National Safety Council being a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, a copy of the Memorandum has been sent to the Chairman of the Council for necessary action.

H.S.C.L. Engineers' 13-point demands

6143. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:**

**SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA
JAIN:**

Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1500 engineers of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. have been observing work to rule since June 18 to press their 13-point demands; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and measures being taken to settle their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) About 900 engineers of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited at Bokaro and Bhilai observed work-to-rule from the 18th June to the 29th June, 1977. The agitation was withdrawn by the Association on the 5th July, 1977 after the recommendations of the high level committee which was appointed to examine the demands of the Association, were discussed by the Managing Director, HSCCL, with the Engineers Association on 29.6.1977. The recommendations made have been agreed to and are now being implemented.

(b) Their demands were:

(1) The posts of Tech. Asstt. should be redesignated as Assistant Engineer and all the TA/Asstt. Engineers should be promoted to Asstt. Divisional Engineer after completing one year of service.

(2) The earlier sanctioned posts of GMs, CE & Dy. CEs have been increased within recent two months. We feel encouraged on the expansion of our Company and expect a proportionate increase in other cadres also. Eligible candidates in all cadres be immediately promoted as per seniority.

(3) In the name of specialisation the outside recruitment should be stopped and interviews/appointments under process should be cancelled.

(4) The favouritism done in the promotion of selection grade posts during the emergency period should be annulled.

(5) Engineers terminated during emergency should be reinstated.

(6) Responsibilities and duties of each rank should be well defined to avoid interference of ranks.

(7) Leave facilities for higher education and sponsoring candidates for professional training should be introduced immediately.

(8) Persons who have completed one contract period should be confirmed on superannuation immediately.

(9) House accommodation should be provided invariably to all engineers at all projects.

(10) Seats for school going children of employees should be reserved in the Central Schools.

(11) Vehicle Allowance as admissible in other subsidiaries of SAIL be introduced in all the projects.

(12) Association should be associated in the policy decisions of management both units and HQs levels.

(13) Applications for outside employment should be forwarded without any restrictions.

Abdominal diseases

6144. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Hospitals and private Hospitals are showing increasing number of cases of abdominal disease;

(b) whether sudden rise in such cases is due to the water pollution in the City; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the out-break of the disease of this form?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, a slight increase has been observed in the number of cases of abdominal disease.

(b) Most of the infectious types of abdominal diseases are considered to be due to water pollution.

(c) Measures such as protected water and food supply, better sanitation, hygienic disposal of sewage are being taken by the Municipal Health authorities. A legislation entitled "The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act" has also been enacted in 1974.

Representation from Junior Doctors of Delhi

6145. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the former Lt. Governor of Delhi Shri Kishan Chand had flouted the directions of the then Health Minister Dr. Karan Singh to withdraw the termination order and legal proceedings against 13 junior doctors who had participated in strike in 1974;

(b) has Government received any representation from the doctors over this issue;

(c) if so, its contents and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against Shri Kishan Chand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Dr. Karan Singh had advised the former Lt. Governor to consider withdrawal of the legal proceedings.

(b) and (c). The legal proceedings have since been withdrawn.

(d) Since it was not mandatory for the Lt. Governor to accept Dr. Karan Singh's advice no action is proposed to be taken.

मिनी एक्सवेंज स्पेशल सर्किट स्थापित करना

6146. **श्री रवीन्द्र प्रताप सिंह:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, अप्रैल, 1977 के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुछ मिनी एक्सवेंज स्पेशल सर्किट स्थापित किए गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे सर्किट किन किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किए गए थे और उक्त स्थानों के चयन की कसौटी क्या थी ;

(ग) क्या डाक तार विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने उक्त स्थानों का दौरा किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और इन स्थानों पर उनके जाने का प्रयोजन क्या था ?

संचार मंत्री (बुजुलाल वर्मा) : (क)

से (घ). यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथासमय सभा हल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

CIT Teacher Training

6147. SHRI EBRAHIM SULEMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the trainees of I.T.I. for workmen, Curzon Road, New Delhi who had passed the cutting and tailoring course are not permitted to join the next year course of Teacher's Training course but are permitted to join the same course after the lapse of one year;

(b) whether this results in the waste of one precious year of education; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not permitting them to join immediately the next course of C.I.T. Teacher's Training?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The trainees who pass the Cutting and Tailoring course of the Industrial Training Institute, Curzon Road, New Delhi, are required to acquire practical experience for some time before they are eligible for admission to the Teachers' Training course in the Central Training Institute for Women Instructors.

(b) The time spent in acquiring practical experience therefore should not be considered a waste.

(c) Does not arise.

Provision of Telecommunication facilities in 1977-78

6148. SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of towns in the country where the Communication Ministry propose to provide telecommunication facilities; and

(b) whether Ahmednagar and Shizampur in Maharashtra are included in the scheme to be implemented in 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). During 1977-78, it is proposed to provide new long distance public call offices at 2000 places and new telegraph offices at 2300 places in the country. Telecommunication facilities are already available in Ahmednagar and Shirampur (not Shizampur) in Maharashtra.

Instant registration booking system

6149. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the novel system of instant registration booking has been introduced in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the novel system introduced; and

(c) whether this system will be introduced in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme, a special Letter Box has been installed in Ahmedabad G.P.O. wherein members of the public, who intend to despatch registered letters can post such letters in this special Letter Box, instead of presenting at the counter. The Letter Box is cleared at convenient intervals and the registered articles are duly booked. The receipt is retained in the post office. This enables the senders of registered letters, who do not want a receipt, not to wait at the counter.

(c) The system of instant registration booking is being tried as an experimental measure initially in seven Postal Circles namely, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Aluminium Project at Visakhapatnam

6150. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether a time-table has been drawn up to execute the Aluminium Project in Visakhapatnam District; and

(b) whether Government have also taken any firm decision about setting up a Smelter project in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The question presently under consideration is the setting up of plants based on East Coast Bauxite deposits for export of the product. The exact scope of the project will depend on the product in demand and on the results of feasibility studies which are yet to be commissioned.

Import of Crossbar Telephone Exchange in Delhi and Bombay

6151. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crossbar telephone exchanges in Delhi and Bombay have become such a source of irritation and annoyance to subscribers that they have been aptly described as both a cross and a bar;

(b) whether it is a fact that crossbar exchange equipment is being imported on a large scale, despite the unsatisfactory working of the exchanges at present in Delhi and Bombay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Crossbar exchanges of Pentaconta type first installed in 1967 in Madras, Bombay and Delhi, had some technical problems which 1908 L.S.—5.

resulted in inconvenience and annoyance to the subscribers. Systematic studies had been undertaken to identify the problems and improve and upgrade the performance of these and similar exchanges being manufactured at Indian Telephone Industries currently being installed at the rate of about 80,000 lines a year. The performance of the crossbar exchanges all over the country has steadily improved with the incorporation of necessary modifications.

(b) and (c). 150,000 lines of Strowger and 60,000 lines of crossbar equipment is being manufactured in India by Indian Telephone Industries. However, to meet the requirements of planned expansion for telephone exchange capacities, it becomes necessary to supplement the supplies from I.T.I. by suitable imports. Crossbar equipment of types other than Pentaconta, which are known to have better performance have been imported for this purpose. A 10,000 lines Swedish crossbar exchange was imported in 1974 on the basis of global tenders under a World Bank Credit and is working very satisfactorily at Idgah in Delhi network. Another 80,000 lines of Japanese crossbar exchanges have been ordered on the basis of global tenders against another World Bank Credit in 1975-76 for Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

Proposals are under consideration for further import of Japanese crossbar exchanges under a Yen Credit as these exchanges have given satisfactory service in other parts of the World.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गये उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति

6152. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गये

डाक्टरों को किन-किन स्थानों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है ;

(ख) एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर कितने समय में तबादला किया जाता है,

(ग) क्या हिन्दी भाषा भाषी डाक्टरों को दिल्ली में रखने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है तथा तमिल, तेलगू और काकणी भाषा भाषी डाक्टरों का पाण्डिचेरी तथा गोवा में नियुक्त किया जाता है , और

(घ) पाण्डिचेरी में इस समय किन्ने हिन्दी भाषा भाषी डाक्टर कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनका तबादला हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में कब तक किया जाना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) कृपया सत्यन विवरण देखें।

(ख) जिन स्टेशनों में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों का तैनात किया जाना है उनका वर्ग 'क', वर्ग 'ख', वर्ग 'ग' तथा वर्ग 'घ' में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। बदली के पैटर्न का व्यावहारिक बनाने के लिए वर्ग 'क' और 'ख' के स्टेशनों का एक ग्रुप में रख कर तथा वर्ग 'ग' और 'घ' के स्टेशनों को दूसरे ग्रुप में रख कर अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण एक ग्रुप के स्टेशनों में दूसरे ग्रुप के स्टेशनों में किया जाता है। सामान्यतः एक वर्ग के स्टेशन में तैनाती की जो अवधि होनी है वह इस प्रकार है :

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| वर्ग 'क' के लिए | 5 वर्ष |
| वर्ग 'ख' के लिए | 4 वर्ष |
| वर्ग 'ग' के लिए | 3 वर्ष |
| वर्ग 'घ' के लिए | 2 वर्ष |

यह पैटर्न 1971 में बनाया गया था; परन्तु बहुत से मामलों में प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण इसका अनुसरण करना सम्भव न हो सका।

(ग) सच नाक सेवा आयोग द्वारा विशेषज्ञ ग्रेड/जी० डी० आ० ग्रेड-1 (वरिष्ठ वेतनमान) के लिए मस्तुन किए गए अधिकारियों को उन्हीं सगठनों/संस्थानों में तैनात कर दिया जाना है जिनके लिए आयोग ने उनका विशेष रूप में चयन किया हो। फिर भी जी० डी० आ० (जूनियर क्लास-1-स्केल) के अधिकारियों के मामले में यह प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं कि उनको उन्हीं संस्थानों/क्षेत्रों में तैनात कर दिया जाए जहाँ के वे मूल निवासी हैं बशर्ते कि वहाँ पद उपलब्ध हो और इसके लिए प्रशासनिक सुविधा हो।

(घ) इस समय पाण्डिचेरी में कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के 37 डाक्टर हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं। उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में दिए गए बदली के पैटर्न के अनुसार ही स्थानान्तरण किए जाते हैं परन्तु प्राशासनिक कठिनाईयों के कारण इसका हमेशा पूर्णतः अनुसरण नहीं किया जा सकता। जब कभी भी कोई अधिकारी अपनी बदली के लिए अभ्यावेदन आवेदन करता है तो उस पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार किया जाता है।

विवरण

| संघ शासित प्रदेश का नाम | संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चयन किये गये केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अधिकारियों की नैनाती के स्थान |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1) दादरा एवं नगर हवेली | 1. मार्गोली 2. सिलवामा 3. इडनी 4. खानवाल 5. किलवानी |
| (2) दिल्ली | 1. दिल्ली 2. नई दिल्ली 3. नजफगढ़ 4. उभावा 5. चावला गांव |
| (3) मंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 1. पोर्ट ब्लेयर 2. कार-निकोबार |
| (4) गोवा, दमन एवं दीव | 1. गोवा, मेडिकल कालेज, पणजी 2. पिलियम दरवाडा गोवा |
| (5) लक्षद्वीप | 1. अगती द्वीप समूह 2. अमीनी द्वीप समूह 3. अन्द्रोथ द्वीप समूह 4. चेटलाट द्वीप समूह 5. कदमात द्वीप समूह |
| (6) पांडिचेरी | 1. पांडिचेरी 2. राम नाथ पुरम |

राष्ट्रीय भ्रम संस्थान के लिए बजट में नियतन

6153. डा० रामजीलाल यादव . क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय भ्रम संस्थान के चारों विंगों के नाम क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक विंग के निदेशक अध्यक्ष इंजार्ज तथा भ्रम अधिकारियों के नाम क्या है तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक अधिकारी की योग्यता, अनुभव और नियुक्ति की तिथियां क्या है, और

(ग) इस संस्थान के लिए 1977-78 के बजट में कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई तथा संस्थान के प्राज तक के कार्यों का समय व्योरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

(क) i) शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और दिशामान

(ii) अनुसंधान (कार्य अनुसंधान सहित)

(iii) परामर्शी, और

(iv) अमर्मासणन के ज्ञापन — पत्र के अनुसार प्रकाशन।

(ख) डीन इस संस्थान के प्रमुख कार्यपालक अधिकारी है। यह संस्थान एक मॉडल के रूप में काम करता है। इन विंगों में से किसी विंग के लिए कोई निदेशक अध्यक्ष नहीं है। तथापि, इस संस्थान में सीनियर फैलो, फैला, एसोसिएट फैला, आदि है।

इस संस्थान के मकाय सदस्यों के नाम, शैक्षिक योग्यताएं, पिछला अनुभव और नियुक्ति की तारीख सबंधी विवरण (विवरण I) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया डेक्किए संस्था एल टी 940/77]।

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए नियत बजट 20.31 लाख रुपए है।

किए गए कार्य के पूर्ण व्यौरे का विवरण (विवरण II) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया / देखिये संख्या एन.टी.-940/77]।

श्रमिकों को शिक्षित करने की योजना

6154. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान के शिक्षित श्रमिकों द्वारा अपनी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले लाभकारी उपायों जैसे अपने उत्पादन में वृद्धि, कार्य घंटों में बढ़ोतरी आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार श्रमिकों को उन के फालतू समय में शिक्षा देने तथा देश और उद्योग के हितों का खुद का ख्याल रखने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपने की कोई योजना तैयार करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). 1958 में प्रारम्भ की गई श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना, जिसमें समय-समय पर मूल्यांकन और संशोधन किया गया, संगठित श्रमिकों को लोकतांत्रिक समाज में अपना स्थान लेने और अपनी भूमिका निभाने के लिए तथा अपने सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्यों तथा जिम्मेदारियों को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा करने के लिये लैस करती है। यह योजना केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा प्रशासित की जाती है, जिसकी रिपोर्ट प्रति

वर्ष संसद् के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत की जाती है। श्रमिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख श्रम मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भी किया गया है, जिसको संसद् के सम्मुख रख दिया गया है।

Medical education in Tamil Nadu

6155. SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of opportunities for medical education in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Trichy District;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to start a medical college in Trichy to cater to the requirements of the students in the surrounding areas; and

(c) the particulars of the scheme, if any in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) There are 9 Medical Colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu and as such enough opportunities exist for medical education in that State. No complaint has been received from State Government regarding Trichy District.

(b) There is no proposal in the Central Sector for opening of any new Medical College during the 5th Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Shillong G.P.O.

6156. SHRI HOPINSTONE LYNDOH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shillong G.P.O. Class I has been degraded to a simple N.S.G.P.O. only; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रजिस्टर्ड प्रेक्टिशनरों और रजिस्ट्रेशन एजेन्सियों की संख्या

6157. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिष्मल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 20 जुलाई, 1977 को रजिस्टर्ड एलोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक, यूनानी, मिसरानी (मिल्ली और भरबी) तथा नेचुरोपैथिक डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) देश में विभिन्न चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त रजिस्ट्रेशन एजेन्सियों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Head Post Office building at Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra

6158. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an open space has been acquired by Government of India to construct a Head Post Office building at Ichalkaranji in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, how much amount has been spent on the purchase of land and in which year;

(c) whether any provision has been made during this year to construct this building;

(d) if not, whether the local Municipal Council is ready to spend money out of its resources subject to the condition of reimbursement after 20 years and if so, whether any proposal is pending with the Government of India and whether Government are negotiating with the Government of Maharashtra and the local Municipal authorities to get the work started; and

(e) by what time Government will implement this work?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was acquired on 4-1-73 at a cost of Rs. 17467.25.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The proposal was received from local Municipal Council, but Government of Maharashtra did not agree to it.

(e) The P & T Department will consider the construction of the building during the 6th Five Year Plan period.

घाणविक दीड़ के बारे में फ्रांस के नेताओं के साथ भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री की वार्ता के प्रति पाकिस्तान सरकार का विरोध-पत्र

6159. श्री सरब यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने 'समाचार' द्वारा दी गई इस खबर के प्रति कड़ा विरोध किया है कि भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री ने इस महाद्वीप में घाणविक दीड़ के खतरे को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता पर फ्रांस के नेताओं को समझा दिया है जैसा कि पाकिस्तानी साप्ताहिक "डॉन ओवरसीड" के 3 जुलाई, 1977 के संक में प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) क्या भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने इस समाचार का खण्डन किया है, श्री

(ग) जक्या डम बारे में बाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई विराध-पत्र मिला है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) (क) 25 जून, 1977 का तत्कालीन पाकिस्तान सरकार के विदेश मन्त्रालय के एक प्रवक्ता ने 'समाचार' की एक रिपोर्ट की कठोर निन्दा की थी जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की पेरिम-यात्रा के दौरान उन्होंने पाकिस्तान का फामिमी नाभिकीय पुनर्माधन सयन्त्र के विक्रय और नरसम्बन्धी अन्य कई प्रश्नों का फाम के राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री के माथ उठाया था।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री ने 27 जून, 1977 का श्रीनगर के सम्वाददाता सम्मेलन में डम रिपोर्ट का खण्डन किया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

हुमायपुर में डाकघर खोलना

6160 श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :
क्या मन्त्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गंगाखोदर याजना (मवाना पुरोन) के अन्तर्गत मवाना से लगभग 8 मील की दूरी पर स्थित प्रतापनगर हुमायपुर अकबरपुरगढी आदि गांवों में कोई डाकघर नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप महत्वपूर्ण पत्र भी यहाँ के निवासियों को दूर राह में मिल पाते हैं,

(ख) क्या मवाना से तीन मील की दूरी पर स्थित मोनवा गांव में गत वर्ष एक डाकघर खोला गया था लेकिन गांव में डाक आने के लिये डाकियों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई थी, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यहाँ पर रह रहे लगभग बीस हजार गांवों के हित के लिए हुमायपुर अथवा गढी में एक नया डाकघर खोलने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (बृजलाल शर्मा) :

(क) इन गांवों में कोई डाकघर नहीं है, परन्तु मोनवा डाकघर में कार्यरत विभागेतर वितरण एजेंट के जरिए वहाँ राजाना डाक का वितरण किया जाता है।

(ख) मोनवा में पिछले वर्ष एक डाकघर खोला गया था। इन गांवों में डाक के वितरण के लिए वहाँ एक विभागेतर वितरण एजेंट नियुक्त किया गया था।

(ग) विभागीय मानदण्डों के अनुसार इन गांवों में नया डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता है।

Bangladesh Refugees in UP

6161 SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the request of certain Bangladesh refugees, residing in Uttar Pradesh, for Indian nationality has not been granted and such refugees are being asked to leave India immediately, and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to issue directions to Uttar Pradesh authorities not to ask any such Bangladesh refugees to leave India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) (a) All Bangladesh nationals, irrespective of their place of stay in India who entered India clandestinely after the 25th of March, 1971 and are continuing to stay here

unauthorisedly, are treated as illegal entrants and not refugees. According to the policy of the Government, all such Bangladesh nationals are not eligible for Indian Citizenship and have to return to Bangladesh.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणालियों का संवर्द्धन

61 2. श्री नरसिंह यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में सीधे ही केन्द्र सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संचालित एलोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी कालेज कितने हैं तथा कहा-कहा पर हैं, और

(ख) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणाली का संवर्द्धन करने के उद्देश्य में सरकार का विचार कुछ आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी कालेजों को अपने अधिकार में लेने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धति, आयुर्वेद और यूनानी के कालेजों की सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [प्राच्य मे रखी गई / देखिये संस्था एल टो ६४१ ७७] इस सूची में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कालेजों का भी अंकित किया गया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कालेजों के बारे में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना यथामय सभा को भेज दी जायेगी।

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार का इस समय किसी भी आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी कालेज को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार नहीं है।

Nature Cure Centre in Assam

6163. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Nature Cure Centre started at Maghnowa in Lakhimpur District (Assam) over 12 years now is staggering for housing and equipment; and

(b) if so, steps Government are going to take to sanction its building and such equipments as are necessary?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The Central Government have no information in the matter

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of a Hospital and a Medical College in Shahdara in Delhi

6164. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to start 500 Bed Hospital and a Medical College in Shahdara trans-Jamuna in Delhi;

(b) what was its financing pattern; and

(c) at what stage the scheme is lying?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A plot of land measuring 50 acres has been acquired in Shahdara. The financing pattern as well as the detailed plan and estimates are being worked out in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Malpractice in IISCO

6165. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in IISCO, as a compensation for lifting slow moving items the favoured buyer has been offered 1845 tonnes of G.C. sheets from which he is expected to make a profit of about Rs. 15 lakhs;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the stockyard authorities are showing blatant partiality to a particular party who along with his allied concerns is minting money at the expense of IISCO and its other approved dealers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop these things?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):
(a) and (b). It is not correct to say that any party has been favoured by the stockyard authorities in the manner alleged.

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of Interim Relief to Newspapers

6166. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many Newspaper companies have so far implemented the Government's notification in regard to the payment of the interim relief;

(b) the names of the defaulting companies; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure the payment of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-942/77].

(c) Government are in touch with the State Govts. who are the appropriate authorities for securing implementation. Discussions on the subject have also been arranged between the representatives of organisations of employers and employees about the implementation.

Wage Committee for Employees of Refractory Industry

6167. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform wage structure for the employees of the Refractory industry in India;

(b) if not, whether Government have taken any step to fix the wage structure for the workers of this industry; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Wage Committee immediately to determine the minimum wage and wage structure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir

(b) The State Governments were advised in May 1975 to deal with the question of wage revision in refractory industry at State level either by constituting a Wage Board for the purpose or setting up any other machinery of a bipartite or tripartite character as might be deemed proper.

(c) There is no such proposal

Providing Nourishing diet by private organisation in Madhya Pradesh

6168. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider the proposal for providing nourishing diet in the villages by private organisation voluntarily;

(b) whether any such proposals have been received from any such organisation in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Acceptance or otherwise of such a proposal will depend upon the terms and conditions of the proposal. Normally, it is for the State Government concerned to examine such a proposal unless it is from an international agency or an all-India body.

(b) and (c). So far no such proposal has been received from any organisation except CARE who are already distributing supplementary diet and the Red Cross which assists at the time of natural calamities.

Opening of Hospitals by Voluntary Organisations

6169. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider the proposal for hospitals to be opened by the voluntary organisations in the villages;

(b) if so, whether any such proposals have been received by Government from voluntary organisations in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Maintenance of Residence of Secretary Indian Council for Cultural Relations

6170. DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residence of the Secretary of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is maintained at the Government expense; and

(b) if so, how much expenditure was incurred on the renovation, decoration, repairs and painting during the last three years, separately, on each item?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) A two-bed room flat provided within the premises of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for its Secretary is being maintained out of the Council's funds. A standard monthly rent of Rs. 184.96 as fixed by the Directorate of Estates is being recovered from the occupant.

(b) Since April 1974, an expenditure of Rs. 2,100 approximately was incurred on painting and repairs to areas exposed to soot from the nearby Power House and another Rs. 400 spent on minor repairs to doors, windows and electrical fittings, etc.

Telegraph and Public Call Offices facilities in Villages of Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra

6171. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many villages of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra, the facilities of Telegraph offices and Public

Call offices is not available and in how many villages this is available;

(b) whether Government propose to extend these facilities to those villages in Ratnagiri District where medical aid is not available in area of 5 square miles of those villages; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to extend the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) In Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra, telegraph facility is not available at 1430 villages and Telephone facility is not available at 1453 villages. Number of villages in this district where Telegraph facility is available is 90 and where Telephone facility is available is 67.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Ratnagiri Aluminium Project

6172. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of rupees 50 crores was earmarked for Ratnagiri Aluminium project in Fifth Plan out of which only rupees 1.50 crores have been so far spent over the said project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Government propose to spend the balance of Rs. 48.50 crores over the Ratnagiri Aluminium project in the remaining period of Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reason for not spending the amount over the project though earmarked in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Provision of Rs. 50 crores made in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was

revised to Rs. 15.00 crores in the final Plan document. A sum of Rs. 1.75 crores has so far been spent on this Project.

(b) and (c). Owing to financial constraints, funds that would have to be steadily assured over the construction period (of 5/6 years) once the construction was taken up, were not available, and therefore, work on the construction of the project could not be taken up immediately after the project was approved.

Telegraph and Public Call Offices in Villages of Colaba District of Maharashtra

6173. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start telegraph and public call offices in villages in Mahad and Poladpur Taluka in Colaba District of Maharashtra, where there are no medical aid available in area of about 5 to 10 square miles of those villages and which are inaccessible; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to extend these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) No proposals are under consideration for provision of telephone and telegraph facilities in the villages of Mahad and Poladpur Talukas in Colaba District, for the present.

(b) Question does not arise.

BALCO Board of Directors

6174. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether representative of Maharashtra Government was at any time included in the Board of Director of BALCO;

(b) whether such representative is still on the Board of Directors of BALCO; and

(c) if not, since when such representative has ceased to be on the board and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since February, 1976. The membership of the Board of the Company, is limited to 12 under the Articles of Association of the Company, and is reviewed from time to time in the light of the changing requirements of the Company, and the managerial expertise and other inputs required at the Board level. An attempt is also made to accommodate representatives of State Governments concerned in rotation. Keeping these requirements in view, it was not found feasible to accommodate the representative of the State Government on the Board of the Company for the year 1976-77.

Effect of Multinational Corporations on Industrial Labour

6175. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to study regarding the effect and influence of multinational corporations on the industrial labour and labour activities and conditions of labour; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made in that regard and the conclusions and findings thereof, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

G.S.I. Circle for H.P.

6176. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate Circle of Geological Survey of India for Himachal Pradesh has been created with the office of the Circle operating from Chandigarh;

(b) whether it is proposed to shift the office to some suitable place in Himachal Pradesh and if so, when the office will be shifted; and

(c) the reasons for not shifting the office to Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision in this regard has so far been taken.

(c) Question does not arise.

Orissa Aluminium Plant

6177. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry received the preliminary project report to establish Aluminium plant at Koraput district of Orissa by BALCO;

(b) if so, what are those recommendations on the site and availability of required materials for the plant; and

(c) whether one office already been functioning for this purpose in this district?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has set up a small office at Sunabeda in District Koraput, Orissa, for effective coordination with exploration agencies operating in this area.

Telecommunication Programmes in Orissa

6178. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed programmes by the Telecommunication department of Orissa Circle since 1975 have not yet been implemented particularly in the District of Koraput;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether new programmes will be taken up for execution along with the previous programmes on priority basis in this financial year 1977-78; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). In Orissa, new telephone exchanges, long-distance telephone Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices were opened in 1975-76 and 1976-77 as given below:—

| | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| New Telephone Exchanges | 8 | 5 |
| Long-distance telephone PCOs | 40 | 25 |
| Telegraph Offices | 14 | 28 |

Works on 25 PCOs, of which 5 are in Koraput District and works on 5 telegraph offices of which 3 are in Koraput District are pending execution since 1975.

All the above works are programmed for completion during this year, except those in Koraput District which are held up for the present due to the hazards arising out of the proximity of the telecom lines to the existing power lines. Proposal for alternate media of communications in Koraput District, connecting the principal stations is under examination.

(c) and (d). New programmes for telecommunications development in Orissa Circle this year are as given below:—

| | |
|---|----|
| (i) New telephone exchanges | 4 |
| (ii) Telephone exchange expansions | 5 |
| (iii) Long-distance public call offices | 70 |
| (iv) Telegraph offices | 70 |

The above programme will cover all the pending proposals except those in Koraput District due to reasons mentioned above.

Better Health Scheme in Rural Areas

6179. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry adopted the policy to provide better health facilities in the rural areas of the country;

(b) whether States submitted the schemes to the Ministry for consideration;

(c) whether the schemes will cover the sub-plan for tribal areas of the States apart from the normal rural health schemes; and

(d) the allocation made by the Ministry and the States earmarked for this scheme by the State Plan outlays?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In the selection of Primary Health Centres where the rural health services scheme would be implemented in the first phase of the programme, it is proposed to give priority to tribal areas.

(d) State-wise allocation has not yet been finalised.

Canalisation of imported stainless steel

6180. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether to save the Durgapur Mishra Ispat Ltd., the Ministry have decided to canalise the imported stainless steel sheets and plates, cold rolled or hot rolled through DMIL?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): A proposal on the lines indicated is under discussion with the Ministry of Commerce but no final decision has so far been taken.

Orders for stainless steel on Durgapur Alloy Ltd.

6181. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon the new budget and slashing the import duty all orders for stainless steel sheets and plates from Durgapur Mishra Ispat Limited have been stopped; and

(b) if so, what measures the Ministry is contemplating for the sale of its stainless steel products?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The off-take from Durgapur Mishra Ispat Limited came to a halt when the import duty on stainless steel sheets and plates was brought down from 320 per cent to 120 per cent. Consequent on the revision of the import duty from 120 per cent to 220 per cent and revision of the price of stainless steel sheets by the M M T C., Durgapur Mishra Ispat Ltd. are in the process of revising their prices. Normal business is expected to commence after the prices are revised.

Higher Secondary Education in Durgapur Steel Township

6182. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in absence of 2 year classes in the 10+2 system and in absence of colleges in Durgapur Steel township the employees' children are going without higher secondary and higher education; and

(b) if so, steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) This is not correct. Since November 1976, classes XI and XII, under the 10+2 system, are being run in the Durgapur Steel Township by a private educational Institution which is getting substantial financial assistance from the steel plant. Further more, a degree college has been set up by the Government of West Bengal near the Steel Township. Setting up of more educational institutions for higher education is a State Government responsibility.

(b) Does not arise

Reinstatement in Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

6183. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all employees discharged without proceedings from (Durgapur Mishra Ispat Ltd.) after 1972 have not yet been reinstated; and

(b) if so, when are they going to be reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). All the employees discharged without proceedings from the Durgapur Mishra Ispat Ltd. after 1972 have not been reinstated. The present policy is to reinstate only those discharged without proceedings for certain specific reasons during the Emergency and seven employees covered by this policy decision have been reinstated. One of the unions has, however, put up a demand for the reinstatement of all employees whose services have been terminated since 1972 and the management is holding discussions with the union on this issue.

Power shortage in Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

6184. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in Durgapur Mishra Ispat Limited is suffering because of chronic power shortage;

(b) whether Government propose to build captive power plant for steel plant and special steel plant in Durgapur and

(c) relief contemplated by Government to workers whose real income has gone down because of power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) During the current financial year, there has been some loss of production in Durgapur Alloy Steels Plant because of restrictions in supply of power by Damodar Valley Corporation. However, the plant has been able to fulfil its production target by suitable adjustment of the operation of the different productions units, within the total availability of power.

(b) The general question of allowing captive power units to power intensive industries is under consideration by the Government and a decision on this is likely to be taken shortly. There is, however, no specific proposal under consideration so far as the steel plants at Durgapur are concerned.

(c) This does not arise as the production target has been fulfilled.

Opening of an Office of Regional Passport Officer in Madhya Pradesh

6185. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening an office of the Regional Passport Officer;

(b) whether opening of R.P.O. office in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the name/names of places proposed for the purpose in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The criteria for opening a Regional Passport Office are:

- (1) the number of passport applications expected to be received by it form the areas under its jurisdiction will be at least 30,000 per year;

(ii) the inconvenience to the public in States which do not have an office already; and

(iii) considerations of economy in Government expenditure, particularly non-Plan expenditure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have suggested Bhopal as the location for the Passport Office.

Shortage of Doctors in Meghalaya

6186. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of doctors in Meghalaya; if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken;

(b) the number of doctors working at present in Meghalaya; and

(c) the number of Hospitals/Primary Health Centres/Dispensaries with and without doctors in Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

S.T.D. facility between Bhiwandi and Bombay

6187. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum, requesting S.T.D. facility between Bhiwandi and Bombay;

(b) if so, when this S.T.D. facility is likely to be made available; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) S.T.D. between Bhiwandi and Bombay is already working since 15-8-76.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Reduction in seats in Goa Medical College

6188. SHRI EDUARDO FAIEIRO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of seats for admission in the Goa Medical College has been reduced during the current academic year and if so, the extent of reduction and reasons therefor;

(b) whether representations have been received against such reduction of seats and if so, when; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) On the basis of an inspection of the Goa Medical College, Medical Council of India have recommended that the number of admissions in the college be reduced from 60 to 50.

(b) and (c). Representation received in July, 1977 regarding restoration/increase in number of seats is under consideration of the Medical Council of India.

Opening of Posts and Telegraphs office

6189. SHRI EDUARDO FAIEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities proposed to provided by Post and Telegraphs Department in the year 1977, 1978 in Goa;

(b) the number of new Posts and Telegraphs offices proposed to be opened in Goa indicating localities thereof, and

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of Goa to open new Posts and Telegraphs offices in that territory and if so, the contents of those proposals and when were they received?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) During the year 1977-78, 4 Post Offices, 3 long-distance telephone Public Call Offices and 2 telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in Goa State.

(b) The new Post and Telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Goa during 1977-78 are as given below:—

| Post offices | Telegraph Offices |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Arpora | 1. Marshal |
| 2. Tisca | 2. Chicolim |
| 3. Avudom | |
| 4. Virnora | |

(c) Yes, Sir, one proposal for opening a Post Office at Selvavli has been received recently by the Senior Supdt. Post Offices, Goa Division from the Government of Goa and this is under examination. No proposal for opening any Telegraph office has, however, been received from the Government of Goa.

Indians employed by Foreign Embassies and state:

(a) the response given by foreign embassies and establishments to the circular issued by Government of India requesting them to adhere to certain minimum terms and conditions;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a number of foreign embassies/establishments have not yet formulated terms and conditions of services for their Indian employees; and

(c) if so, what action the Government contemplates to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):

(a) The contents of the circular issued by this Ministry to the foreign missions in November, 1975, suggesting a Model Contract Form prescribing minimum terms and conditions for local employees was noted by a number of foreign missions. Some of the missions intimated that they were observing their own rules and regulations, for local employees. A few of these missions further indicated that their own terms and conditions for local employees were no less favourable than those suggested in the Model Contract Form.

(b) and (c). The Government are not aware of any case in which a foreign mission has not yet formulated terms and conditions of service of their local employees.

Service conditions of Indians employed by Foreign Embassies

6190. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 852 on 18th March, 1976 regarding rules governing service conditions of

स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्र

6191. श्री युबराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है

और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं;

(ख) क्या स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्रों के कुछ भवन और डाक्टरों तथा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर अधूरे पड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इन अधूरे भवनों और क्वार्टरों का कब तक निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा और अगर उनके निर्माण को पूरा न करने का विचार है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज मारायण) : (क) जी हा। देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल 37,775 उप-केन्द्र हैं। लगभग दस-दस हजार जन-संख्या के छोटे एक-एक उप-केन्द्र हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जी हा। उनकी राज्यवार संख्या भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। उनके निर्माण के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को योजना आयोग द्वारा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हर वर्ष धन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

D.E.T. Zones in Orissa

6192. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to have few D.E.T. Zones in Orissa and one of such zones be located at Balasore;

(b) if so, the details about it and when the new D.E.T. Zones will be constituted; and

(c) whether Government is aware of frequent disorder of telephone communication in the Balasore-Baripada-Joleswar Zone of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) At present there is no proposal under examination for bifurcation or formation of a new Engineering Division in Orissa Circle.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No specific complaints of frequent disorders in this zone have been received by the Government.

Homoeopathic courses conducted by State Boards

6193. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether in several States Homoeopathic medical courses are conducted by State Homoeopathic Boards which are recognised by the Homoeopathic Central Council under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where these courses are conducted"

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा विदेशी दौरे

6194. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किन-किन देशों की यात्रा की, वहाँ वह कितने दिन रहीं और प्रत्येक यात्रा पर कितनी

धनराशि खर्च हुई, किन्तु यात्राओं में उनका पुत्र, पुत्रवधु, पौत्र अथवा पौत्री उनके साथ गये और किन्तु स्थानों तक वे उनके साथ गए ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों अथवा अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ; जिन्होंने उन यात्राओं के विमान किराये, टैक्सी किराये और होटल बिल के व्यय को पूर्ण रूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से वहन किया था, जिनमें उनके पुत्र, पुत्रवधु पौत्र अथवा पौत्री उनके साथ गए थे ;

(ग) उनके परिवार के उन सदस्यों के विमान किराये का, जो उनके साथ गए थे और जिनमें वायु सेना के विमानों का उपयोग किया गया था, किस प्रकार हिसाब लगाया गया था ;

(घ) क्या कुछ बिल अभी बकाया हैं अथवा वायु सेना द्वारा अभी भेजे नहीं गए हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या श्रीमती गान्धी ने अपनी विदेश यात्राओं के लिए इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स अथवा एयर इण्डिया के विमानों का उपयोग किया था ; यदि हाँ, तो नलम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :
(क) और (ङ). अपेक्षित व्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरणों में दिया गया है (विवरण भाग I और भाग II) [अन्वयालय में रखे गए । देखिए संख्या एन टी 943/77]

(ख) श्रीमती गान्धी और उनके परिवार के जो सदस्य उनके साथ गए थे, वे उन सरकारों के अतिथि थे जिनके राजकीय दौरे पर श्रीमती गान्धी गई थीं और उन सरकारों ने ही उनके आवास और आवश्यक परिवहन का प्रबन्ध किया था ।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) में उल्लिखित विवरणों में जैसा कि संकेत दिया गया है

भारतीय वायुसेना के विमानों द्वारा की गई इन यात्राओं में उनके परिवार के सदस्य साथ नहीं थे ।

(घ) भारतीय वायुसेना की बी० आई० पी० उड़ानों से सम्बद्ध सरकारी नियमों के अधीन प्रधान मंत्री राजकीय प्रयोजन से भारतीय वायुसेना के विमानों का इस्तेमाल प्रभारों को अदायगी किये बिना कर सकता है । यह पूरी तरह प्रधान मंत्री की मर्जी पर होता है कि वह जिसे चाहे अपने साथ ले जाए । श्रीमती गान्धी ने भारतीय वायुसेना के बी० आई० पी० उड़ानों से विदेशों के जो पांचों दौरे किये थे उन पांचों दौरों की सरकार से निशुल्क सस्वीकृति प्राप्त थी । इसलिए वायुसेना से कोई बिल नहीं आना है ।

स्ट्रक्चर फेल्लिबेशन

6195. श्री मोहन जैन . क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स लिमिटेड, भिलाई ने भारत इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बी० के० इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, सिम्पलैक्स इंडस्ट्रीज आदि को स्ट्रक्चर फेल्लिकेशन का काम पिछले लोक सभा चुनावों के दौरान 1400 रुपये प्रति टन दिया गया था जबकि यही काम इन्हीं कम्पनियों को इस अवधि में से पूर्व 1000 रुपये प्रति टन दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या गर्मा कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी, पटेल इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी और नेशनल फेल्लिकेशन ने वही काम 600 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से किया था ;

(ग) बड़ी दरों पर काम देने से हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड को कितनी हानि हुई

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करा कर दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी, और

(ङ) इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और लान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) जी, नहीं। यह सही नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि०, भिलाई ने भारत इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बी० के० इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, सिम्पलैक्स इंडस्ट्रियल प्राइड को स्ट्रक्चर फ्रेमवर्क का काम पहले 1000/- रुपये प्रति टन की दर से दिया था और लोक-सभा के पिछले चुनावों के दौरान उसी काम के लिये दर बढ़ाकर 1400/- रुपये प्रति टन कर दी गई थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) मे (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठने।

एच० एस० सी० एल० के प्रबन्धक

6194. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद क्या इस्पात और लान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एच० एस० सी० एल० के प्रबन्धक ने भिलाई के स्टील स्ट्रक्चर फ्रेमवर्क के लिए 1976-77 में मैसर्स शम्पी कन्स्ट्रक्शन कंपनी, नेशनल फ्रेमवर्क और पटेल इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी को 500 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से ठेका दिया था और उसी साल उसी काम के लिए भारत इंडस्ट्रियल वर्क्स, मोवर लाइन्स उद्योग, बी० के० स्ट्रक्चरल्स, भिलाई एंजीनियरी, कंपनी स्ट्रक्चरल्स को 950 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से दिया था और यदि हा, तो इसमें एच० एस० सी० एल० को कितना घाटा हुआ और इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार इसके लिए उत्तरदायी पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

इस्पात और लान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) (क) जी, नहीं। मेसर्स शर्मा कन्स्ट्रक्शन कंपनी (न कि मेसर्स शम्पी कन्स्ट्रक्शन कंपनी जैसा कि प्रश्न में कहा गया है), नेशनल फ्रेमवर्क और पटेल इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी नामक तीन कंपनियों को दिये गये काम की तुलना भारत इंडस्ट्रियल वर्क्स तथा अन्य उल्लिखित पार्टियों को दिये गये काम से नहीं की जा सकती है। पहले ग्रुप के ठेकेदारों को 550/- रु० प्रति टन की दर से हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड द्वारा विकसित फ्रेमवर्क यार्ड का मुफ्त इस्तेमाल और मुफ्त बिजली देने की व्यवस्था शामिल है और सविरचित ढांचों को जेनो द्वारा ट्रेलरो में लाने का काम शामिल नहीं है। दूसरे ठेकेदारों के लिए स्वीकृत 800/- रुपये की सीमत दर से सविरचित ढांचों को जेनो की सहायता से ट्रेलरो में लाने का काम शामिल है और यार्ड के इस्तेमाल तथा मुफ्त बिजली देने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation for upgrading the Post Office in Junagarh

6197 SHRI DHARMA SINGH BHAI PATEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether several representations have been received for upgrading the Junagarh city Post Office in Gujarat State and for construction of a new building for this Post Office

(b) the action taken so far or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on construction of a new building for the Post Office with all postal facilities available at Junagarh which is a big city of the District and when the same is likely to be constructed and the details of the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) A representation was received for renovation of the rented building of Head Post Office, Junagarh.

(b) The building has recently been white-washed and essential repairs carried out. The Telegraph Branch has been shifted to another building to reduce congestion.

(c) No suitable plot of land is available for construction of a new building for Junagarh Head Post Office. A proposal to purchase the present building of Junagarh H O from the State Government is under examination.

Relaxation of Safety Precautions at Chasnala Mine

6198 SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether it is true that the two Directors of Mines, Safety S/Shri H. S. Ahuja and S. P. Ganguly had dealt with the statutory permissions for the Chasnala area in 1975 where the accident took place on 27-12-1975;

(b) whether any of the relations of these two officers are employed in the Indian Iron & Steel Company and if so, the relations thereof;

(c) whether these officers relaxed and waived off the safety precautions of

law without any request from the management; and

(d) whether they had legal authority to do so and if not, how Government justify the action and what action Government propose to take for such lapses?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A brother-in-law of Shri H. S. Ahuja, who is a qualified mine manager, was an employee of Indian Iron & Steel Company from about 1971-72. He was on study leave from about 1974 to 1976 and was not working in the Mines of the company during this period. A son of Shri S. P. Ganguly joined as Accounts trainee at IISCO's office at Burnpur in January, 1976.

(c) It is not a fact that the management did not seek any relaxation. The management sought permission to drive a bigger size gallery than that stipulated in Regulation 127 (5) of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957. This relaxation was granted along with other relaxations after being processed by five officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety including S/Shri Ahuja and Ganguly.

(d) The Court of Inquiry appointed to enquire into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident at Chasnala Colliery on 27-12-75 has observed that these officers had no legal authority to grant relaxations. However, the Court has also mentioned that if the management had followed the permission granted by these officers without departing from the plan the accident would not have occurred. Against this background the question whether any and if so what action should be taken against these officers is under examination.

बिहार में डाक घर खोलना

6199. श्री युवराज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को एक संसद-सदस्य से 29 मार्च, 1977 का पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें बिहार के ग्रहमदाबाद, प्राणपुर, आजमनगर, बलरामपुर (तेलता) कहवा, फलका, घोड़ा, आदि ब्लाक मुख्यालय में उप-डाकघर खोलने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल बर्मा) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

इन सभी स्थानों पर विभागतरी डाकघर मौजूद हैं इनका दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें विभागीय डाकघर बनाने के मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ।

कटिहार जिले में डाक-घर

6200. श्री युवराज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें 4 अप्रैल, 1977 को किसी संसद सदस्य का इस आशय का पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है कि बिहार राज्य के कटिहार जिले के नीमा संताल जाति टोला, मुजबगर संताल जाति गांव, मोहर पिछडी जाति गांव, मेदिनीपुर मुस्लिम हिन्दू गांव, राधे माधे संताली गांव, बसियाघाट, मुसनिम गांव, यहारपुर मुसलिम हिन्दू गांव में डाकघर खोले गये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल बर्मा) : (क) और (ख). पहारपुर गांव में एक डाकघर पहले से काम कर रहा

है । नीमा और मोहर गांवों में डाकघर शीघ्र खोल दिये जायेंगे । विभागीय मानदंडों के आधार पर मेदिनीपुर और बसियाघाट में डाकघर खोलने का कोई औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता । राधे माधे और गुंजबर में डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की जांच हो रही है ।

प्रोत्साहन राशि

6201. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 30 जून, 1977 के तारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 268 के उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया था कि दिल्ली में स्थापित स्थिति के दौरान कुछ व्यक्तियों ने कठिनायियों को समझा-बुझाकर और प्रोत्साहन देकर नसबन्दी करवाई उनमें से सर्वाधिक अर्थात् 8,400 से भी अधिक व्यक्तियों को श्रीमती रुखसाना मुल्ताना ने प्रोत्साहन दिया और उन्हें 84,000 रुपए प्रोत्साहन राशि के रूप में दिया जाना कुछ लोगों के मन में शंका पैदा करता है कि उक्त आंकड़े गलत हो सकते हैं और उन्हें बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर बताया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नसबन्दी शिविरों के रजिस्ट्रारों की जांच के आदेश देने का है और 5-10 व्यक्तियों का, जिनके नाम और पते रजिस्ट्रार में दर्ज हैं, जांच परीक्षण कर इस बात की जांच अथवा स्पष्टीकरण करेगी कि उन्होंने नसबन्दी स्वेच्छा से समझाने बुझाने पर करवाई और दबाव अथवा बल प्रयोग के कारण नहीं करवाई और जांच के निष्कर्ष सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या उन सब व्यक्तियों ने जिन्हें प्रोत्साहन राशि मिली है आयर का भुगतान किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) . (क) 30 जन, 1977 को दिया गया तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 268 का उत्तर दिल्ली प्रशासन से मिली सूचना पर आधारित था। दिल्ली प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि वे नमूना पडताल के आधार पर उक्त व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रेरित किए गए व्यक्तियों की यथार्थता अथवा अयथार्थता की पडताल करे।

(ख) जी, हाँ। एक जाच-परीक्षण दिया जायेगा और उसके निष्कर्ष सभा पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया है कि जिन व्यक्तियों का प्राश्नाह्वन राशि मिली है उन्होंने आयकर का भुगतान किया अथवा नहीं, इस सम्बन्ध में उनके पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध में परिवर्तन

202 श्री मृगंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तत्कालीन उप-मंत्री श्री सुबाष हमदा ने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड तथा मेकोन के सम्बन्ध में 25 मार्च, 1974 का सदस्य का यह आश्वासन दिया था कि भविष्य में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन होने पर उसके कर्मचारियों का न तो उनकी नौकरी से हटाया जायेगा और न ही उनकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध जे० एम० मुख्य कार्यालय, रांची से स्थानान्तरित किया जायेगा,

(ख) क्या उक्त आश्वासन के विरुद्ध हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय और 'मेकोन' के एक विभाग को क्रमशः दिल्ली और कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है,

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मई, 1977 में अनेक व्यक्तियों के हस्ताक्षर से प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि यदि आपत्ति न होगी, तो ऐसे किसी निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार किया जाएगा, और

(घ) अब तक कितने उच्च अधिकारियों और टाइटिस्टों के स्थानान्तरण के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं और किन-किन स्थानों के स्थानान्तरण के लिए आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) उपलब्ध रिकार्ड से भूतपूर्व उपमंत्री श्री सुबाष हमदा द्वारा 25 मार्च, 1974 का माननीय सदस्य का दिए गए आश्वासन का पता लगाना संभव नहीं हो सका है लेकिन श्री सुबोध हंसदा ने लाक सभा के दिनांक 14-3-1974 के अनागकित प्रश्न संख्या 3171 के उत्तर में कहा था कि स्टील अथॉरिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के गठन के फलस्वरूप हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का पुनर्गठन किए जाने पर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड रांची के मुख्यालय के वर्तमान कर्मचारियों की छटनी नहीं की जायेगी और उन्हें उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ रांची से बाहर स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जायेगा।

(ख) सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय का रांची से दिल्ली बदलने का ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं दिया है लेकिन पिछरी सरकार ने फरवरी, 1976 में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का पुनर्गठन करने का निर्णय लिया था जिसके अनुसार दसवीं तीन इकाइयों की तीन नई कम्पनियाँ बनाई जानी थी और कुछ अन्य इकाइयाँ कुछ वर्तमान कम्पनियों में मिलायी जानी थी और इस तरह शेष हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के रूप में केवल एक इकाई (दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट) रह जानी थी जिसका मुख्यालय

दुर्गापुर में रखा जाना था। इस निर्णय के अनुसार कम्पनी के रांची मुख्यालय के कई कर्मचारियों को अन्य संगठनों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

मेकन का कोई विभाग रांची में कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जा रहा है। लेकिन हाल में लिये गये सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार कि बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के 40 लाख टन चरण की ठंडी बेलन मिल भारतीय संगठनों द्वारा स्थापित की जानी चाहिए, मेकन, इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट इंडिया लिमिटेड (जिसका पहले ही कलकत्ता में एक कार्यालय है) और भारन हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड (जो अपना संबंधित कार्यालय वहां स्थानान्तरित करेगी) के सहयोग से सम्पूर्ण डिजाइन और इंजीनियरी कार्य करने के तथा प्रोमिसिंग लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए कार्यशाला ड्राइंग तैयार करने के लिए कलकत्ता में एक नया इंजीनियरी कार्यालय स्थापित कर रही है।

(ग) कुछ सदसदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था जिस पर श्री ० एन० सहायक के हस्ताक्षर थे। इसके उत्तर में प्रधान मंत्री ने 24 मई, 1977 को दो सदस्यों को सूचित किया था कि वह इस्पात और खान मंत्रों से मालूम कर रहे हैं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरित करने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या लिए गए निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने में कोई आपत्ति तो नहीं है। 24 मई, 1977 को प्रधान मंत्री ने एक अन्य सदस्य को इस ज्ञापन के मंदर्भ में सूचित किया था कि जब तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात उद्योग के पुनर्गठन के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को रांची से दिल्ली स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। इस मामले पर नए सिरे से पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के रांची के मुख्यालय में मार्च, 1974 में तैनात

800 से अधिक कर्मचारियों में से 23 कार्यकारी अधिकारियों और 26 कर्मचारियों को रांची से बाहर स्थानान्तरित किया गया है जिनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---|----|
| नई दिल्ली | . | . | 34 |
| कलकत्ता | . | . | 1 |
| बम्बई | . | . | 1 |
| मिनाई | . | . | 1 |
| बांकारो | . | . | 2 |
| धनबाद | . | . | 1 |
| रामगढ़ | . | . | 2 |
| दुर्गापुर | . | . | 2 |
| विशाखापत्तनम | . | . | 2 |
| इलाहाबाद | . | . | 1 |
| हैदराबाद | . | . | 2 |
| कुल | | | 49 |

Automation in Industries

6203. SHRI S KUNDU. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of growing automation in many industries;

(b) whether a Committee was constituted to study this problem;

(c) whether recommendations have been given by the Committee and if so, the problems thereof, and

(d) the steps being taken to stop growing automation in industry and to implement the recommendations of the Committee, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Government of India appointed a Committee on Automation in 1969 which submitted its report in 1972. The recommendations of the Committee were examined first at the Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1973. It was proposed that this issue should form a part of the comprehensive industrial relations law then being considered by the previous Government. Later, it was decided to examine it separately and issue certain guidelines on the procedure for introduction of computers in industrial undertakings in the public and private sectors. This matter is now being examined in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Employment for Indian skilled labour and technicians in Gulf countries

6204. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is wide scope for employment opportunities for Indian skilled labour and technicians in the Gulf countries,

(b) whether lack of elementary knowledge in Arabic is a disadvantage to persons going for employment in Gulf countries, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide facilities for teaching of elementary Arabic to those persons?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. There are at present employment opportunities for Indian skilled labour and technicians in number Gulf countries.

(b) Knowledge of Arabic would be an advantage although lack of it does

not necessarily bar the persons concerned in getting employment in Gulf countries, if they are otherwise suitable. Many of the Indian personnel so employed, however, manage to pick up working knowledge of Arabic on their own.

(c) A number of public and private institutions in the country are providing facilities for learning of different foreign languages including Arabic. The Government is also at present engaged in examining what additional improvements should be made in arrangements including facilities in teaching of foreign languages for Indian personnel proceeding abroad on assignments.

विदेशों में भेजे गये तकनीशियनों द्वारा सरकारी मकान खाली किया जाना

6205. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1975 से मार्च, 1977 तक कितने तकनीशियन विदेश भेजे गये और वे किन-किन देशों में भेजे गये; और

(ख) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को दिये गये सरकारी मकान, जिन्हें मंत्रालयों द्वारा विदेशों में भेजा गया है, उनसे वापिस ले लिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना सहज उपलब्ध नहीं है परन्तु एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की भेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Geological survey of Himachal Pradesh

6206. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the Geological survey conducted in Himachal Pradesh in respect of Mica, Copper, Silver, Gold, Iron and Coal or any other mineral available in Himachal Pradesh by 30th December, 1976; and

(b) the steps which Government contemplate to take in exploration of the mineral wealth in the light of the reports of the Geological Department?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) The important minerals investigated and found in Himachal Pradesh include Limestone (385.54 M.T.); Gypsum (1.322 M.T.), Barytes (0.011 M.T.) and Antimony (0.0033 M.T.).

No coal seems have been reported and only minor occurrences of Mica, Copper, Silver, Iron-ore and Gold have been located at places.

(b) During the field season of 1976-77 besides systematic geological mapping, GSI has carried out investigations for limestone, clay and state in the State and these investigations are being continued in 1977-78 field season also. Regional investigation for Antimony, Lead and Zinc mineralisation are also proposed to be taken up in the 1977-78 field season.

Linking of Tikamgarh with Chhattarpur by Telephone

6207. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Tikamgarh is not linked directly with Chhattarpur by telegraph and telephone and whether direct telegraph and telephone link would soon be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):— Yes, Sir. The present traffic does not justify a direct telephone and telegraph circuit between Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur. Trunk calls are routed via Jhansi. The Telegraph traffic is routed via Bhopal and Jabalpur.

राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में लेखों का प्रकाशित किया जाना

6208. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान के वर्ष 1976-77 के प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें केवल श्री नीतिश डे के लेखों और प्रकाशनों की सूची मात्र प्रकाशित की गई है ; और

(ख) इस प्रतिवेदन के अन्य संकायों के लेख व प्रकाशनों को स्थान न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77 के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया जा रहा है। तथापि, उक्त वर्ष के संबंध में कार्यकलापों की रिपोर्ट में राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान द्वारा विभिन्न संकाय सदस्यों के माध्यम से किए गए कार्य का उल्लेख किया गया है और इस रिपोर्ट में प्रोफेसर नीतिश आर० डे के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित संकाय सदस्यों के नाम भी दिए गए हैं :—

1. श्री अरविंद एन० दास
2. श्री एस० सी० गव्खर
3. श्री पी० एस० दुबे
4. श्री एस० जी० हशमी
5. डा० के० गोपाल अय्यर
6. श्री आर० एन० महाराज ।।

- 7 श्री बी० नीलकान्त
8 श्री अनीबुर रहमान
9 श्रीमती बी० ककमनी राव
10 डा० बी० के० राबान्त

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान में कर्मचारियों का सेवा में बहाल किया जाना

6209 श्री भानु कुमार शर्मा क्या सनदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान के डीन ने कुछ कर्मचारी का बिना किसी कारणों के नौकरी में हटा दिया था और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और क्या उन कर्मचारियों का सेवा में बहाल किया जायेगा ?

पराधीन कर्मचारी तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) आपातकाल के दौरान इस संस्थान के किसी भी कर्मचारी का नौकरी से नहीं हटाया गया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

सेकरीन का उपयोग

6210 श्री नृपुञ्जय प्रसाद वर्मा क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दम में उन अनुसन्धान संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ सेकरीन के विशिष्ट परीक्षण पदार्थों के बारे में यह परीक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है कि क्या बीमों के विकल्प के रूप में योही मात्रा में मकरान का दैनिक उपयोग और शरबत,

चाय, काफी आदि में उसका वर्षों तक उपयोग मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दैनिक प्रयोग के लिए इसको कम से कम कितनी मात्रा हानिकारक नहीं है,

(ग) उसको दैनिक खुराक की मात्रा बढ़ाये जाने में लोगों के किस-किस बाधों के शिकार होने की सम्भावना रहती है,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने शरबत आदि में उपयोग हेतु सेकरीन की अधिकतम मात्रा के बारे में कोई आदेश जारी किया है, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या व्योरा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के साथ मिल-जुल कर कैंसर, संस्थान बम्बई, केन्द्रीय औषधि अनुसन्धान संस्थान लखनऊ और राष्ट्रीय पोषण संस्थान, हैदराबाद ने प्रयोगात्मक-पशुओं पर अध्ययन किये हैं।

(ख) दैनिक प्रयोग के लिए इसकी कम से कम कितनी मात्रा हानिकारक नहीं होती है इसके बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इस सवाल में कनाडा में बूढ़ों पर जा अध्ययन किये गये हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि सेकरीन से उनमें कैंसर होने का खतरा रहता है। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि सेकरीन से मनुष्यों के मूत्राशय में कैंसर हो सकता है।

(घ) और (ङ) कार्बोनेटेड पानी को छोड़ कर, अन्य सभी खाद्य पदार्थों में सेकरीन के उपयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है। बीमे, कार्बोनेटेड पानी में इसके उपयोग पर पाबन्दी लगाने के संबंध में भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

फाइलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या

6211. श्री बर्नसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में फाइलेरिया से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पहले किस वर्ष में ऐसे रोगियों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ;

(ग) वर्ष 1970 और 1976 में क्रमशः फाइलेरिया रोगियों की संख्या कितनी थी और क्या उनको संख्या में कोई वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) गुजरात राज्य में वर्ष 1970 और 1976 में क्रमशः फाइलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या कितनी थी और इस रोग को समूचे देश से खत्म करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या उपाय किये हैं या करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) 1976 तक लगभग एक करोड़ 44 लाख व्यक्तियों में फाइलेरिया रोग के लक्षण पाए गए हैं ।

(ख) 1955 में नमूना सर्वेक्षण चलाया गया था और यह अभी भी चल रहा है ।

(ग) 1970 में फाइलेरिया रोग के लक्षण लगभग 80 लाख व्यक्तियों में और 1976 में लगभग एक करोड़ 44 लाख व्यक्तियों में पाए गए थे । इस संख्या में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह जनसंख्या में वृद्धि और पछिने, वर्ष के दौरान नए क्षेत्रों में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के कारण आए मामलों का पता लगने से हुई है ।

(घ) गुजरात राज्य में 1970 और 1976 में क्रमशः 9 लाख और 15 लाख व्यक्तियों में फाइलेरिया रोग के लक्षण पाए गए थे ।

देश में प्रचलित परिस्थितियों में इस रोग को ज्ञान और तकनीकों की सहायता से समाप्त करना सम्भव नहीं है परन्तु इस के नियन्त्रण के लिये 1955 में राष्ट्रीय फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था । इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन रोगों को फैलाने वाले मच्छरों को पैदा होने से रोकने के लिए लावा-रोधी उपाय किये जाते हैं, रोगियों का पता लगाया जाता है तथा जिन व्यक्तियों के शरीर में फाइलेरिया के कीटाणु होते हैं उनका इलाज किया जाता है । गुजरात में चुने हुये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस कार्यक्रम को मार्गदर्शी आधार पर भी आरम्भ किया जा रहा है । फाइलेरिया पर म्याई रूप से तभी नियंत्रण पाया जा सकता है जब जल निकास की पर्याप्त और अच्छी व्यवस्था हो किन्तु, इसके लिए काफी धन की आवश्यकता है । स्थानिक-मारी बाले शहरी इलाकों में जल निकास के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देने का विचार है ।

Sterilisation during Emergency

6212. SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of sterilisation caused during the emergency and the percentages of Harijans, Adivasis amongst them;

(b) what is the number of complaints received of the forced sterilisation and the percentage of Harijans, Adivasis amongst them;

(c) what is the number of cases in which action has been taken against the officers responsible for forced sterilisation and compensation given to the victims and the percentage of Harijans and Adivasis amongst them, and

(d) is it a fact that the growth of population amongst the Harijans and

Adivasis is slower than that of others and so sterilisation would affect them even more adversely, if so, what step the Government propose to take against the officers responsible for sterilising the Harjans and Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) (a) A total of 10568770

sterilisations were performed during the period July 1975 to March 1977 which roughly coincides with the period of emergency. Statistics of sterilisations are not being maintained by caste and tribe. Information on the percentages of Harijans and Adivasis sterilised is therefore not available.

(b) About 20000 complaints have been received in the Deptt of Family Welfare and most of these contain allegations of use of force or pressure in regard to sterilisation. Statistics about communitywise break up of complaints is not available. The complaints have not mentioned the community in all such complaints.

(c) The complaints received in the Department of Family Welfare are referred to the concerned State Government/UT Administration for investigation and appropriate action. The result of these investigations and action taken against officers responsible are not yet available from State Governments/UT Administrations. However, there is no scheme for awarding cash compensation to persons who allege forcible sterilisation. These persons are offered free medical treatment for post operative complications and free rehabilitation facilities if requested by the person. The details of communitywise break up are not available.

(d) During 1961-71 the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations increased by 24.0 per cent and 27.2 per cent respectively as against the increase of 23.7 per cent among Hindus in general. The rest of the question does not therefore arise.

Prohibition of development, production and stock-piling of Biological and Toxin Weapons

6213 **SHRI S S SOMANI** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any convention has taken place for the prohibition of development, production and stock-piling of biological and toxin weapons and their destruction in which India has participated and signed, and

(b) if so, the details thereof as well as the details of other signatories who are the depository powers in this regard alongwith the names of the new countries who have come forward to support this move?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATUL BIHARI VAJ PAIYE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of the Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BW Convention) was signed at Washington, London and Moscow on 10 April 1972. Full text of the Convention is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library Sec No IT-944/77]. The BW Convention entered into force on 26 March 1975. The Depositories of the BW Convention are the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. According to the latest information that is available to us 133 States have signed the Convention and 67 have ratified it. India is a party to the Convention, having signed it on 15 January 1973 and ratified it on 15 July, 1974 in the capitals of all the three Depositories, namely Washington, London and Moscow. Kenya and Sweden are among the new countries which have ratified the Convention.

Diseases among Industrial Workers

6214. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the diseases from which a number of industrial workers are suffering;

(b) whether industrial workers in the country suffer from one or the other eye trouble;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) what action, if any, is being taken to ensure proper health conditions for industrial workers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Central and Regional Labour Institutes have conducted studies in various industries such as storage battery, dichromate, viscose rayon industry, ferro manganese, insecticide manufacture and formulation, foundries and caustic soda plants in which workers are exposed to various toxic substances. These studies have shown the trend of incidence of occupational diseases in such industries. For instance, storage battery workers exposed to lead fumes—10.6 per cent, dichromate workers exposed to chromium compound—20.9 per cent refractory workers exposed to silica dust—21 per cent, ferro manganese plant workers exposed to manganese—35 per cent, pesticide formulation—40 per cent.

(b) and (c). The National Association for Prevention of Blindness which is functioning under the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi studied 10,165 industrial workers and 6,551 non-industrial population to find out the incidence of eye diseases and

disorders. From the data presented by them many visual defects such as refractive error, corneal opacity, muscular imbalance, cataract, trachoma, etc. were prevailing among industrial workers to the same extent as they were prevailing in non-industrial population, such as, rural villagers, people from semi urban areas and urban non-industrial population, such as, bus drivers. This suggests that these diseases are not probably attributable to the industrial occupations but due to some nutritional and other factors prevalent in the general population as a whole.

Further Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic studies issued a report entitled 'Visual Screening in industrial workers'. Their study also revealed that there is no difference regarding the incidence of eye complaints between clerical staff and other active industrial workers. This study has also observed that foreign bodies were found in the eyes of the industrial workers.

The Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay have carried out studies on the incidence of eye disorders and cataract amongst a sample of 520 welders who are exposed to ultra violet radiation. The incidence of disorders observed there was as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Conjunctivitis | 44.8% |
| Kerato conjunctivitis | 11.0% |
| Incipient cataract | 06.7% |
| Foreign body | 21.1% |
| Arc eye | 10.0% |

(d) Central and Regional Labour Institutes propose to undertake detailed multi-disciplinary industrial hygiene and occupational health investigations in selected industries and take suitable technical control measures, wherever necessary.

Supply of Steel etc., to drought affected States

6215. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of the drought affected States had sought assistance in getting steel, cement and R.C.C. pipes for the purpose of lift irrigation and other schemes to face the serious scarcity situation;

(b) if so, the demand made by each State and the quantity allotted and supplied to each State so far; and

(c) what is the criteria for allocation and assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) to (c). The availability position of steel has improved considerably during the last few years and there is no control over its distribution at present. The question of any allotment does not arise.

2. As regards R.C.C. pipes also, there is no control on their distribution. These pipes are made by units in the small scale, the medium scale and the large scale sectors

3. Regarding cement, while no special request for allocation has been received recently, for purposes of lift irrigation and other schemes from any State, the State of Orissa had requested for restoration of the cut of 18 per cent in the allocation which had been made uniformly in respect of all States, on the ground that most parts of Orissa were going through severe drought and a number of development projects had been taken up to provide employment to the people affected by drought. However, it was not found possible to exempt this State from the cut, in view of the unsatisfactory position of availability of power in the country.

बिहार में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम

6216. श्री युबराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के कुछ नगरों को राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कटिहार जिले के कटिहार नगर, पूर्णिया जिले के पूर्णिया नगर और किसनगंज को उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कब शामिल किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें इसके अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (नगरीय) के अन्तर्गत केवल उन्ही शहरों को शामिल किया जाता है जिनमें मलेरिया से पीड़ित होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या अधिक होती है । मच्छरों पर काबू पाने के लिए कटिहार और पूर्णिया में पहले ही फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण यूनिट कार्य कर रहे हैं । किसनगंज में मलेरिया अधिक नहीं फैला हुआ है ।

Durgapur Steel Plant

6217. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement to construct the 5A battery at the Durgapur Steel Plant was reached between Hindustan Steel and Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. and Engineering Project (India) Ltd. in May, 1973;

(b) whether MECON was the consultant and EPI the contractor;

(c) if so, the total value of contract and amount already paid to EPI;

(d) if so, whether the consultant and the contractor have left without finishing the battery and handing over the same to HSL; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK)

(a) and (b) Yes Sir An agreement was signed between the Hindustan Steel Ltd Durgapur, Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd and Engineering Projects (India) Ltd on 29th December 1972 appointing MECON as the designers and consultants for the installation of Coke Oven Battery No 5A and LPI as the prime contractors for the same work

(c) The total value of the contract is Rs 487.50 lakhs. EPI have been paid till now Rs 424.91 lakhs and in addition an ad hoc amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs

(d) No Sir Both the organisations have their men at the site. The Battery was commissioned on 6th July 1977. MECON and EPI are now engaged in stabilising its operations

(e) Does not arise

13. दुष्स्थान एम्प्लिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन, रेणूकट

15218. श्री लालजी भाई क्या इस्पताल और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन, रेणूकट में एल्यूमीनियम का उत्पादन कम होने के मुख्य कारण क्या थे;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन में इस कमी के मुख्य कारण, अभिकों में असन्तोष व्याप्त होना और नालाबन्दी की घोषणा थी, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इन परिस्थितियों के लिए कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार पाया गया और भविष्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पताल और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक):

(क) और (ख) हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम निगम के रेणूकट द्रावक क्षेत्र वर्ष 1974 के दौरान उत्पादन में हुई गिरावट का मुख्य कारण यह था उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने द्रावक को दी जाने वाली बिजली में लगभग मम्चे वर्ष अत्यधिक कटौती की। वर्ष 1974 के दौरान बिजली कटौती का क्रम 40 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत तक था। इसके अलावा, 12 अप्रैल, 1974 से 8 मई, 1974 तक हुई नालाबन्दी के कारण भी उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ।

(ग) बिजली की आपूर्ति में हुये सुधार के कारण इस फैक्ट्री में एल्यूमीनियम का उत्पादन 1974 में हुये 41,000 टन से बढ़कर 1975 तथा 1976 में क्रमशः 62,505 टन तथा 82,894 टन हो गया। पिछले वर्ष के टन महीना के 45,555 टन उत्पादन की तुलना में जनवरी में जुलाई, 1977 के बीच 48,000 टन उत्पादन हुआ।

राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा बिजली आपूर्ति में की गई भारी कटौती के कारण अब उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। राज्य सरकार में इस फैक्ट्री को पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के प्रश्न पर पुनर्बानर्धन की गई है। इसके अलावा कम्पनी का अपने गृहीत बिजली सयंत्र के विस्तार हेतु अनुमति दे दी गई है ताकि बिजली पूरी आवश्यकता के अनुसार मिल सके।

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का काम न करना

6219. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में विभिन्न सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन केन्द्रों पर लगे टेलीफोन ग्राम तौर
पर खराब रहते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सम्बन्धित विभाग उनके
रख-रखाव की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है
जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता को असु-
विधा हो रही है ; और

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

संचार मंत्री (बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इन पी सी ओ की नियमित रूप
से जाँच की जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Opening of P & T Circle at Simla

6220. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department has
proposed to open P&T Circle at Simla
in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be
opened?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
(a) and (b). The Department has no
such proposal under consideration at
present.

Research in Ayurveda

6221. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMI-
LY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Health
Department in respect of research
work in Ayurveda, and result
achieved so far; and

(b) the number and places where
the research centres have been open-
ed and their separate achievements?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ
NARAIN): (a) and (b). A central
Council for Research in Indian Medi-
cine and Homoeopathy (CCRIMH) was
established by the Government of India
as an autonomous body, during 1969,
to initiate, guide, develop and co-
ordinate scientific research in different
aspects, fundamental and applied, of
Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and
Homoeopathy. A note containing in-
formation regarding the number and
places of research centres under the
CCRIMH and their achievements is
laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-945/
77].

Standardisation of Ayurvedic Drugs

6222. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether standardisation of
ayurvedic drugs for use in the rural
health scheme has been done;

(b) if so, the number of drugs for
which standards have been evolved
and their names;

(c) whether any manufacturing
facility for these drugs has been es-
tablished; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-946/77.]

(c) and (d). Yes, to begin with the drugs shall be procured from State and some well established private Ayurvedic pharmacis. Later on the Central Pharmacy in Indian Medicines being set up at Ranikhet would also supply the required drugs.

नालन्दा, बिहार में टेलीफोन केन्द्र के लिए भवन

6223. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में टेलीफोन केन्द्र का भवना निजी भवन है।

(ख) क्या इसके निजी भवन के अभाव में विभाग में इस केन्द्र में प्राधुनिक और नवीनतम संचार उपकरण लगाने में असमर्थ है जिससे ग्राम जनता को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री ब्रज लाल वर्मा) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). नालन्दा में 25 लाइन का एक छोटा आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज काम कर रहा है। यह एक्सचेंज किराये की इमारत में है। इससे 8 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए हुए हैं। सामान्यतः ऐसे छोटे एक्सचेंजों के लिए विभागीय इमारतों का निर्माण आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर नहीं होता।

1908 LS-7.

Scheme to utilise Medical Colleges University Laboratories for testing Food adulteration

6224. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme to utilise the college and University laboratories for detecting and testing food adulteration cases in the country; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Places linked with Bangalore by S.T.D.

6225. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places which have so far been linked with Bangalore by the S.T.D. system; and

(b) the names of the places which are proposed to be linked with Bangalore by the system during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
(a) The following places have been linked by S.T.D. with Bangalore:—

1. Coimbatore
2. Hubli/Dharwar
3. Madras
4. Madurai
5. New Delhi
6. Shimoga
7. Trichy
8. Tumkur.

(b) The following stations are likely to be linked to Bangalore on STD during 1977-78:—

1. Mangalore.
2. Mysore.

मलेशिया की ट्रेड यूनियन कांसेस द्वारा भारत के मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों को निर्बंधन

6226. श्री रामबास सिंह क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बात ले की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मलेशिया की ट्रेड यूनियन कांसेस ने अन्य देशों के मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों के साथ भारत के भी मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों को 6 जुलाई, 1977 से होने वाले सम्मेलन में भाग लेने हेतु बुलाया था परन्तु उन्हें समय पर पासपोर्ट न मिलने के कारण वे इस सेमिनार में भाग नहीं ले सके; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी यात्रा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी):

(क) और (ख). इस सेमिनार में भाग लेने के मिलसिले में दो व्यक्तियों के पासपोर्ट प्रा-वेदन 29 जून, 1977 को इस मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हुये। सरकार के सम्बद्ध विभागों से अनापत्ति प्राप्त हो जाने पर, 6-7-1977 को पासपोर्ट अधिकारी, कलकत्ता, को तार द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों को पासपोर्ट सुविधायें प्रदान कर देने का अनुरोध दे दिया गया। पासपोर्ट तत्काल ही तैयार कर दिए गये थे और सम्बद्ध दोनों व्यक्तियों को सूचना दे दी गई थी कि वे अपने पासपोर्ट ले जायें।

Reinstatement of Employees by Scindia management, Bombay

6227. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Scindia Employees' Union, Bombay;

(b) whether the General Secretary of the Union was victimised during the Emergency; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government to reinstate the General Secretary?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). There have been representations to the Union Labour Minister about the alleged victimisation of Shri N. Laxminarayan, Ex. General Secretary of the Scindia Employees' Union, Bombay. The matter falls essentially in the State sphere and, according to available information the Government of Maharashtra are already looking into the matter. Bipartite negotiations are also reported to be in progress in an effort to resolve the matter.

Contribution made by India to Commonwealth Secretariat in London

6228. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India contributes a sum annually to the Commonwealth Secretariat in London;

(b) if so, the details of such contributions for the last three years;

(c) whether the said annual contribution was recently raised and if so, by how much; and

(d) whether the Commonwealth Secretariat in London has any Indian working on it; and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's contributions for the last three financial years, i.e. 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 were as follows:—

- (1) 1974-75—£ 99,352 (Rs. 18,84,478)
- (2) 1975-76—£ 1,25,360 (Rs. 23,77,800)
- (3) 1976-77—£ 1,31,906 (Rs. 22,98,132)

(c) No, Sir. With effect from the financial year 1977-78 India's percentage contribution to the budget of the Commonwealth Secretariat has fallen from 7.29 per cent to 4.74 per cent. India's contribution to the Commonwealth Secretariat budget for 1977-78 will, according to the budget estimates, come to £ 1,01,895

(d) The Commonwealth Secretariat in London has several Indians working for it at various levels. The names and details of those holding diplomatic posts are given below:—

Diplomatic Staff

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Mr M. A. Husain | Deputy Secretary General |
| Mr. M. Malhotra | Assistant Director (International Affairs) |
| Mr. B. D. Jayal | Director, Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation |
| Mr. D. K. Srinivasachar | Director, Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation |

Besides, there are some more Indians holding posts in the professional, managerial and clerical cadres

ed for and got such a disconnection of the STD service?

S.T.D. Connections to Subscribers

6229 **PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present and intending telephone subscribers are obliged to have STD connection on their telephones;

(b) if not, whether any subscribers ask for disconnecting the STD Service and whether their requests are granted immediately; and

(c) the number of telephone subscribers in Ahmedabad who have ask-

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
(a) and (b) No, Sir.

STD service is disconnected soon after such a request is received from a subscriber. However, in some exchanges, the equipment required for STD barring has yet to be provided and in some others the capacity of STD barring is exhausted. In such cases the demands are kept on the waiting list till the necessary equipment is provided or added.

(c) 4,721 telephone subscribers in Ahmedabad have asked for disconnection of STD service since 1-4-1976 and 3,721 have been provided this facility till 26th July, 1977.

बीकारों में सेव्यूट एग्जिटस इंजीनियर

6230. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पोडैय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकारों स्टील लिमिटेड में वर्ष 1976 में सेव्यूट एग्जिटसों के रूप में 48 इंजीनियरों को नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने 10 महीनों का अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है परन्तु उन्हें पदों के होते हुये भी नियुक्त नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इस संदर्भ में इंजीनियरों की सेवा की आवश्यकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) केवल 30 स्नातक प्रशिक्षु बीकारों स्टील लिमिटेड में अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने वाले हैं । शेष 16 प्रशिक्षु प्रशिक्षण के दौरान प्रशिक्षण छोड़ कर चले गये हैं । यह मही नहीं है कि पद उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद स्नातक प्रशिक्षुओं की नियुक्ति नहीं की जा रही है । यद्यपि एग्जिटस एक्ट के प्रधीन बीकारों स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रबंधकों पर ऐसे प्रशिक्षार्थियों को रोजगार देने का उत्तरदायित्व नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) . इस समय बीकारों स्टील लिमिटेड अपने धातु कार्मिक और रासायनिक इंजीनियरी कार्य में केवल कुछ इंजीनियरों को नौकरी दे सकता है परन्तु यांत्रिक और विद्युतिक इंजीनियरी विभागों में किसी इंजीनियर को नहीं रख सकता क्योंकि जैसे जैसे निर्माण कार्य पूरा होता चला जाएगा । निर्माण विभाग में लगे उनके अपने बहुत से यांत्रिक और विद्युतिक इंजीनियर फालू हो

जायेंगे और उनके लिये वैकल्पिक पद ढूँढने होंगे । प्रबंधकों ने 23 जुलाई, 1977 को 8 धातुकार्मिक और 6 रासायनिक इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षुओं का इन्टरव्यू लिया है जिन्हें कम्पनी में नौकरी देने की पेशकश की जाएगी । विशेष मामले के रूप में शेष 16 यांत्रिक और विद्युतिक स्तानक प्रशिक्षुओं को जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सकेगा हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड में, नौकरी देने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन अपারেटरों की नियुक्ति

6231. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पोडैय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली टेलीफोन में अक्टूबर 1976 में एक सामान्य परीक्षा के आधार पर कुछ अपारेटर नियुक्त किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति नियमित और कितने दैनिक वेतन के आधार पर पृथक्-पृथक् नियुक्त किये गये ;

(ग) जिन्हें दैनिक वेतन पर रखा गया था उन्हें अब तक नियमित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या दैनिक वेतन पर नियुक्त व्यक्तियों को उनका दैनिक वेतन पर नियुक्ति के कारण छुट्टी आदि की सामान्य सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा)

(क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन में अक्टूबर, 1976 में किसी सामान्य परीक्षा के आधार पर किर्सी अपारेटर की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई थी तथापि दिल्ली टेलीफोन में 1976 की पहली छमाही के रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए

अगस्त, 1976 में टेलीफोन आपरेटरों का बयन किया गया था।

(ख) अगस्त 1976 में किये गए बयन से संबंधित सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

- (1) नियमित टेलीफोन आपरेटरों के रूप में चुने गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या . 251
- (2) नियमित टेलीफोन आपरेटरों के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या . 243
- (3) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्हें नियमित टेलीफोन आपरेटरों के रूप में अभी नियुक्त किया जाना है . 8
(वे प्रशिक्षण की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।)
- (4) दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या (अल्पकालिक टेलीफोन आपरेटर—केवल महिला आपरेटर) . 38

(ग) उपर्युक्त अल्पकालिक टेलीफोन आपरेटरों को 1977 की खाली जगहें घोषित हो जाने पर उनके 20 प्रतिशत के कोटे के आधार पर नियमित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाना है।

(घ) जी हां। दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी छुट्टी आदि की सामान्य सुविधाएं पाने के हकदार नहीं होते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

6232. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय में विभिन्न स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों

और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की मांग है और एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता बढ़ाने की भी मांग की गई है क्योंकि उपभोक्ताओं को निश्चित राशि जमा कराने के बाद भी लम्बे समय के बाद कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां;

(ख) इस प्रकार की मांगें कब से की जा रही हैं;

(ग) क्या इससे व्यापक असंतोष उत्पन्न हो गया है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :
(क) से (घ). (I) नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना और मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार—रजिस्टर कराई गई और पूर्वानुमानित टेलीफोन की मांगों के आधार पर नए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाए जाते हैं और मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार किया जाता है। जहां कहीं अपेक्षित पेशगी की रकम के साथ पर्याप्त संख्या में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए अजियां प्राप्त होती हैं, वहां की तकनीकी और आर्थिक स्थिति का अध्ययन किया जाता है और यदि नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना व्यवहार्य हुआ तो उसके लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है। इसी प्रकार यदि रजिस्टर कराई गई मांगों और पूर्वानुमानित मांगों के आधार पर एक्सचेंज की क्षमता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है, तो मौजूदा एक्सचेंज की क्षमता का विस्तार करने की योजना पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में उच्च न्यायालय में रतलाम जिले के लाल नामक स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए टेलीफोन

की केबल 11 मार्च रजिस्टर कराई गई है। इस प्रस्ताव की तकनीकी और आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। यदि बहा एक्सचेंज खोलना व्यवहार्य पाया गया, तो आशा है कि 1978 की पहली छमाही तक एक्सचेंज खोल दिया जाएगा।

रतलाम जिले के भावरा भटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज के विस्तार का भी प्राथमिक सिद्ध होता है। इस एक्सचेंज की क्षमता में 100 लाइनों का विस्तार करने की योजना पर कार्रवाई चल रही है। आशा है कि एक्सचेंज के विस्तार का यह कार्य भी 1978 की पहली छमाही तक पूरा हो जाएगा उससे और नई लाइनें चालू हो जाएंगी।

(II) लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर—सामान्यतः किसी स्थान पर लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की सुविधा तभी दी जाती है, जब बहा यह योजना आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर होती है। किन्तु अपेक्षाकृत

अधिकसित क्षेत्रों के संबंध में डाक-तार विमान उदार नीति अपना रहा है और कुछ श्रेणीगत स्थानों में घाटा उठा कर भी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जाते हैं। ये श्रेणीगत स्थान उनके प्रशासनिक महत्व, जनसंख्या, मौजूदा दूरसंचार जालों से उनकी दूरी, तीर्थ स्थान और पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में उनके महत्व, कृषि, सिंचाई/बिजली परियोजना स्थल/टाउनशिप आदि के आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। यदि कोई स्थान इनमें से किसी भी श्रेणी में नहीं आता और प्रस्ताव में घाटा होने का अनुमान होता है, तो बहा भी किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की सुविधा दी जा सकती है बशर्ते कि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग को होने वाला घाटा पूरा करने के लिए तैयार हो। इस नीति के आधार पर उज्जैन डिवीजन में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के भ्रम-भ्रम प्रस्तावों की जाच की गई है। वस्तुस्थिति सलग विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

अनुबन्ध - 1

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की मांगें

| स्थान का नाम | माग की तारीख | विवरण |
|------------------|--------------|---|
| (क) जिला रतलाम | | |
| 1. रिगनोद . . . | 24-12-75 | स्वीकृत |
| 2. देमनार . . . | 6-8-76 | स्वीकृत |
| 3. कलालिया . . . | 29-4-76 | वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत उनकी स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा सकती। |
| 4. सरवान . . . | 19-8-76 | वही |
| 5. खरवा . . . | अप्रैल, 76 | वही |
| 6. उप्पाई . . . | 8-4-76 | वही |
| 7. शिवपुर . . . | 17-8-76 | वही |
| 8. शिवगढ़ . . . | 23-8-76 | वही |

| स्वान का नाम | मांग की तारीख | विवरण |
|------------------------|---------------|--|
| (ब) जिला मन्सौर | | |
| 1. सिंगोली . . . | 8-8-76 | स्वीकृत |
| 2. नाहरगढ़ . . . | 10-1-68 | स्वीकृत |
| 3. कचनेरा . . . | 27-3-76 | वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत उनकी स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा सकी। |
| 4. बबुल्दा . . . | 28-10-75 | बही |
| 5. जावाड रोड . . . | 2-7-76 | बही |
| 6. कादवास . . . | 1-6-76 | बही |
| (ग) जिला उज्जैन | | |
| 1. मकरोन . . . | 2-11-74 | बही |
| 2. जागोती . . . | 14-5-75 | बही |
| (घ) जिला झाबुआ | | |
| 1. धन्नकूट . . . | 23-8-74 | स्वीकृत |
| 2. बोरी . . . | 21-2-76 | स्वीकृत |
| 3. काशीवाड़ा . . . | 12-7-74 | स्वीकृत |
| 4. पारा . . . | 11-2-76 | वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत उनकी स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा सकी। |
| (ङ) जिला शाजपुर | | |
| 1. सोयत कलां . . . | 25-5-76 | स्वीकृत |

Incentives to Parents with one or two Children

6233. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any incentives to the parents having one or two children and observing family planning voluntarily; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). Government of India is inviting suggestions from the public on methods of securing more effective implementation of the Family Welfare Policy. Thereafter a decision will be taken on this subject.

Post Offices in M.P. having Savings Scheme and other facilities

6234. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have post offices with selling counters

delivery system and savings scheme facilities, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number of post offices in villages which have telegraph facilities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) The number of Post Offices in villages which have counter and delivery facilities in the country is 103525; of these, 101911 are vested with Savings Bank facilities. In Madhya Pradesh, the number of Post Offices providing these facilities is 6243.

(b) 12,181 Post Offices in village have telegraph facilities, 669 Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh have telegraph facilities.

Meetings of Standing Labour Committee

6235. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the Standing Labour Committee set up to determine the changes in the labour legislation and to initiate a new direction in the matter of industrial relations have been held during the last year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reorganise/restructure the Standing Labour Committee; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No Standing Labour Committee has been set up to determine the changes in the labour legislation and to initiate a new direction in the matter of industrial relations. A Committee on Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law and composition of the Indian Labour Conference has however been set up on the 18th July, 1977 in pursuance of a decision taken in Tripartite Labour Conference (6th-7th May, 1977).

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

Steel Unit, Unutilised Capacity

6236. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installed capacity of the steel units is not fully utilised;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether steel production had undergone some qualitative change; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The overall utilisation installed capacity in terms of saleable steel at the integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela and at TISCO and IISCO in 1976-77 was 91.9 per cent the utilisation at TISCO, Bhilai and Rourkela being 103.3 per cent, 102.7 per cent and 95.8 per cent respectively. This is expected to go up to 94.0 per cent in the current financial year.

The overall capacity utilisation in respect of these plants which was only 64.7 per cent in 1973-74 has been improving steadily since then. Apart from a marked improvement in industrial relations and closer cooperation between labour and management, this is mainly attributable to better mobilisation and availability of essential inputs improved maintenance of plant and machinery, provision of balancing facilities, technological improvements capital programmes including capital repairs and replacements etc.

There has also been a steady build-up of production at Bokaro Steel Plant but an indication of utilisation of installed capacity can be given only after all the major units of the first stage of 17 million ingot tonnes have been commissioned. The final commissioning of Blast Furnace No. 3, the last major unit, is scheduled for the end of this year.

(c) and (d). Greater emphasis has been laid on improvement in quality

by increasing the production of tested quality materials. The production of such materials was 5.543 million tonnes in 1976-77 as compared to 4.591 million tonnes in 1975-76.

Study of Acupuncture Treatment System

6237. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are extending any assistance to those private practitioners who are practising acupuncture;

(b) whether Government had made any effort to study this method of treatment, its effectiveness, cost, etc.; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) No, but there are persons trained in the technique of acupuncture who are practising in this country.

(c) Does not arise.

Steel production

6238. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel mills in private sector and public sector for last three years with the names;

(b) how much money Government have given as loans from the financial institutions and nationalised banks to these private steel mills during last three years;

(c) the total investment in the public sector steel mills; and

(d) how much steel India had exported and how much steel India had imported since 1975 to present day?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The production of saleable steel from each of the integrated steel plants in the public and private sectors during the last three years is given below:—

| Plant | (In '000' tonnes) | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
| PUBLIC SECTOR | | | |
| PRODUCTION OF SALEABLE STEEL | | | |
| Bhilai Steel Plant | 1693 | 1850 | 2019 |
| Durgapur Steel Plant | 520 | 751 | 901 |
| Rourkela Steel Plant | 812 | 1041 | 1174 |
| Bokaro Steel Plant | 1 | 150 | 736 |
| HISCO* | 414 | 500 | 542 |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | | | |
| TISCO | 1461 | 1486 | 1550 |

*The management of the undertaking of the Company was taken over by Government with effect from 14th July, 1972. Government acquired the shares of the Company held by parties other than the State Governments and public sector institutions from July, 1976, from which date it has become a Government Company.

(b) (i) TISCO

The outstanding loans from Financial Institutions were as under:—

(Rupees in Crores)

| | Year ending | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 31-3-1975 | 31-3-1976 | 31-3-1977 |
| | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |

In addition to these, the Company issued eight per cent mortgage debentures of the value of Rs. 15 crores which were underwritten by the financial institutions.

The Company has also taken, from time to time, the following loans, the outstanding amounts against which are indicated against each:—

(Rupees in Crores)

| | Year ending | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 31-3-1975 | 31-3-1976 | 31-3-1977 |
| | | | |
| Foreign exchange loans from the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India | 5.40 | 5.37 | 5.54 |
| Loan from the State Bank of India for working capital purposes | 22.24 | 44.58 | 49.48 |
| Loans for housing and welfare schemes from—Government of Bihar | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.27 |
| Government of India | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |

(ii) IISCO

Loans obtained by IISCO are indicated below :—

(Rupees in Crores)

| | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | |
| Financial Institutions | 7.50 | 10.06 | 0.27 |
| Banks | 0.20 | 1.00 | 7.20 |
| Government | .. | 2.00 | 33.14 |
| | <u>7.70</u> | <u>13.06</u> | <u>40.61</u> |

(c) The total investment in the public sector steel plants in terms of gross block (including capital works in progress) as on 31-3-1977 is indicated below:—

| (Rupees in Crores) | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Name of the Plant | Gross block (including capital works in progress) |
| | (As on 31-3-77) |
| Bhilai Steel Plant | 712.00 |
| Rourkela Steel Plant | 482.22 |
| Durgapur Steel Plant | 298.34 |
| Bokaro Steel Plant | 1194.90 |
| IISCO | 179.79 |

(d) The quantity and value of steel materials exported through SAIL International Ltd.; and the quantity and value of mild steel imported in 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below:—

| | Quantity '000' tonnes Value : Rs./Crores | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|----------|--------|
| | 1975-76 | | 1976-77 | |
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Export of steel materials | 506 | 86.91 | 1409 | 260.51 |
| Import of mild steel | 355 | 125.35 | 182* | 59.50* |

*For the period April-December, 1976.

पटना जिले में दोलतपुर सिमेरी (बिहुडा क्षेत्र) के डाकघर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

6239. श्री जयदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नयी योजना के अन्तर्गत पटना जिले में दोलतपुर सिमेरी (बिहुडा क्षेत्र) के डाकघर में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र प्रदान किया जाएगा जो हवाई से केवल दो किलोमीटर दूर है जहां एक टेलीफोन लाइन है; और

(ख) क्या यहां के स्थानीय निवासी ग्राम्यावेदनों के जरिए अक्सर इसके लिए आग्रह कर रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (मुजलाल वर्मा)

(क) पटना जिले के दोलतपुर सिमेरी (बिहुडा क्षेत्र) नामक स्थान में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर बोलने के प्रस्ताव में बाटा विचारों दे रहा है, जिसे विभाग की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार वाफ नहीं किया जा सकता । यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग को होने वाला बाटा पूरा करने के लिए तैयार हो तो किराए

घोर गारंटी के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनवर खोला जा सकता है ।

(ख) दोलतपुर सिमरी में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनवर खोलने के संबंध में जनता की ओर से एक अध्यावेदन अगस्त, 71 में और दूसरा अध्यावेदन अप्रैल, 77 में प्राप्त हुआ था ।

Bhilai Steel Plant employees detained under MISA

6240. SHRI MOHAN JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether those employees of the Bhilai Steel Plant, who were detained under MISA during the emergency and who have now been taken back in service have been deprived of their salaries for the period of detention and certain other benefits;

(b) if so, the number of such employees;

(c) the reasons for depriving them of the benefits which have been given to Railway and Central Government employees; and

(d) whether Government propose to direct the management of the Plant to do the needful so that they are not put to any loss?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b) In Bhilai Steel Plant all the 63 employees who were detained under MISA have been taken back in service. The period of their absence from the date of termination of services to the date of joining duty was adjusted against their leave due and the remaining period of absence treated as 'dies non'. No wages were paid for the 'dies non' period. Seniority of all such persons has been maintained and they have been allowed notional increments for the period of absence.

(c) and (d). The matter regarding payment to these employees on the lines of Railway employees is receiving attention.

Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme

6241. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme; and

(b) the manner in which it is administered?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) (a) and (b). Two Schemes, namely, the Employees' Family Pension Scheme and the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, introduced on 1st March, 1971, provide for Family Pension, Life Assurance benefits, Retirement benefit and withdrawal benefit. The schemes are financed by diverting a portion equal to 1/1/6 per cent from out of the employees' and employers' Contributions. The Central Govt. meets the entire cost of the administration of the Schemes. The Employees' Family Pension Scheme is administered by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund. The Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme is administered by the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund.

Andhra Pradesh Pig Iron Plant

6242. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is setting up a pig iron plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The possibility of setting up an export-oriented Blast Furnace Complex for the production of pig iron as Stage I of the Vizag. Steel Plant is being given serious consideration by the Government. There is no other proposal for setting up a pig iron plant in Andhra Pradesh.

Ban on opening Branch P.Os in Rural areas

6243. **SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a ban on opening Branch Post Offices in rural areas; and

(b) if so, will it be removed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No Sir. There is no ban on the opening of post offices in the rural areas.

(b) does not arise

Receipt of money for Family Planning Work

6244 **SHRI P. K KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Mrs. Radha Raman and Mr. Jagmohan have denied that they received any money for family planning work as had been announced by the Minister answering a question in Lok Sabha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) As reported by Delhi Administration no denial from Smt. Radha Raman has so far been received by Delhi Administration. However,

press report published in the Statesman dated 7th July, 1977 referring to the receipt of money by Smt. Radha Raman has come to the notice of the Government. According to this report Smt. Radha Raman has stated that the amount was spent on meeting of expenses on conveyance, running of camps, microphones, shamianes etc. and therefore, no money was received by her for her personal benefit. This statement did not imply that the money was not received by her, but only mentioned that it was not for her personal benefit. As regards Shri Jagmohan, former Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, he has denied having personally received motivation money.

(b) In respect of Mrs. Radha Raman the question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above. As regards the detail by Shri Jagmohan, the enquiries made so far show that the motivation money was paid to the authorised representatives of Vice Chairman, D D A. in nearly 500 cases. A complete Check regarding the payment of motivation money is being conducted by the Delhi Administration.

Seats in Medical Colleges reserved at the disposal of Central Government

6245 **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of seats in the medical colleges at the Central Government's disposal;

(b) the number of seats reserved in each college; and

(c) the procedure of filling these seats?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c) Every year at the request of this Ministry, the Medical Colleges place a certain number of seats at the disposal of the Government of India for allotment to certain categories of Indian/foreign nationals.

These seats are allocated to different States and Union Territories having no medical college, and to the Ministries of External Affairs, Education and

Economic Affairs. A list of eligible categories of students and the names of the organisations which process these applications is enclosed.

Statement

| Category | Authority to which the Applications are to be sent |
|---|--|
| 1. Students belonging to such Union Territories and States where there are no Medical Dental Colleges. | Chief Secretary, Union Territory State Government concerned. |
| 2. (i) Children of deceased/disabled/serving/ ex-service men personnel of the Armed Forces. (ii) Wives and widows of disabled/deceased Army Personnel. | Secretary, I.S.S. & A. Board, Ministry of Defence, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi. |
| 3. Children of deceased/disabled personnel of the Border Security Force. | Director, General of Border Security Force, New Delhi. |
| 4. Children of deceased/disabled personnel of S.S.B. | Director, S.S.B., Ministry of Home Affairs, R. K. Puram, New Delhi. |
| 5. Children of killed or disabled in action of Central Reserve Police Personnel. | Commandant, C.R.P., R. K. Puram, New Delhi. |
| 6. Children of India based staff serving in Indian Mission abroad, UNO and its specialised agencies. | Ministry of External Affairs (Welfare Unit, New Delhi) (only children who are studying abroad will be considered). |
| 7. Candidates belonging to Bhutan and Tibetan Refugees. | Ministry of External Affairs, (Northern Registry), New Delhi. |
| 8. Self Financing Foreign students. | Ministry of External Affairs (Student Cell), New Delhi. |
| 9. Foreign students under Cultural Exchange Programme. | Ministry of Education & Social Welfare (NS. 3 Sec.), New Delhi. |
| 10. Foreign students under Colombo Plan etc. | Ministry of Finance (DEA), the High Commission in the country concerned. |
| 11. Repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, Mozambique and New Migrants from Pakistan and formerly East Pakistan (only for those candidates who have returned during last 5 years). | Department of Rehabilitation (RH IV Sec.), Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation, New Delhi. |

Non-working of Telephones in Suburban Bombay

6246. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received several complaints of non-working of telephones in the Suburban Bombay;

(b) if so, what is the nature of these complaints; and

(c) what steps have been taken to restore normal functioning of telephone system in Bombay Suburbs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):
(a) to (c). No, Sir. However, with the outbreak of monsoon in Bombay there is always an increase in the number of telephones reported to be out of order. Following special steps

have been taken for early restoration of such telephone connections:—

Cable failure which affect many lines simultaneously, are dealt with on a priority basis and repair work is carried out round the clock. Special arrangements are made in advance to provide Breakdown Teams at suitably located points with tools, vehicles and various types of stores and testing equipment to repair faults.

Family Welfare Programme

6247. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-introduce the family Welfare Programme in rural and urban areas;

(b) whether special training to the Family Welfare Workers would be given to implement the new methodology; and

(c) whether the interference of Senior Officer and medical authorities would be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Family Welfare Programme continues to receive the highest priority both in Rural and urban areas and there is no question of re-introducing it. The Family Welfare Programme will be pursued wholly voluntarily and through education and motivation.

(b) All the staff working for the implementation of Family Welfare and Health Programme will be brought under the integrated approach and will be oriented toward multi-purpose workers scheme.

(c) The programme is being implemented as an integral part of the total health care and medical officers will be fully responsible for its implementation. Hence, the question of interference of senior Officers and medical authorities does not arise.

Shortage of medicines in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

6248. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a common feature that C.G.H.S. dispensaries located in Delhi, New Delhi where Central Government employees are living fall short of medicines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Holding Session of Parliament in South

6249. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to hold a Session of Parliament somewhere in the South;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether there are any reasons, other than financial implications, which are standing in the way of holding a session of Parliament in the South?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The question of holding a session of Parliament in the South was examined by a Committee of Members of Parliament in 1988. It came to the following conclusions:

1. It is not feasible under the existing conditions and circumstances to hold one session of Parliament annually either at Trivandrum

or at Bangalore by making minor adjustments.

2. If a decision is taken to hold one session of Parliament annually either at Trivandrum or at Bangalore, this can be arranged by incurring capital expenditure of the order of rupees 15 to 16 crores and recurring annual expenditure of the order of 1.05 to 1.25 crores.

3. It would also require a preparatory time of 3 to 4 years.

The financial and other difficulties pointed out by the Committee, whose Report was placed on the Table of both Houses in May, 1969, still continue to prevail. At present there is no proposal to reconsider the decision.

Criteria for recognition of Unions

6250 SHRI KACHRULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accepts the principle of one union in one undertaking;

(b) if so, the criteria of recognising the union in a particular industry or undertaking;

(c) whether before according recognition it would be verified that the recognised union has the confidence and support of the majority of workers in that particular undertaking; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). A Tripartite Committee has been set up to study and report on this and other connected matters. A copy of the Resolution issued by Govt in this regard is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No LT-947/77].

Free Medicare to poor

6251. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Jayprakash Narain has desired to give free medicare for the poor;

(b) if so, whether he has written to him about this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). We have not received any letter in this regard. There was, however, a report in the newspaper according to which Shri Jayprakash Narain, while speaking at a symposium on "Some aspects of planning of Health Services" on 6th July, 1977 is reported to have suggested that the Government should look into the possibility of providing medical check-ups at Government cost, which would ultimately benefit the poorest. Most State Government hospitals provide facilities free of cost. The Government of India is, however, proposing to launch a community health workers scheme on the 2nd October, 1977, in the rural areas under which there will be a community health worker for every village or community with a population of 1,000.

Export of Herbs

6252 SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether important medical herbs like Nux Vomica and Vinca Rosea popularly called Nitya Katyani and Rauwolfia Serpentina are exported in large quantities from South India to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, which are the countries purchasing such herbs from India; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Ministry of Commerce and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Acquisition of buildings used by Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore

6253. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps, as assured by him in the course of debate on Grants for the Ministry to acquire with the help of the Government of Singapore two buildings at Singapore, one of which was used earlier by the Provisional Government of Free India as its Headquarters and the other as the residential quarter of its President, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) if not, when the Government is expected to take such steps?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE): (a) to (c). The Government have called for report from the Indian High Commissioner in Singapore on the present condition and status of buildings in Singapore associated with Netaji and the I.N.A.

On receipt of the report of the High Commissioner the proposal would be considered further.

1908 LS-8.

Air crash involving Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

6254. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mountbatten Diary contained many vital information about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, particularly regarding alleged air-crash;

(b) if so, whether only a few pages from the Mountbatten Diary were produced before the Shah Nawaz Inquiry Committee and Khosla Commission;

(c) if so, revelation of mystery surrounding disappearance of Netaji, whether Government propose to request Lord Mountbatten as well as the Government of U.K. for sending a full copy of Mountbatten's Diary to the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed or taken thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE): (a) to (d). Unfortunately the Mountbatten papers were not available to us in view of their being classified documents. However, in accordance with a Government of India Notification dated 11th July, 1970, the Central Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of the retired Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, Shri G. D. Khosla, as sole member. This Commission was charged with inquiring into all the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945 and make its Report to the Central Government. It completed the inquiry and submitted its Report on June 30, 1974. The Government has examined the Report and has decided to accept the findings of the Commission that Netaji Subhash

Chandra Bose died in air-crash on 18th August, 1945, at Taihoku Airport in Taiwan. The Report was also placed before Parliament.

Reconstruction of Hindu Religious Institutions destroyed during war in Bangladesh

6255. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether from the days before partition Ramakrishna Mission, Bharat Sevashram, Bhola Giri Ashram, Anandamayee Ashram and many other Hindu religious institutions had their branches and temples all over Bangladesh;

(b) whether during atrocities committed by the Pakistan Army in 1971 most of the temples and institutions of the Hindus and Budhists were destroyed;

(c) if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) whether after liberation of Bangladesh the Awami League Government under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman assured reconstruction of the Hindu and Budhist temples and unhindered travel by the Sadhus and organisers of the Hindu Budhist and Christian religious institutions between Bangladesh and India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government received reports of destruction of a large number of places of worship of the minority communities in Bangladesh during this period. No precise information on the subject is, however, available.

(d) The Government is not aware of any such assurance.

आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों की ठेके के आधार पर नियुक्ति

6256. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन विभागों में अभी भी सारे सेवाकाल के लिए कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति ठेके के आधार पर की जाती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी कार्यालयों में जल्द से तब तक ठेके के आधार पर नियुक्तियों की प्रथा समाप्त करने का है;

(ग) क्या आकाशवाणी के कलाकार 58 वर्ष की आयु तक ठेके के आधार पर काम करते हैं और उनके ठेके की शर्तें यह हैं कि वह बिना कारण बताये किसी भी समय समाप्त किया जा सकता है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इसे भ्रम का शोषण मानती है; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा इसके निराकरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, श्रीलङ्किया रेडियो (आकाशवाणी), दूर-दर्शन, गीत व नाटक प्रभाग आदि, नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त, अपने कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए कर्मचारी-कलाकारों को ठेके के आधार पर नियुक्त करते हैं। कर्मचारी-कलाकार प्रारम्भ में तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए ठेके पर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं और उनकी परीक्षा पूर्ण होने पर, उन्हें 58 वर्ष की उम्र तक ठेके दिये जाते हैं। वे परिस्थितियाँ जिनके अधीन ठेका सरकार द्वारा या कर्मचारी कलाकारों द्वारा समाप्त हो

बकता है, कर्मचारी कलाकारों द्वारा आकाश-वाणी के साथ हस्ताक्षरित करार प्रपत्र के बॉक्स 4 (संबंधित उद्घरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।) [मन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-948/77] में निर्धारित हैं।

इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारी

6257. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं;

(ख) प्रतिनियुक्ति की शर्तें क्या हैं तथा उन्हें उनके मूल कार्यालयों में कब वापस भेजा जायेगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजे गये उन अधिकारियों के स्थान पर उसी आधार पर जिस पर इन्हें प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिया गया है अपने स्थायी अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का है; और

(घ) दिल्ली कार्यालय में उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के नहीं हैं?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :
(क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश शासन के पदाधिकारी, सर्वश्री एच० सी० गुप्त, आर० सी० रस्तोगी और डा० जी० एन० टण्डन, इस समय इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। उन पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में, सरकारी कर्मचारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति से सम्बद्ध आम शर्तें लागू होती हैं। प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि

पूरी होने और जब इनकी जगह काम के लिए आई०टी०आई० के उपयुक्त पदाधिकारी उपलब्ध होते हैं, इन अधिकारियों को उनके मूल कार्यालयों को प्रत्यावर्तित कर दिया जाएगा।

(घ) दिल्ली स्थित आई०टी०आई० के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में, सर्वश्री एच० सी० गुप्त, एस० पी० श्रीवास्तव और टी० एल० पण्डित हैं, जो कम्पनी की सेवा के अधिकारी नहीं हैं।

Commission to Probe into the Death of Shri D. S. Lamba

6258. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2290 on the 30th June, 1977 regarding Deshpande Commission to probe into the death of Shri D. S. Lamba and state:

(a) the names of all the witnesses who gave their testimony before the Commission;

(b) how many of them were expert witnesses and on whose behalf they were examined;

(c) the names of the witnesses whose testimony has been adversely commented upon and strictures passed; and

(d) whether the report of the Commission will be laid on the Table of the House and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (d). The report of Deshpande Commission to probe into the death of Shri D. S. Lamba has been received by the Government and is at present under examination. The report as well as a statement of the action taken on the recommendations contained therein will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Memoranda from Organisation of Integrated Medicine System Practitioners

6259. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 50,000 graduates in integrated medicine have been tagged together in one common schedule under Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1976 alongwith Shudha and many sub-standard titles;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have received any memoranda from the Organisation of Integrated Medicine System Practitioners?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). There is no system recognised as "integrated medicine". In the Schedules to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, the qualifications in Indian System of Medicines have been included after taking into consideration the qualifications recognised by State Governments at the time of enactment of the Act.

(c) Yes.

सीतामढ़ी, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

6260. श्री इयाम सुन्दर दास : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीतामढ़ी के सी० बी० टेलीफोन केन्द्र को स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र में बदलने का प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन था और इस बारे में कुछ विभागीय कार्य भी किया गया था;

(ख) क्या सीतामढ़ी के व्यापारिक केन्द्र तथा नेपाल की सीमा पर स्थित एक जिला

मुख्यालय होने के कारण टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं की सुविधा के लिए सीतामढ़ी से इसके मंडल मुख्यालय तथा राज्य मुख्यालय अर्थात् क्रमशः मुजफ्फरपुर और पटना सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा देने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि इन दोनों भागों के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं तो क्या वे इन दोनों प्रस्तावों को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (भुजलाल वर्मा) : (क) जी हाँ। सीतामढ़ी के मैन्युअल एक्सचेंज को आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज में बदलने की योजना बनाई जा रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं। सीतामढ़ी और मुजफ्फरपुर तथा पटना के बीच उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा देने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, पटना के लिए अविलम्ब ट्रंक सेवा की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

(ग) आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिए एक उपयुक्त इमारत और एक्सचेंज उपकरण प्राप्त करने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। धारा है कि यह आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में चालू हो जाएगा।

Iron and Steel production of TISCO

6261. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of iron and steel by the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur steel works had shown an all-round decline in April, 1977 as compared with the previous month;

(b) whether the total output of saleable steel had declined to 123,500

tonnes in April, 1977, compared with 143,500 tonnes in the previous month;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) steps contemplated to arrest this decline?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Major annual overhaul, repairs and other maintenance jobs are usually carried out during the early part of the financial year and for this purpose furnaces, mills etc. have to be shutdown. Production during the first month of any financial year is, therefore, generally lower compared to the preceding month, which is the closing month of the previous financial year, when all out efforts are made to achieve as high a production as possible. This also leads to stocks of somis, used for re-rolling at the finishing mills, going down towards the end of the financial year and these stocks have to be built up again after the turn of the financial year. The production of these two months is therefore not comparable. The production during the month of April can, however, be compared with that during the same month of the previous year. To illustrate the point, the comparative production of saleable steel in April for three consecutive years is given below:—

Production of Saleable Steel (tonnes)

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| April | 105,382 | 112,058 | 12,592 |

(d) Does not arise, in view of answer to (c).

Postal Facilities to Villages of Tamil Nadu

6262. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of villages in Tamil Nadu are without post office or postal service;

(b) if so, number of villages being considered for providing this facility during the 1977-78;

(c) the reasons for not providing these services to these villages so far; and

(d) the time by which these villages will be provided with both the services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) No, Sir. All the villages in Tamil Nadu are covered by daily delivery scheme. 7862 out of 18735 villages in the state are provided with Post Offices.

(b) It is proposed to open 121 additional Post Offices and cover about 3000 villages with postal counter facilities through mobile Post Offices during 1977-78.

(c) Post Offices are opened subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed norms and availability of resources.

(d) All the villages are covered by daily delivery service. There is no Plan at present to open a Post Office in every village of the State.

Opening of RMS at Izatnagar Junction

6263. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether he has received any application last month for opening R. M. S. at Izatnagar Junction on North Eastern Railway and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): No Sir. No such application appears to have been received so far.

R.S.M. between Shillong and Gauhati

6264. SHRI HOPINGSTONE LYNGDOH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opening of the Railway Mail Service in between Shillong and Gauhati has caused delay of distribution of parcels at Shillong by one day; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to overcome such delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Barabazar Post Office, Shillong

6265. SHRI HOPINGSTONE LYNGDOH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the so called Barabazar Post Office at Shillong is not located in the Barabazar area; and

(b) what is the rent per month paid to the landlord for housing the so called Barabazar Post Office at Police Bazar, Shillong?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) The Post Office is located between Police Bazar and Bara Bazar and is about 1 Km. from the main Bara Bazar.

(b) Rs. 1,177/- p.m.

Power shortage hits Steel Plants in Tamil Nadu

6266. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel plants in Tamil Nadu have been closed down and facing total collapse due to power shortage in the State;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps being considered by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Due to power shortage, there was shortfall in production by mini steel plants in Tamil Nadu but no unit has faced total collapse and closure.

(c) The Tamil Nadu Government have taken/formulated certain short, medium and long term measures to improve upon the power situation.

These include:

(i) Addition of 935 (MW) capacity during the 5th Plan period;

(ii) For maximising the generation of Ennore Thermal Station, certain modifications have been carried out. More modifications are proposed in 1977-78. Improvements have also been carried out at the Basin Bridge Thermal Station. Import of 3 units of Gas Turbine Generators of 210 MW total capacity as an immediate measures of relief is proposed;

(iii) Proposal for installation of an additional unit at the Tuticorin Thermal Station, to raise its capacity from 420 MW (under construction) to 630 M.W.

(iv) As a long term measure, the Tamil Nadu Government are considering the question of setting up of additional power plants.

Stamping of letters at Destination Post Offices

6267. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the mail/letters are being date-stamped at the destination post offices as well;

(b) is it true that whenever the mail/letters are delayed at destination post offices, the date-stamping is skipped over; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that all post offices strictly follow the practice of cancellation/date-stamping to eliminate the malpractice of covering up the delays in clearance and deliveries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VARMA):

(a) All postal mail except registered articles are date-stamped in the post office of destination before they are sent out for delivery.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Citizenship for persons Migrated from Bangladesh

6268. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the present Government in regard to those persons who came to India after 1972 from Bangladesh on Bangladesh Passport and on short visa and are living since then with their relatives in India who are Indian Citizens and are not willing to return to Bangladesh as they have no means of livelihood there or due to old age etc;

(b) whether Government of India have passed an order in June, 1977 to the effect that such persons should leave India within a month; and

(c) if so, whether Government will reconsider their above decision and permit those persons to live with their families in India permanently in view of the above fact and grant them Indian Citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Under the present rules and regulations, any Bangladesh national who has come to India after the 25th of March, 1971, has to return to Bangladesh. The present policy does not envisage either granting of permanent stay facilities in India or Indian citizenship to such Bangladesh nationals.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Black Marketing in Cold Rolled Sheets

6269. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether very recently 20/22/24/26/28 gauge cold rolled sheets are being sold in blackmarket at a premium of Rs. 1000 per tonne over the HSL stock yard price as it used to happen till the end of February, 1977; and

(b) whether Government will consider to produce more of this variety of steel products in order to stop this black marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) and (b). As a result of the annual maintenance and shut down of the Cold Rolling Mill of Rourkela Steel Plant and also due to some delay in the commissioning of C.R. complex in Bokaro, the availability of CR sheets came down recently, resulting in increase in market prices. However, it is expected that when Bokaro

begins rolling 20G and thinner CR sheets from October, 1977 onwards, the supply position will ease considerably, at that time the market prices would come down.

राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान का सम्बन्धियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में आदेश

6270. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य और श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान के डीन ने दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 1976 को यह आदेश जारी किया या कि संस्थान का कोई भी अधिकारी संस्थान के सम्पर्क में आने वाली कम्पनियों में अपने सम्बन्धियों की नियुक्ति कराने हेतु किसी भी प्रकार से अपना प्रभाव न डाले ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : जी हाँ। राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान के डीन द्वारा जारी किए गए कार्यालय आदेश संख्या एन०एल०आई०/लिखा/76, दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 1976 से उद्धरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

“संस्थान सेवा नियम (सामान्य) के खण्ड V नियम 2 के अनुसरण में स्टाफ के सभी सदस्यों के अनुपालन के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम जारी किए जाते हैं :—

1. कोई भी कर्मचारी संस्थान के सम्पर्क में आने वाली या उससे सम्बन्ध रखने वाली किसी कम्पनी या फर्म में अपने परिवार के किसी सदस्य को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में अपनी स्थिति या प्रभाव को इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा।”

Tour undertaken by Former Health Secretary

6271. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which the former Health Secretary had worked in the Health Ministry, Government of India;

(b) the number of foreign tours undertaken by him during the period of Emergency;

(c) the duration of each tour, the country visited and the purpose of each visit; and

(d) the amount incurred by Government for each tour along with the details of the official work done?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) : (a) The former Health Secretary, Shri Gian Prakash, worked in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the period from 11-10-1974 to 4-4-1977 (FN).

(b) to (d). Four foreign tours as mentioned below were undertaken by Shri Gian Prakash during the period of the Emergency:

(i) to Japan and South Korea in November, 1975.

(ii) to U.S.A. in June, 1976.

(iii) to Geneva and New York in December, 1976.

(iv) to Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in February, 1977.

The details regarding the duration of each tour, the purpose of each visit and the expenditure by the Government for each tour are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Tours undertaken by former Health Secretary, Shri Gian Prakash during the period of the Emergency

| Duration of the Tour | Country visited | Purpose of visit | Expenditure |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| 10th to 21st Nov., 1975 | South Korea & Japan | To study motivational and communicational, management information and evaluation systems, incentives and disincentives and any other aspects having bearing on India's Family Planning Programme. | No expenditure was incurred by the Govt. of India as the expenditure was reimbursed by the World Bank. |
| 11th to 25th June, 1976 | U.S.A. | Discussion with World Bank concerning population policy of Govt. of India and also discussion with population Council and UNFPA regarding matters concerning assistance for Family Planning Programme. | Economy class air fare from New Delhi to Washington was paid by World Bank. However, since Shri Gian Prakash travelled by first class, difference between first class and economy class was borne by the Govt. of India (Rs. 10,814). (a) per diem expenses for 6 days in New York—Rs. 1436.88 (b) Entertainment expenses—Rs. 716.99 |
| (i) 7th to 8th Dec., 1976 | Geneva (Switzerland) | To attend the meeting of the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases at the invitation of the WHO. | The visit to Geneva on 7-8 Dec., 1976 was at the invitation of the WHO and the expenditure was met by the W.H.O. |
| (ii) 10th to 17th Dec., 1976 | New York (U.S.A.) | To attend the meeting of the Expert Group convened to review comparative study of administration of National F.P. and Population Programme at the invitation of the UNDP. | His visit to New York was for the period from 10th to 17th Dec., 1976 and was at the invitation of the UNDP and this expenditure was met by the UNDP. This visit was in continuation of his visit to Geneva. Shri Gian Prakash was entitled to First Class air fare and daily allowance as for the head of a Mission. The WHO/UNDP provided air fare by Economy Class and their rates of daily allowance may be slightly different from those admissible to him as head of the Mission. Thus, only the difference in expenditure (due to the difference in First Class and Economy class air fare and difference in the rates of daily allowance) was to be borne by the Govt. of India. Some of the bills have not yet been received. However, the Govt. of India's liability is approximately Rs. 16,663/-. |

| Duration of the Tour | Country visited | Purpose of visit | Expenditure |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 30th Jan. to 13th Feb. 1977 | Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore & Thailand | Leader of the Indian delegation to study the specific antimalaria activities in those countries at the invitation of the WHO. | This visit was also arranged by the WHO at their cost. As in the case of his visits to Geneva/NEW YORK mentioned in item (3) above the Govt. of India's liability was only in respect of the difference airfares First class and Economy class and the difference in the rates of daily allowance. The bills in this connection have not yet been paid. However, the liability of the Govt. of India may approximately be Rs. 5,624.00 (Rs. 2,532/- by way of difference in air fare and Rs. 3,092/- by way of difference in the rates of daily allowance). |

Employees of the Indian Bureau of Mines deputed to G.S.I.

6272. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions of the employees of the Indian Bureau of Mines on deputation to the Geological Survey of India are being protected;

(b) how were they deputed and on what conditions, if their services are not required whether they should not be deputed to public undertakings for better utilisation of their services; and

(c) has the Geological Survey been conducted completely or the survey is being entrusted to the Mineral Exploration Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) No employee of the Indian Bureau of Mines has been sent on deputation

to the Geological Survey of India in the recent past.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Geological Survey of India conducts surveys in accordance with programme approved every year by the Central Geological Programming Board. Only after the completion of surveys by the Geological Survey of India, the Mineral Exploration Corporation is entrusted selective areas for detailed exploration.

Workers of Bharat Gold Mines

6273. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government as per their Budget promises will take up any project for replacing the thatched huts of the mining workers in the Bharat Gold Mines, Kolar Gold Fields;

(b) will the mining workers be provided with water to drink, and up-keep the sanitation in their localities; and

(c) whether their colonies be provided with street lights and approach roads?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) There is a continuous phased programme of replacing tatty huts. Bharat Gold Mines Limited propose to replace 979 tatty huts during the current financial year out of which 297 huts have been replaced upto July 19, 1977.

(b) Drinking water for the worker's colonies of BGML is supplied by Bethamagala Water Works run by Karnataka Water Supply and Drainage Board, ten miles away from Kolar Gold Fields. There has been difficulty owing to insufficient storage caused by successive drought conditions in the last two years. Efforts are being made by BGML to meet the requirements of the Workers' Colony by augmenting the existing water supply with the help of bore wells. The situation is likely to improve shortly with the advent of current monsoon. The sanitation of the colonies is linked to the question of water supply and is receiving attention of the BGML.

(c) Yes, Sir. 1221 street lights and 55 kilo meters of approach roads have been provided to the workers' colonies

by BGML. Street lighting is being improved by replacing incandescent lamps by fluorescent tubes. Approach roads are also being improved in a phased programme.

Strength of Workers and Officers of Bharat Gold Mines

6274. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

SHRI B. RACHAIAH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the strength of the workers and officers of the Bharat Gold Mines (both casual and regular), Kolar Gold Fields, in the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) the output of Gold in the Gold Mines at Kolar Gold Fields during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(c) what was the Bonus paid during 1974 to 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) The strength of workers and officers (both casual and regular) in Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, is indicated below :

| | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| (i) Workers | 12,123 | 11,620 | 11,436 |
| (ii) Officers | 137 | 179 | 222 |
| (iii) Casual Workers (engaged on average each day) | 350 | 502 | 501 |

(b) The production in Bharat Gold Mines Limited during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 18 lakh grammes, 17.48 lakh grammes and 22.04 lakh grammes respectively.

(c) An amount of Rs. 19.09 lakhs was paid to the workers of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., on account of Bonus (*Ex-gratia*) during the year 1974-75. No Bonus was paid to the workers during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Resurgence of T.B.

6275. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sample survey conducted by Tuberculosis Research Centre at Amargadh has revealed the resurgence of T.B.;

(b) whether the Director of this Research Centre has emphasised the urgency of conducting all India Survey to determine the prevalence of this infectious disease; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since the findings of the sample survey conducted by T.B. Research Centre at Amargadh are not very much different from the findings of the National Sample Survey in villages, an all-India survey to determine the prevalence of Tuberculosis is not considered necessary at this stage.

बरेली में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र का काम न करना

6276. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल में ही नया स्थापित स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र के ठीक ढंग से काम न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र के बालू होने के बाद अधिकांश टेलीफोन कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं और टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसे सही स्थिति में रखने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) बरेली में तीन पुराने मैन्युअल एक्सचेंजों के स्थान पर 3300 लाइन का एक आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को 27 मार्च, 1977 को लगाया गया था। बताया गया है कि यह एक्सचेंज सन्तोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रहा है, तथापि इस एक एक्सचेंज के कार्यकरण के लिये तीन मैन्युअल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को जोड़ने वाले भूमिगत टेलीफोन केबुल के जाल को पुनः व्यवस्थित करना पड़ा था। इन कार्यों के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों में अस्थायी तौर पर व्यवधान पड़ गया था। स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जब सड़क की मरम्मत का कार्य किया गया तो उसके दौरान कुछ भूमिगत केबुल क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये थे। हाल के कुछ महीनों में बारिश के समय केबुलों के भीतर जल नमी प्रवेश कर गई तो केबुलों में खराबियां पैदा हो गईं।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। अधिकांश टेलीफोन सन्तोषजनक ढंग से काम करते रहे हैं।

Lock-out by Jute Mills in West Bengal

6277. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether over the last few days, two jute mills in West Bengal have declared lock-out and the third has threatened to do so very soon;

(b) whether five trade unions have called token strike of jute workers on July 28;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what steps, if any, are being taken to meet the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a): The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. Presumably reference is to the reported lock-out in Agartala Mill and suspension of production in Barnagore Jute Mill. While there has been no reply from the Government of West Bengal, according to the information supplied by the Jute Commissioner through the Ministry of Commerce, the management of Agartala Mill had declared a lock-out on July 21, 1977 following alleged continuous refusal by workers of the Drawing section of Preparatory department to do their normal work and that the normal manufacturing process in Barnagore Jute Mill remained suspended for sometime due to the reported shortage of raw jute stocks. The manufacturing processes in this mill was to be resumed as soon as the contracted quantity from J.C.I. (Jute Corporation of India) arrives at the mill.

(b) and (d). According to available information 5 Central Trade Unions of jute workers in West Bengal gave a joint call for one-day token strike on July 28, 1977 mainly to protest against the policy of alleged massive retrenchment by the IJMA mills. Workers' other demands included demand for minimum bonus, refund of C.D.S. deposits, reinstatement of retrenched workers, opening of closed jute mills, removal of new norms of work which imposed higher work load and fixation of fair price for raw jute etc. Government of West Bengal, being the appropriate Government in this case, as also the Ministry of Commerce are seized of the matter.

Export of Steel Tubes

6278. SHRI MANORANJAN

BHAKTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private companies engaged in the production and export of steel tubes are earning huge profits which are not properly accounted for by their managements.

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that these companies are committing irregularities in their export business; and

(c) if so, detailed facts in this regard and what action has been proposed to be taken by the Government against such steel tubes companies?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) Government are not aware of this. It is, however, noted that the accounts of the steel tubes manufacturers are audited annually and profits if any, are accounted for by the Companies. Further more exports of steel tubes are governed by floor prices and a certain amount of control is maintained by Engineering Export Promotion Council in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Composition and personnel of the expert Group to evolve a National Policy on use of antibiotics

6279. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 741 on 16-6-77 regarding control on indiscriminate use of antibiotics and state:

(a) the composition and personnel of the expert group constituted to evolve a national policy on the use of antibiotics; and

(b) whether any deadline has been fixed for submission of their report?

NARAIN): (a) A statement is attached.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ

(b) No.

Statement

The composition and personnel of the expert group constituted to evolve a national policy on the use of antibiotics is as follows :—

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (1) Director General of Health Services | Chairman |
| (2) Dr. Ranjit Sen, Deputy Director General of Health Services | Member |
| (3) Dr. C. M. Singh, Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.) | " |
| (4) Dr. V. K. Sharma, Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, Haryana Agricultural University Hissar (Haryana) | " |
| (5) Dr. Jayaram Panicker, Professor of Microbiology, Medical College, Calicut (Kerala) | " |
| (6) Dr. K. B. Sharma, Professor of Microbiology, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi | " |
| (7) Dr. J. C. Suri, Deputy Director, Division of Zoonosis National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi | " |
| (8) Dr. R. K. Sanyal, Deputy Director-General (G), Directorate General of Health Services | " |
| (9) Dr. H. K. Chutani, Consultant in Medicine, Willingdon Hospital New Delhi | " |
| (10) Dr. S. K. Nair, Department of Surgery, Mualana Azad Medical College, New Delhi | " |
| (11) Assistant Director-General (P.H.), Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi | Member-Secretary |

Rural Health Scheme

6280. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the observations made by the Executive of the Federation of Junior Doctors Association of Delhi appearing in all the leading National Papers of 22nd July, 1977 regarding the rural health scheme, proposed by Government; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to various observations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Rural Health Services scheme proposed by the Government of India, the Community Health Worker (Jan Swasthya Rakshak) will primarily be educating the people on prevention of diseases and promotion of health. His curative function will be of an elementary nature and confined to minor ailments. Their observations on points like providing safe drinking water, immunization of all vulnerable villages through Primary Health Centres, which have a bearing on rural health are appreciated.

Inability of Delhi Telephones Department to carry on maintenance work of underground cables due to paucity of Funds

6281. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this press report is correct that the Delhi Telephones Department is not able to carry on the maintenance work of underground cables due to paucity of funds as a result of which telephone system is being affected; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this press report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Permits by Coal India Limited and Eastern Coalfields to non-existent Cooperatives

6282 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a Report published in "Panagarh Varta" published from Panagarh Bazar, Savitri Place, Station Road, Panagarh, Dist. Bardwan, West Bengal in which factual reports have been published regarding giving coal-permits by the officers of Coal India and Eastern Coalfields to non-existent co-operatives;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) steps taken against the officers who have indulged in corrupt practices in issuing coal permits to fictitious applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The news item in "Panagarh Varta"

has made certain allegations about the issue of permits for giving coal to non-existent cooperatives.

(b) The matter relates to later part of 1976-77 when coal was available in plenty. Accordingly, a liberal policy of issuing permits was adopted by the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Coal was allocated to more than a thousand applicants including Co-operatives. No need was felt to check the bonafides of the applicants when coal was available in plenty. Most of such allocations were made from collieries which had plentiful stocks. Since April 1977 free sale of coal has been limited to collieries having large stocks of inferior grades of coal.

At the time of the adoption of liberalised policy for allocating coal, the stocks of coal at the pitheads had been mounting. Under such conditions it was not considered necessary to check the bonafide of each applicant

(c) Since the allocations were made according to the general policy of the Management, no action is contemplated against any one.

Corporation for Ayurvedic System of Medicine, U.P.

6283. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Corporation for Ayurvedic system of medicine is proposed to be established in Uttar Pradesh in the near future and if so, when;

(b) whether Shahjahanpur is suitable place therefor; and

(c) the expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon and when the Corporation would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (b) Yes, necessary steps are being taken to complete the formalities for the formation of a Corporation in Public Sector under the

Companies' Act, 1956 for managing the Central Pharmacy of Indian Medicines at Ranikhet.

(b) A committee constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to consider feasibility of setting up of a Central Pharmacy, recommended the suitability for the establishment of the Corporation at Ranikhet.

(c) Rs. 10.00 lakhs to start with. The Corporation is expected to go into production by the end of this year.

.Enquiry into Kessurgarh Colliery Accident

6284. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Datt Commission enquiring into the accident in Kessurgarh Colliery on 9th August, 1975 held the Manager Sri J. P. Singh responsible for gross negligence of duty;

(b) whether while the ovenman, shot fired and Assistant Manager have been penalised, the Manager is spared.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) will Government review the "crime and punishment" during the emergency in all cases of mining accident where the enquiries were set up to do justice to the issue?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Shri R. C. Dutt, who was the Court of Inquiry to enquire into the accident in the Kessurgarh colliery on the 9th August, 1975 held Shri J. P. Singh, Manager, responsible for negligence of duty.

(b) and (c). Action against Ovenman, Sirdar and Assistant Manager was taken by the management following their own Enquiry even before the Court of Inquiry gave its findings.

This action has been upheld by the Court. As regards the Manager, since the lapses on his part were of technical nature, he has been warned by the management.

(d) Of the six Courts of Inquiries set up by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour under Section 24(1) of the Mines Act, 1952, to enquire into six serious accidents, four reports have so far been received. The question of taking further action under the Mines Act against persons held responsible in these reports is under examination.

Unauthorised use of Colouring Material in Grape Fanta

6285. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola company for their Grape Fanta particularly, were using unauthorised colouring material;

(b) whether the erstwhile Government had been deliberately delaying their prosecution;

(c) whether prosecution was launched finally and if so, its final outcome;

(d) which are the other products like hydrogenated cooking oil (vanaspati) butter and other items of daily use produced by some monopoly houses and multinational corporations, which have been found to be adulterated/sub-standard etc.; and

(e) if so, how many prosecutions have been launched against such business firms during last five years; and fullest details in connection with adulterated cases of such cases for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). A sample of Fanta Grape was lifted from the premises of M/s. Pure Drinks (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi, by the Food Inspector of

the Central Food Squad on 22nd October 1973 and was sent for analysis. The Public Analyst, Municipal Corporation, Delhi, reported that the sample was adulterated, due to the presence of non-permitted Coal-tar dye namely Blue VRS and the prosecution was sanctioned.

After consultation with the appropriate authorities, the prosecution in this case was launched on 17th May, 1974.

Two other samples of Fanta Grapes lifted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi were also reported to be adulterated and prosecutions were launched on 9th May, 1974 by the Municipal Corporation authorities. All the three cases were discharged on 27th June, 1975 as the appellate samples referred by the Court to the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta on analysis were found to contain only permissible dyes.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Account of Indian Red Cross Society

6286. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Red Cross Society received a cheque No. 053164 dated 4th November, 1976 for Rs. 3000 from the Elephanta Exporters and if so, whether it was credited in the accounts and if so, when; and

(b) whether a sum of Rs. 28,000 was paid to Shri Lalit Makan, the General Secretary of Delhi Pradesh Congress, as motivation fee under the family planning programme and if so, whether an amount of Rs. 16,337 out of the above sum was given to the Indian Red Cross Society and if so, when this amount was credited in the accounts?

1908 L.S.—9.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The Indian Red Cross Society have stated that their Delhi Branch received the cheque in question from M/s. Elephanta Exporters and it was acknowledged and credited in the accounts of the Delhi Branch vide receipt No. 8523 dated 26th January, 1977.

(b) The Indian Red Cross Society have stated that they have not paid to Shri Lalit Makan, General Secretary of the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee, any motivation fee under the family planning programme. A sum of Rs 16,357.60 was received by the Delhi Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society from Shri Lalit Makan in two instalments—

(i) In cash Rs. 1,357.60 received from Deputy Secretary to the Lt. Governor which was credited in the accounts of the Delhi Branch and acknowledged vide receipt No. 6709 dated 1st December, 1976; and

(ii) By Pay Order No. TYM/001841/1029/76 dated the 13th December, 1976 for Rs. 15,000 received from the Deputy Secretary to the Lt. Governor, Delhi which amount was credited and acknowledged by the Delhi Branch vide Rs. receipt No 7280 dated 14th December, 1976.

आपात स्थिति के समर्थन में अभियान चलाने के लिए विदेशों को भेजे गए प्रतिनिधि

6287. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान आपात स्थिति जगू करने के समर्थन में अभियान चलाने हेतु सरकारी खर्च पर विदेशों को भेजे गए संसद् सदस्यों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री इरा भू. भापात स्थिति का समर्थन करने के लिए कुछ सिने अभिनेताओं, तान्त्रिकों तथा ज्योतिषियों ने भी अमरीका में अभियान चलाया था ;

(ग) क्या इंग्लैण्ड में प्रोफेसर सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी, ससद् सदस्य पर कातिलाना हमला किया गया था और आक्रमणकारियों को भारत से भेजा गया था , और

(ब) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में सभी तथ्यों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) से (ब) . सूचना एकल की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय भूतावासों में पोस्टर

6288. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के चित्र और उनके 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के पोस्टर अब भी भारतीय भूतावासों की दीवारों पर टंगे हैं ;

(ख) क्या नेपाल में भारतीय भूतावास न केवल भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के चित्रों और उनके 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के पोस्टरों को प्रदर्शित कर रहा है बल्कि उसने जनता सरकार बनने के बाद भी धन खर्च करके "भारती" पत्रिका में उनकी उपलब्धियों का प्रचार किया है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) और (ख) . भारत का राजभूतावास, नेपाल में भूतपूर्व प्रधानमन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का कोई चित्र नहीं लगा है और जनता सरकार की स्थापना के बाद "भारती" पत्रिका में उनकी उपलब्धियों के प्रचार पर कोई खर्च भी नहीं किया गया।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के पोस्टर विदेश स्थित हमारे मिशन में प्रदर्शित नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण और सम्माननीय राष्ट्रीय नेत्राओं के चित्र विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशन में अब भी लगे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Hotels being run abroad by sons of the former Prime Minister

6289. SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that sons of the former Prime Minister have set up their business or are running big hotels in foreign countries,

(b) if so, the names of the countries where these hotels are situated and the total amount invested therein; and

(c) in whose names these hotels are running?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) to (c). Permission of the Government is necessary under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 for establishment of any business activity abroad by Indians either independently or in collaboration with foreign parties. Government have not received any application from either of the sons of the former Prime Minister for establishment of hotels abroad.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3261 DATED 12-7-77 RE. ALLOTMENT OF GAS AGENCIES

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): While laying on the Table of the House, the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3261 dated 12-7-77 in Part (c) of the reply, the Districts of Gorakhpur and Deoria in Uttar Pradesh where Indane agencies have also been allotted had not been included. The Districts in Uttar Pradesh where Indane agencies have been allotted are now Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Deoria, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Nainital, Rai-Bareilly, Saharanpur and Varansi. The Indian Oil Corporation had omitted by mistake to mention Gorakhpur and Deoria in their reference to Government.

2. I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the reply previously given. The Indian Oil Corporation has expressed its regret for the mistake.

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3261 DATED 12-7-77 re. ALLOTMENT OF GAS AGENCIES

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the answer given on the 12th July, 1977, to Unstarred Question No. 3261 by Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan regarding Allotment of Gas Agencies [Placed in Library See No. LT—912/77].

12.51 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: (Cannanore): We have given notice of a privilege motion against Mr. Charan Singh.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. Because the matter is pending before a Court, I do not allow it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You can disallow it only on certain grounds. Please see rule 225.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to rule 222. You cannot move it without my permission. I have not granted you permission.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am not moving it.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot say a word until I permit you under rule 222. There can be no privilege motion unless the Speaker permits. I am not permitting because the matter is pending before a court + Rule 222 says:

"A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akoim) :
That stage has gone.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
The notice of the motion was given before you became Speaker, and then we received a communication from the Deputy-speaker saying that the Government of Bihar had been asked to give its explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: When did the Deputy-Speaker send the communication? The notice is dated July 15th and I do not have any record to show that the Deputy-Speaker sent any communication.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
There is a record.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have.

SHRI B RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Under rule 222 he has allowed it I will read it out:

"It has been reported by fact finding Committee consisting of Members of Parliament who visited Belchi and made on the spot study and collected all the facts that the local police was in league and have contributed for the burning alive of 11 persons in that village in the month of May. It has been reported that the local Police Officers refused all assistance and cooperation to prevent the atrocities even though the local leaders begged of them for assistance to save the situation. The Union Home Minister in his reply to a calling attention on 13th of June, stated that there was a clash between two groups of criminals and the deaths took place on account of fighting between the groups.

The Committee has come to the conclusion that the information supplied by Bihar State Police and Bihar Government was totally false and was only a distorted version to mislead the Union Government. Thus the Inspector General of Police of Bihar, the Home Minister of

Bihar and Union Minister of Home Affairs are guilty of misleading the House. Thus it is a question of privilege which has been violated by the Home Minister. Hence, it is submitted that this matter may be referred to the Committee on Privileges for further action." (Interruptions).

It has been raised on 15th July and today your office told me that it has been disallowed. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Mr. Deputy Speaker was in the Chair and he has allowed the privilege motion against the ex-Prime Minister. And he has allowed me to raise it under Rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: I will speak to the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, he has been allowed.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the Deputy-Speaker has given permission to it, I have no right to revoke it. If the permission has not been given to you, I disallow it because the matter is pending before the court. I will ask the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He was allowed to say what he has submitted under the rule, for the consideration of the Deputy-Speaker before. So the House is seized of the whole matter. When the matter is seized by the House, it is for the House to consider it. Therefore, I want that you should allow a discussion on the matter. The House is seized of the matter and it should be discussed. (Interruptions).

13 hrs.

श्री वीरीशंकर राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत क्या प्रावधान

इसको यहाँ बाध देने को इजाजत दो है या नहीं येरा सबमिस। यह है कि इस बाध में इन्होंने जो कहना था वह कह दिया और वह सब प्रेस में चला गया। अगर इन्होंने आप को इजाजत से पढ़ा है, तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन यदि इजाजत के बिना पढ़ा गया है तो यह रिकार्ड पर कैसे रह सकता है, इसको एक्सपंज किया जाना चाहिए।

I want to ask: Under rule 222, have you given a consent or not? If you have not given a consent, then all this must be expunged. This should not remain part of the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already made the matter clear. If the Deputy-Speaker has given permission—he is the Speaker at that time—I have no further right to revoke it. If the Deputy-Speaker has not given any permission, I shall examine it. Personally, I will not give permission because the matter is pending before the court. No further discussion on this.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है वह प्रोसीडिग्स का पार्ट बनेगा या नहीं।

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling; there the matter ends.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I accept your ruling. I am not re-opening the matter. I have understood you to say that the Deputy-Speaker has given a ruling and, because the Deputy-Speaker is the Speaker at that time, his decision is final and, therefore, you cannot revoke it. My point of order is, looking to the past procedure and practice of this House, if the Deputy-Speaker gives a ruling, the hon. Speaker has every right to go into it, inquire into the things by having consultation with the Deputy-Speaker in the chamber and find out the facts and, if the hon. Speaker is convinced

that the Deputy-Speaker's ruling is not according to the procedure and practice of the House, the Speaker has every right to revise it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar has not followed me. One thing is a ruling—ruling can be revised—and another thing is permission. Under rule 222, what is required is permission. Once permission is given, whether the permission is right or wrong, the House is seized of the matter. If the permission has been given, I will see the records and I will go into the matter. I will consult the Deputy-Speaker. I do not want to encroach upon his right. But if it is a question of ruling, if the Deputy-Speaker has given a ruling, the Speaker has a right to revise it. If the Deputy-Speaker has given permission, I will not revoke it and, if the permission has not been given, I shall examine it. So, no further discussion on the matter.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण): मैं श्रीवध प्रभाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 को धारा 38 के अन्तर्गत श्रीवध और मॉडर्न प्रभाधन सामग्री (छटा संशोधन) नियम 1976 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पटल पर रखता हूँ, जो दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 1976 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्राधिसूचना संख्या सा० सा० नि० 1594 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-913/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(1) G.S.R. 546(E) and 547(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-914/77].

(2) Notification No. 264-77-C.E., published in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(3) Notification Nos. 265/77-C.E. and 266/77-C.E., published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-915/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AND REPORT ON IRON CONCENTRATE SLURRY PIPELINES—EXPERIENCE AND APPLICATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 952, in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-916/77].

(2) A copy of the Report on 'Iron Concentrate Slurry Pipelines—Experience and Applications'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-917/77].

INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Wireless Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 978, in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-918/77].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION FOR 1970-71 ETC. AND STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, ETC. BY MINISTERS AND CORRIGENDUM TO A NOTIFICATION

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1970-71.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-919/77].

(2) The following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

(i) Statement No. XXVI—Third Session, 1971

(ii) Statement No. XXV—Thirteenth Session, 1975

Fifth Lok Sabha

(iii) Statement No. VIII—Fifteenth Session, 1976

(iv) Statement No. VIII—Sixteenth Session, 1976

(v) Statement No. V—Seventeenth Session, 1976

(vi) Statement No. II—First Session, 1977

Sixth Lok Sabha

(vii) Statement No. I—Second Session, 1977

[Placed in Library see No LT 920/77]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 547, (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1977 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 254, dated the 21st February, 1976. [Placed in Library See No. LT-921/77].

Committee of the Houses on the Lokpal Bill, 1977. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith, and resolves that the following 15 members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

13.07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1977, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 3rd August, 1977, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint

1. Shri Rabi Ray
2. Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari
3. Shri Mahadeo Prasad Varma
4. Shri Vithal Gadgil
5. Shri D. P. Singh
6. Shri Devendra Nath Dwivedi
7. Shrimati Margaret Alva
8. Shri A. R. Antulay
9. Shri Sawaisingh Sisodia
10. Shri N. G. Ranga
11. Shri S. W. Dhabe
12. Shri Bipinpal Das
13. Shri Bhupesh Gupta
14. Shri K. A. Krishnaswamy
15. Shri G. Lakshmanan."

13.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INCESSANT RAINS IN DELHI AND REPORTED
COLLAPSE OF HOUSES RESULTING IN
DEATHS OF SOME PERSONS

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar): I call the attention of
the Minister of Home Affairs to the
following matter of urgent public im-
portance and request that he may
make a statement thereon:—

“Reported collapse of many hou-
ses resulting in deaths of some per-
sons, water logging, breaches in
roads and choking of sewers in
Delhi as a result of incessant rains
causing great concern to the resi-
dents of the areas affected and the
steps taken to meet the situation
arising out of flooding of many areas
by river Yamuna.”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFF-
AIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir,
Delhi has been experiencing unprece-
dented rainfall since the onset of the
monsoons this year. The total rainfall
up-to-date is already almost equal to
the average rainfall for the whole year.
The almost continuous rainfall during
the month of July, 1977 with short
spells of heavy downpour has caused
problems of drainage congestion and
water logging in various parts of the
city of Delhi. Concerted efforts are,
however, being made by the Municipal
Corporation of Delhi to pump out the
water from the water-logged areas
with the help of water pumps and sul-
lage water pumps. The roads damaged
by water-logging are also being re-
paired by filling the pot holes with
brickbats and ballast.

A number of houses, which could
not withstand heavy rainfall were
damaged fully or partially during the
last 20 days. The loss of six human
lives has also been reported from va-
rious areas of Delhi due to house col-
lapses. In addition, three persons

have died due to drowning and two
have been electrocuted. A survey has
been conducted by the Corporation as
a result of which some buildings,
which were considered dangerous,
were demolished. 32 prosecutions have
also been launched against owners and
occupiers of the houses who failed to
get their buildings repaired despite
having been declared dangerous. The
Corporation has also decided to give
Rs. 500/- each to the families of the
deceased persons and Rs. 250/- each
to persons who are seriously injured.
The question of providing alternative
accommodation to the families affected
by house-collapses is also being con-
sidered by the Municipal Corporation
of Delhi in consultation with Delhi
Development Authority.

Because of heavy rainfall in the
catchment area, river Jamuna also
went into spate and crossed danger
mark on 28th July, 1977. As a result,
a number of villages, resettlement
colonies and some other colonies of
Delhi were affected by floods. The Na-
jafgarh block has been the worst
affected in the rural areas. Because
of breaches in Haryana area, flood
waters have been pouring into Dhan-
sa bund. This has posed a threat of
breach in the bund. To meet the si-
tuation, the bund is being raised and
strengthened. One thousand Jawans
of the Army are engaged in this work
since yesterday morning. They are
also being helped by civilian labourers
recruited by the Municipal Corpora-
tion of Delhi and Delhi Development
Authority. A threat has also been
posed to Najafgarh Jheel bund. About
200 labourers are working to strenght-
en this bund since yesterday morning.

Arrangements regarding evacuation
of villagers and their live stock from
flooded areas, provision of food sup-
plies and essential items, medical
care, veterinary care and other relief
measures have been made by the Delhi
Administration.

With your permission, Sir, I will add
this very recent information that has

been received. I have received information just now that a twenty to thirty feet wide breach was reported this morning near Uttam Nagar on drain number 8. This breach has posed a threat to villages Hasthal and Nilothi. Engineers from Delhi Administration and senior officers have rushed to the spot. Simultaneously, evacuation of residents is being arranged.

On Dhansa Bund front there has been no significant change.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, have we done away with the lunch hour?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: There is no mention of that in the order paper; there has been no report . .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): It is very unfair, Sir. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. Of course you were pleased to say yesterday evening that we will have to sit upto 7.00 p.m. and we will not also have lunch break. We got the information from you, but there has been no regular motion from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, nor is there any mention of that in the order paper. The consent of the House has not been taken.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: There has been no BAC report.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Without lunch hour, the House will go upto 7.00 p.m.!

MR. SPEAKER: What is the pleasure of the House?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: From tomorrow we may sit without lunch break.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

12.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

INCESSANT RAINS IN DELHI AND REPORTED COLLAPSE OF HOUSES RESULTING IN DEATHS OF SOME PERSONS—Contd.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो व्यक्तित्व दिया है उसने भी यह स्पष्ट है कि दिल्ली की हालत काफी गम्भीर है। और मैं आपके द्वारा . . .

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Sir, I am on a point of order. The Home Minister is not here; who will reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The Prime Minister himself is here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): No, no, that will not do: this is a Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would have understood your point of order if the Prime Minister were not here. But since he is here he can reply on behalf of any Minister.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली में जो बाढ़ के कारण स्थिति बनी है उससे बहुत भयानक स्थिति बन गई है। यहां पर करीब 200 अनश्रीधोराइड कोलोनीज हैं जहां नागरिक सुविधाएं नहीं हैं और बरसों के बाद अधिकांश कोलोनीज में पानी भरा हुआ है, यहां तक कि मकानों में भी पानी घुस गया

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

है। इसके अतिरिक्त करीब 60, 70 कोलोनीज ऐसी हैं जो ग्रामीण नगर निगम ने टेक ओवर नहीं की है, वहाँ पर भी हालत चिन्ताजनक है। इसके अतिरिक्त अगर सारे दिल्ली को मिला लिया जाये तो 8 लाख पौपुलेशन ऐसी है जहाँ पर पानी भरा हुआ है, मकानों में पानी बस गया है। साहदरे का अधिकांश हिस्सा, मुकर्जी नगर, राणा प्रताप बाग, वैस्ट दिल्ली की कोलोनीज में काफी जगह पर.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) According to the rules, when a Calling Attention is raised by a Member, the concerned Minister has to answer it. So, in the absence of the concerned Minister how can this Calling Attention be taken up?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The concerned Minister has made a statement in reply to the Calling Attention and now certain clarifications are being sought, which anybody on behalf of the Government can answer.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI (Ananinag). Has he made a request to you that as he will not be present in the House, somebody else present in the House may be allowed to reply on his behalf? If one Minister gives a part reply and another Minister is to answer the other part, he should have informed you that he would not be coming here in the afternoon.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Prime Minister is sitting here; let him clarify the issue. All along he has been speaking of the dignity of the House, the decorum of the House and responsibility of the House, but now all these things have been given a go-by. They must respect the House. How can it go on like this?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Tiruvandrum): For the Calling Attention notice, the statement was made in the House by the Home Minister. What we are asking now is clarification of

his statement. Unless he is here, how can some other Minister answer it. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that to answer the clarifications that are sought, the Home Minister himself is here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall read out the relevant rule for your guidance. Rule 197 says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement....."

(Interruptions) It does not specify that the particular Minister must be asked to clarify. (Interruptions) That is the rule.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) It is clear that if a Minister makes a statement, that 'A' Minister will give clarifications. Therefore, if the 'A' Minister is called, who will clarify? Can 'B' Minister do that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not that 'A' Minister

Now that the Home Minister has come you can repeat your question, Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के करीब 8 लाख लोग इस समय पानी में रह रहे हैं। जहाँ प्लम्ब और बारिश का पानी है, उसमें अधिकांश अन-ग्रोराइज्ड और अन-एप्रूव्ड कोलोनीज हैं और कुछ इर्रिगुलर कोलोनीज भी हैं। माननीय मन्त्री अगर स्वयं अपनी भाँखों से इस चीज को देख लें तो जो स्थिति उन्होंने बयान की है, उससे भी ज्यादा गम्भीर स्थिति वहाँ पायेंगे।

मैंने वहाँ जाकर देखा है, बड़े-बड़े पक्के मकानों में पानी बस गया है, वहाँ रहने वाले परिवार वहाँ से निकल कर बाहर रहने लगे हैं। कई मकानों में तो

पानी में साप बह कर आते हैं, और एक दो बच्चों को तो साप ने काट भी लिया है। इतनी खराब स्थिति वहाँ पर है। 25 हजार के करीब लोग मलेरिया से बीमार हैं, कौनरा के केसेड भी सामने आये हैं। बहा डी० डी० टी० का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, कंफरिशन के पास दवाई वगैरा खरीदने के लिये पैसा नहीं है। सड़क टूटी हुई है, दो साल पहले से उनकी मरम्मत नहीं हुई है। अभी भी कांपोरेन के पास मरम्मत के लिये पैसा नहीं है।

यहाँ तब कि गीवर से पानी निकालने के बारे में कहा कि पम्प रंग के पानी बाहर निकाल जा रहा है। आप स्वयं देखेंगे कि बाघों में ज्यादा पम्प खराब पड़ गया है, जितना काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री चरण सिंह कोन खराब छोड़ गया था, यह नहीं कहागे ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता 2 साल में सड़के खराब है, कोई नाम नहीं हुआ है। ये धन-धाराइज्ड कालानीज है, बिल्कुल एप्रूव नहीं हुई है, जो सड़क खराब होती गई, वह ऐसे ही रह गई। उसका कारण यह है कि कांपोरेन का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इसलिये ठप्प पड़ गया है कि पिछले 2, 3 साल से उसको बराबर घाटा हाता जा रहा है, तनखाह देने के लिये भी पैसा नहीं है। इसीलिये सड़को की मरम्मत, पानी निकालने का काम कुछ भी नहीं हो सका।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक दिक्कत और आ रही है, सब काम चाहे कांपोरेन, चाहे डी० डी० टी० ए०, दिल्ली प्रशासन या मेट्रो गवर्नमेंट कर रही है, लेकिन दिल्ली में मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ एयरिटीज होने से बहुत ज्यादा कंफ्यूजन हो गया है। हरियाणा और राजस्थान के लोगों ने ठोस बाघ को, जिसका जिफ गृह मंत्री ने किया है, काट दिया है, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ से पानी

इतनी तेजी से आ रहा है कि इस बात का बहुत बड़ा प्रवेश है कि अगर वह बाघ टूट गया, तो बैस्ट दिल्ली की करीब पांच लाख आबादी पानी में चली जायेगी, वहाँ घुटने घुटने पानी हो जायेगा।

क्या गृह मंत्री यह विश्वास दिलायेगे कि दिल्ली में एपिडेमिक्स को रोकने के लिए पूरा इन्तजाम किया जाएगा, और इसके लिए दवाईयों का जितना खर्चा होगा, वह किया जाएगा। जिन लोगों के मकान पानी में चले गये हैं, या जिनके मकान गिर गये हैं, क्या मरार उनके लिए कोई आन्टरनेट व्यवस्था करेगी, और उनके लिए आर्थिक सहायता, खाने-पीने और रहने का इन्तजाम करेगी, क्या सरकार दिल्ली में मल्टी-प्लिसिटी आफ एयरिटीज का रोकने के लिए और इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए, कोई कदम उठा रही है? कांपोरेन एक, बहुत बड़ा इगदा है। उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महादय इस मेसज के बाद कांपोरेन के अधिकारियों का, युल कंरम बत पर विचार करेंगे कि कांपोरेन का कतनी सहायता दी जाए और इस समय को किस तरह हल किया जाए ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) लोगों का कष्ट है इस में दो राय नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ कहावत है कि किए कराए पर पानी फिर गया। जितना विकास का कार्य भारत-वर्ष में हो रहा है, उसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए जिस तेजी में देश आगे बढ़ना चाहिए था, वैसा न होने का एक कारण देश के बहुत अधिक हिस्से में हर साल बाढ़ का आना है। जितना डेवेलपमेंट होता है, वह सब उस में खत्म जाता है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता ने सब हालात बताए हैं। मैं उन सब का जवाब अपने पहले ब्यान में दे चुका हूँ। मैं पहले उन्हें एक बहादुर आदमी समझता था, लेकिन आज मुझे अपनी राय बदलनी पड़ेगी। सब कुछ बताने के बाद उन्होंने ऐसा जाहिर

[श्री चरण सिंह]

किया कि जैसे इन बैंकिंग के लोग, जिनमें वह स्वयं भी शामिल हैं, उनके लिए बोशे हैं और जो लोग सामने बैठे हैं, उन की बात उन्होंने नहीं की। क्या देश की, या दिल्ली की, दशा को सुधारने के लिए चार महीने में कोई जाड़ होगा। नहीं होगा—चार साल में भी जाड़ नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान) मैं बताता हूँ कि बारिश का इलाज था उनके हाथ में। फलट का एक हाँ इलाज है : इफारेस्टेशन। कैचमेंट एरिया में पेड़ कटते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उधर यान बहुत काम गया है। सैकड़ बर्लंड बार में नेपाल और कुमायु में बहुत पेड़ कट गए। मैं यू०पी० बात बताता हूँ कि कुमायू हिल्स में हमारे देखो देखो पंद्रह बीस साल में फारेस्टेशन होता चला गया है। जमुना का कैचमेंट एरिया बहुत कुछ यू०पी० में, और हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी, पड़ता है। और शायद कुछ हरियाणा में भी पड़ता है। हम सब को देखना है कि वहाँ इफारेस्टेशन हो रहा है या एफारेस्टेशन हो रहा है। जमीन कम होने की वजह से खेती पर प्रेशर ज्यादा है। एग्रीकल्चर में लोग बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, जब कि नान-एग्रीकल्चरल आकुपेशन का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है? नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हम ने भूमियों के दोनों तरफ खेती कर ली है। अगर दोनों तरफ दो दो फलिंग पेड़ लग जाएं तो जंगल अपने आप हो जाएगा और आप देखेंगे कि बाढ़ कभी सताएगी नहीं। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि उसमें कठिनाई है। जो लोग आज खेती कर रहे हैं उन की जमीन लेकर आप उस में एफारेस्टेशन करें यह बहुत मुश्किल काम है। लेकिन अगर नेशनल लेवल पर यह बात तय हो जाय, सब पार्टीज इससे सहमत हो जाए कि जो लोग उस में डिस्प्लेस हो उन का कोई इलाज हो जाय तब तो इलाज हो जायगा। धरना : हूँ हर साल की बरस इस का कोई इलाज नहीं है। बांध तो टूटेगा, कभी न कभी टूटेगा।

बांध का रेगुलेटर बन्द करते हैं तो बांध टूटते हैं और रेगुलेटर बन्द नहीं करते हैं तो रेगुलेटर से पानी मेन स्ट्रीम में धाता है और उससे फिर बांध टूटेगा। तो बांध का एक्सपीरिएंस दुनियां भर में यह है कि बांध इस का कोई इलाज नहीं है। सिवाय एफारेस्टेशन के और दूसरा कोई इलाज नहीं है।

अब दिल्ली की बात आप करते हैं जो पहली बात तो यह है कि दिल्ली में कोई इस बात का इलाज कर रहा है? मैंने सुना कि इसकी पापुलेशन जो पहले 36 लाख थी अब 55 लाख हो गई है। बढ़ती जा रही, है, बढ़ती जा रही है। अब गवर्नमेंट जब कभी यह फैसला करेगी कि कोई बड़ी फैक्ट्री अब यहां न लगे तो मुझे यकीन है मेरे दोस्त कंवर लाल जो सब से पहले उस का विरोध करेंगे। जितनी बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज और जितने आफिसेज यहां खुलते जा रहे हैं उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग यहां इकट्ठे होते जा रहे हैं। अभी एक ड्राइ पोर्ट की बात पर हमारे यहां विचार हो रहा था, कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है, सब को मालूम है लेकिन मैं अपनी जाती राय बता रहा हूँ कि ड्राइ पोर्ट बना दिया जाता है तो सड़कों और पानी के सिस्टम पर, ड्रेनेज के सिस्टम पर सब पर कितना उस का प्रेशर होगा? आज जितना प्रेशर है उसी में पानी नहीं मिलता है, आगे और नहीं मिलेगा। मसलन, मैं तो मंम्बर हूँ कैबिनेट का, मेरे यहां पानी नहीं है। तो अब कौन उस के लिए जिम्मेदार है? जिम्मेदार तो सभी हैं और दूसरे उम के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं चव्हाण साहब। और अगर हम ने ड्राइ पोर्ट कायम कर दिया और बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज का लगना बन्द नहीं किया तो थोड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारी भी हो जायगी क्योंकि बड़े शहर जितने बढ़ते जाएंगे और जितनी रोड्स मेटल्ड होती जाएंगी, बिल्डिंग्स बनती जायेंगी उसकी ही समस्या बढ़ती जायगी : आज भी बूंद पड़ती है पानी की वह सीधे जमुना में जाती है। अगर जमीन खाली हो तो वह जमीन में

जब होगी और उस पर फारेस्ट हों, प्लान्ड्स और ट्रीज़ हों तो हिसाब यह लगाया गया है कि जितना पानी पड़ता है उस का केवल 18 परसेंट नवियों में जाता है अगर एफारेस्टेशन हां तब । लेकिन फारेस्ट वगैरह कटते जा रहे हैं । बड़े-बड़े शहर और बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । मेटल्ड रोड्स वगैरह बनती जा रही है । हर जगह पर पत्थर बिछाया जा रहा है और जिस से एक बूंद भी पानी पड़ता है तो वह सीधे जमुना में जाता है । तो असल इलाज तो वह है ।

बाकी यह मान लें, बाढ़ न आती तो भी पानी का इंतजाम तो होना चाहिए, तब भी सड़के तो होनी चाहिए । तो वह सब तो होना ही चाहिए । उस से मैं इन्कार नहीं करता । अब आप ने कहा कि यह सब आश्वासन दीजिए, जितना आप ने कहा वह मुझे याद नहीं रहा लेकिन मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ एक शर्त पर कि मैं सेफिटिमेंट गवर्नर को यह आदेश दूंगा कि अपने अपने हल्के में डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों के साथ एम पी जब तक रहें तब तक वे काम करेंगे और बाकी उस के बाद अपने घर चले जाएंगे । अब लोग वहां मुसीबत में हैं और कंवर लाल जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं । अगर बाकई मुसीबत होती—आप बुरा मत मानेंगे—तो यहां थोड़े ही होते । वहां होते जहां इस वक्त मुसीबत होती । और अगर सात आदमियों में यह तय हो जाता कि कंवर लाल जी को यह स्वीच करनी है तो कम से कम बिजय कुमार जी की यहां जरूरत नहीं थी और पता नहीं ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी भी मायब यहीं बैठे होंगे । वह सामने बैठे हुए हैं ।

तो यह बात है, हम को हमदर्दी है । जितनी हमदर्दी आप को है यहां दिल्ली वालों के लिए हमें उस से कुछ ज्यादा ही होगी । लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रैक्टिकल बात बतलाए । किसको अपने लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी नहीं होती । हमदर्दी सब को है । उधर जी

है, हम को भी है आप को भी है । मगर जो बात काबिले धमल हो वह बतलाईए, गवर्नमेंट औरन उस पर धमल करेगी ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : एपिडैमिक की बात मैंने कही और कारपारेसन को पैसा देने की बात कही ।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
On a point of clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clarifications are asked only by those whose names are on the Order Paper.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
The idea of dry port has been there for the last so many years. (Interruptions)

He thinks that the port may be constructed in Delhi area. The whole idea is that Delhi should be declared as a port for (Interruptions) customs clearance.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The situation which has been created due to these heavy showers and floods reveals the weakness of the arrangement to tackle these problems in a naked way. The worst sufferers are the weaker sections of the entire community.

Those colonies or areas are populated by the weaker sections. Their negligent attitude towards weaker sections is reflected in what they do. Whenever certain measures are adopted by the Government we see this. Priority and preference is given to upper sections of society who live there, not poorer sections. This is what happens. I do not want to discuss all these things. When the report of the house collapse came in the newspapers, I submitted this Calling Attention Notice. In that report I saw that most of those who died were Harijans and their houses collapsed. This is the newspaper report. I have no personal knowledge about it. Those were old dilapidated buildings. The officers

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

who visited the area previously have said that unless the buildings are cleared of these inhabitants, in case of heavy showers, these are going to collapse. No such precautionary measures were taken. When heavy showers came, the houses collapsed. Those who became victims were mostly the downtrodden Harijan people. This is a social malady which is there. You should take long-term measures. Just now the Minister explained about the steps taken. There should be afforestation and various other measures. There should be immediate measures undertaken to give maximum relief to the people. There should also be long-term measures. Both should be there, so that you can control these calamities in the future in an effective way.

The Statement of the hon. Minister shows that he is of the view that there is no responsibility on the part of the Central Government. He has stated that the Corporation has given Rs. 500 as relief to the affected families. This is being given to the families of the deceased persons. They are in difficulty at present. They should be attended to very carefully. I have got a paper cutting with me and here I see that only 40,000 people have been removed from these areas. They have been marooned and encircled by water. Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta says 8 lakhs are affected. It is reported that only 14 villages have been given.

श्री चरण सिंह : जितने लोग इस साल फ्लड से इन्फेस्ट होئے, अगर आप उन को कंपेंसेशन देने की तजवीज करते हैं तो आप का सरा उजड़ उड़ के जिये नकाफी हो जायगा ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am not talking of that. Those who are affected should be given relief. Adequate relief and compensation should be provided. Those who have died

due to house collapse should get relief. The attitude of the Government shows that they are not feeling concerned about the lives of those who are victims of this calamity. I want to know whether the Government will consider this question seriously or not.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: We will consider the question seriously.

SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN (Bettiah): Sir, I rise on a point of order: Can you allow a debate on this? Only questions are allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will not be called. Only those whose names are in the order paper will be called. That is the practice regarding the Calling Attention.

श्री उषा सन (देवरिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के नोटिस में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ और आप के जरिये सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो नोटिस दिया था, वह पूरे भारतवर्ष की बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में था। वह गंगा की बाढ़, बूढ़े घंडक की बाढ़, बाघरा और राप्ती की बाढ़ और यमुना की बाढ़ और सभी बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में था लेकिन यहाँ पर सिर्फ यमुना की बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में यह कार्लिय एटेंशन दिया है। यमुना का पानी गंगा में जाता है और बाघरा में जाता है और पूरी तराई हो गई। बिहार में इजियार बाट के के कर जय प्रकाश नगर, ओंकि लोकनायक श्री जय प्रकाश जी का गांव है, तक बाढ़ ही बाढ़ है और तमाम खराबी हो गई। इसलिए मैं माननीय युद्ध मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ों को खत्म करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना होनी चाहिए। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ और मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि जब तक बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए कोई स्थायी हल नहीं निकाला जाएगा, तब तक बाढ़ों से देश के लाखों लोगों और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव

यह देखा चाहता हूँ कि काबल इस के कि आप कोई बाढ़ कमीशन बनाएं, बहुमुख कमीशन या गंधा कमीशन पर कोई काम करें, हिन्दुस्तान में बाढ़ों का इतिहास लिखा जाना चाहिए।

There is no history of floods in this country.

जिस देश में बाढ़ों का इतिहास ही नहीं है, उस देश में आप बाढ़ों के लिए योजना क्या बनाएंगे। पहले भी पसड़ कमीशन बना था और चौधरी साहब उस के मेम्बर थे।

1947 में उस कमीशन ने रिकमेड किया था कि बाढ़ों का इतिहास लिखा जाना चाहिए लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। पांचवीं योजना तक आप 1800 करोड़ और 2,000 करोड़ रुपये इन बाढ़ों पर खर्च कर चुके हैं लेकिन बाढ़ें रुकी नहीं हैं और मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। इस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ। कल परसों ढासा बांध में 4500 क्यूसेक्स पानी का डिस्चार्ज था और अब वह 5400 हो गया और डर है कि कहीं रेगुलेटर भी न टूट जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे इस सुझाव को मान कर कार्यवाही का प्रादेश देंगे कि बाढ़ों का इतिहास लिखा जाए और जो पैसा अब तक बर्बाद हुआ है, उस की जांच की जाए।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि वाटर टेक्नोलॉजी और पसड़ टेक्नोलॉजी को डेवलप किया जाए और हर विश्वविद्यालय में वाटर टेक्नोलॉजी विचारधाराओं को पढ़ाई जाए और इस के लिए ग्रन्थ इंजीनियर निकाले जाएं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस के रिसर्च पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the clarification you want from him? I think he has given you a few suggestions.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

भी उग्र सन : मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं क्या नउ का उत्तर देना उचित नहीं समझा गया ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के सारे सुझाव सुन लिये हैं और उन के मुताबिक मंत्री जी कुछ सोचेंगे।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I really appreciate the reply given by the Home Minister. He has correctly diagnosed the disease that the destruction of forests starts the floods. Also he has suggested that there should be afforestation. Afforestation means some study which may take from twenty to thirty years. But, before attempting the afforestation, is he going to pass orders that there should be no deforestation as this will help in controlling floods? Moreover, the rivers are all silted and the depth is reduced. That is why most of the flood water is flowing out of the bunds of the river. That should also be taken into account.

Regarding Delhi, I want to know from the Home Minister whether he is going to distribute some food packets to the victims. Due to floods whatever is left in their houses is also washed away. So, what are you going to do for them? Are you going to introduce a system so that they may be distributed some food packets and, at the same time, the victims are also provided with some clothes as a compensation?

श्री चरण सिंह : फूड पैकट्स डालने की अभी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी है। अगर आवश्यकता होगी, तो डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किये जाएंगे। जैसा मैंने पहले ज्ञान में कहा था ऊपर तक मुश्किल है सब तरह का रिबीक पहुंचाया जा रहा है। नकद रुपया भी उन लोगों के सर्वाइवर्स को, जिनके मुकान भिरने से मृत्यु हो गई है, दिया गया है और जो जख्मी हो गये हैं उनको भी रुपया दिया गया है। मैं इस बंद व्याख्या नहीं कहना चाहता

[श्री चरण सिंह]

लेकिन एक बात है कि आया जो केचमेट एरियाज हैं जहां पानी जमा हो कर आ रहा है और वे मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और शायद हरियाणा में शामिल हैं, उन की गवर्नमेंट के लोगों को दिल्ली में बुला कर, अगर वे अधिकार उन के पास है, गवर्नमेंट विचार करे कि जो डी-फोरेस्टेशन हो रहा है, उस को रोकना जाए और एफोरेस्टेशन किया जाए ।

डा० बापू कालबाते (भोरंगाबाद) : बाड़ की विभीषिका को देखते हुए यहां कितने राहत केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं ? क्या बैक्सीनेशन का और खास कर कालरा में बचाव के लिए टीके लगाने का भी प्रबन्ध आपने किया है ? कालरा एक कंटेजियस डिजीज है । एक दफा शुरू हो जाए तो बहुत तकलीफ होती है । इस वास्ते में जाना चाहता हूं कि कितने राहत केन्द्र आपने खोले हैं और कालरा बैक्सीनेशन का इंतजाम कहा तक किया गया है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : कितने आदमियों को इनफ़ेक्टेड किया जा चुका है, इंजेक्शन लग चुके हैं इसके बारे में मैं क्या बता सकता हूं । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है मेडिकल रिलीफ, इंटरनरी रिलीफ, हर तरह का रिलीफ पहुंचाया जा रहा है ।

14.45 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I call upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee. Since it is a small one he may read it out so that the Members may know its contents.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir,THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I

beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee held a sitting on Wednesday, the 3rd August, 1977.

The Committee recommend that to provide time for completion of discussions scheduled for the current session, with effect from Thursday, the 4th August, 1977 till the end of the current session the House may, on days when there are sittings, sit from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. without any break for lunch.

I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House today."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House today."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to draw your attention to one important point. Where does it figure in today's Business Paper? How can you take it up when it is not on today's Business Paper?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Certain statements and reports of the Business Advisory Committee are presented to the House with the permission of the Speaker and in the present case the Speaker has allowed him. This is not the first time, Mr. Guha, that it has happened.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But, Sir, no intimation has been given here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Permission has been given by the Speaker. It is a motion before the House and the House has adopted it.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) POWER CRISIS IN DELHI DUE TO AGITATION BY EMPLOYEES OF DESU

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, may I draw the attention of the House to a very important matter of urgent public importance. Sir, there have been a series of power breakdowns in the Capital during the last few days. This has resulted in a lot of hardship to the citizens of the Capital. People are suffering a lot because of lack of electricity and also because of power breakdowns which in certain areas even go upto six hours. In this connection I quote here Shri Swarup Chand Gupta, Chairman of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee, who has said that the power breakdowns have increased considerably. Now, this has only been admitted by the government but almost nothing has been done by the government to see that power supply in Delhi is normalised. -

Sir, there are about 25,000 employees of DESU who have been going on agitation for the last few weeks. Five of the employees are on hunger strike. Neither the Government at the Centre nor the Delhi Municipal Corporation are taking any steps to solve this problem and save the Delhi citizens of the power crisis. I would request the Government to do the needful in this respect.

(ii) RESTRICTIONS PROPOSED BY JDA ON DOCTOR'S CLINICS AND NURSING HOMES IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

डा० सुशीला नायर (झाँसी): आपके माध्यम से मैं हाउसिंग के मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। इस विषय के बारे में पहले सवाल भी पूछे गए हैं। अब मैं उन से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक सवाल करना चाहती हूँ। डी० डी० ए० की तरफ से एक आदेश निकाला गया है कि नर्सिंग होम्स और डाक्टरों के क्लिनिक रेजीडेंशियल एरियाज

में नहीं होंगे। अगर होंगे तो उनको प्रासीक्यूट किया जाएगा, उनको हटाया जाएगा। क्या यह उचित है? उन्होंने एक जवाब में यह कहा है कि एक चौपाई हिस्सा घर का क्लिनिक के लिए रखा जा सकता है और नर्सिंग होम्स को जो हटाना ही है। थोड़ा समय हम इसके लिये दे सकते हैं। लेकिन श्रीमन आज सबेरे भी हम सब ने सुना कि किस प्रकार रे अस्पतालों में इस वक्त भीड़-भाड़ रहती है और वहाँ स्थान कम होने की वजह से दो-दो रोगियों को एक पलंग पर रखा जाता है। अस्पतालों की हानत बहुत खराब हो रही है। दो, दो मरीज एक बेंच पर रखे जा रहे हैं, और छः छः बच्चे एक बेंच में रखे जाते हैं। सुविधायें नहीं हैं। क्या उनको मालूम है कि 88 नर्सिंग होम्स हैं दिल्ली में, जिनमें 15 सें ले कर 50 बैड्स तक का प्रोविजन है, सर्जरी की भी उनमें व्यवस्था है। क्लिनिकस की संख्या तो बहुत ज्यादा है और दो-दो चार-चार डाक्टरों ने मिल कर सारी डायग्नोस्टिक फेसिलिटीज, ऐक्सरे मे ले कर पैथोलॉजिकल टेस्ट्स इत्यादि की सुविधाएँ रखी हुई हैं। तो अगर वह रेजीडेंशियल एरियाज में रहते हैं तो उससे लोगों को सुविधायें होती हैं। घर के पास होने से तीमारदारों को बहुत सुविधा मिलती है। घर में खाना भी ले जा सकते हैं। अगर उनको बिजनेस और कर्माशियल एरियाज में ले जाने की बात करेंगे तो वह गलत होगा। दुनिया भर में नर्सिंग होम्स रेजीडेंशियल एरियाज में ही होते हैं। अतः क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है, और क्या उनका इस आर्डर को पलटने का इरादा है? यदि हाँ तो कब तक?

(iii) WHEAT LYING IN THE OPEN IN CHANDIGARH AND OTHER CENTRES OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Sir, with your permission, I beg to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

Six million tonnes of wheat are lying in the open in Chandigarh and other Centres of Punjab and Haryana and as such are in danger of being destroyed by rains leading to heavy loss of Rs. 720.0 crores to the Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and through this House, the hon. Minister to the fact that this is a matter of an urgent importance because of the heavy and unprecedented rains being taking place and would request the hon. Minister to tell us what measures are taken to protect this huge amount of foodgrains which are lying uncared for in the open, by the authorities of the area.

14.52 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RE. HIS VISIT TO TANZANIA

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I have just returned from an official visit to Tanzania and felt that I should take the first opportunity of reporting to this august House on the results of the visit.

My visit to Tanzania was the first by any Minister of the Janata Government to an African country. It, therefore, provided me with an opportunity for reaffirming our desire to forge closer links—political, economic, cultural, technical and scientific—with our African friends and also for assuring the liberation movements in Southern Africa of our continued solidarity and support.

My visit to Tanzania fell into two parts. During the first, I was the guest of my friend and colleague, Foreign Minister Mkapa, and we had two rounds of in-depth discussions on the situation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Southern Africa generally. The

tense situation in the horn of Africa was also reviewed. I took the occasion to explain to my Tanzanian colleague the recent developments in the Indian sub-continent. We also exchanged views on a number of international issues of mutual interest and the discussions were marked by the traditional warmth and cordiality which have always characterised Indo-Tanzanian relations.

President Julius Nyerere was good enough to receive me on July 29. The meeting could not have taken place at a better time as President Nyerere had just returned from a Summit of the frontline Presidents in Lusaka and was preparing to leave on an important mission to Washington. President Nyerere is a statesman of world stature and his intellect, courage, vision and simplicity have won him universal respect. My talk with him was a stimulating experience and gave me fresh insights into the situation in Southern Africa.

Coincidentally, President Nujoma of SWAPO was in Dar-es-Salaam for a brief visit during my stay there. We were able to meet and review the situation in Namibia. He told me about the manoeuvrings which were under way to by-pass the UN in finding a solution to the Namibian problem and of the determination of SWAPO to frustrate these designs. He felt that a Special Session of the UN General Assembly could help in focussing attention on the urgency of the Namibian problem and help in spending Namibia's March towards independence. We have agreed to support the idea.

Mr. Nujoma expressed appreciation of the moral and material support we have extended to SWAPO and said that he is hoping to visit India later this year. I have told him that he would be most welcome.

While my political discussions in Dar-es-Salaam were timely, rewarding and fruitful, the primary purpose of my visit was the second session

of the Indo-Tanzanian Joint Commission which took place from July 29 to August 2. Vice-President Jume did us the honour of inaugurating the Joint Commission and the inaugural session was attended by five Ministers of the Tanzanian Government. This was symbolic of the importance which Tanzania attaches to strengthening her relations with India and I would like to assure the House that we fully reciprocate this desire.

Our cooperation with Tanzania in the economic scientific and technical fields has grown rapidly and ranges from small and medium scale industries at one end to exploration for oil and gas at the other. About 800 Indian experts are working in Tanzania and our Tanzanian hosts were generous in expressing their appreciation of the valuable services they are rendering in the development of the Tanzanian economy.

My visit to the small Indian Ocean island of Songo Songo, about 200 kilometres south-east of Dar-es-Salaam was particularly memorable. It is on this island that our Oil and Natural Gas Commission has succeeded in locating gas in commercial quantities in cooperation with the Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation. The present estimate of the gas reserves in Songo Songo is placed at around 30 billion cubic metres and would be enough to meet a large proportion of the energy requirements of Tanzania. Songo Songo is relatively isolated and the conditions of work on it are by no means easy. Despite these difficulties however, I found that the morale of our experts there was very high. I would like to take this opportunity to compliment them on the excellency of their work and the role they are playing in cementing Indo-Tanzanian ties.

Plans for the exploitation of the Songo Songo gas are being prepared by ONGC for consideration by the Tanzanian Government. We shall look forward to intensifying our cooperation with Tanzania in this field

and extending it to other related areas such as fertilisers, petrochemicals, etc.

Another major industrial project which India and Tanzania have agreed to implement is the Kagera Sugar Plant. This will have a cane crushing capacity of 2,500 tons per day which can be expanded to 3,500 tons per day in the second stage. The import of Indian machinery and equipment for this project will be financed partly out of a Government-to-Government credit and partly out of a credit extended by IDBI/SBI. The project is expected to be commissioned in 1980 and will doubtless mark yet another stage in the development of closer relations between India and Tanzania.

The economic cooperation between India and Tanzania is now so extensive that I could mention a number of other projects in which we are collaborating—industrial estates on the mainland and in Zanzibar, a bicycle plant in Dar-es-Salaam, supply of commercial vehicles to Zanzibar and locomotives, wagons and other railway equipment to Tanzania and development of small scale and rural industries.

There were also discussions on steady supply of raw cashews to India by Tanzania. The Tanzanian authorities have agreed that, after meeting the needs of their own processing industry, they would give priority consideration to our requirements in view of our traditional position as the largest market for Tanzanian cashews. Prospects of augmenting production of raw cashews by Indo-Tanzanian collaboration are also being explored.

There has been a great deal of talk lately in various international forums—at non-aligned conferences, in meetings of the Group of 77 and elsewhere—about the development of cooperation amongst developing countries as a step in the direction of collective self-reliance. Indo-Tanzanian cooperation, which is non-ideological and non-exclusive, is a model of what can

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

be achieved when there is a genuine political will to cooperate. I have come back confident about the prospects that lie ahead and have no doubt that our cooperation with Tanzania, and hopefully with other developing countries, will continue to grow from strength to strength.

May I conclude by expressing my grateful thanks to the Government and people of Tanzania for the warmth of the welcome accorded to us and the courtesy, attention and hospitality which our delegation received throughout its stay in Tanzania.

15 hrs.

MOTION RE. CONDUCT OF HOME MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: SHRI Stephen to move the resolution now.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One at a time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to draw your attention to the fact that it is not in order, censure motion or resolution, whatever you may call it. According to Rules of Procedure relating to motions, it has been specifically mentioned that it shall raise one specific definite issue. In this motion, three completely different issues have been included or

enlisted into one single resolution; one aspect is the atrocities on the harijans, the second aspect is the allegation supposed to have been made by the hon. Minister and the third one is the withdrawal from the files of the Election Commission a letter dated so and so. Therefore, it is obvious that three completely different aspects, different matters which are not related to one another, which are not linked in any way and which cannot be adumbrated into one aspect or one matter or one objective. Therefore, it is in violation of the first provision of Rule 186.

Secondly, it should not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions and imputations and defamatory statements. The concluding part of the resolution reads "hereby records the indignation". The word 'indignation' is expressed only in a censure motion. But I have not yet come across any convention where a resolution has been allowed in this House where the word indignation could have been allowed to be incorporated in the body of the resolution. (Interruptions).

According to clause 7 of that Rule, 'it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session'. Here the first aspect is the harijans matter. The House is already seized of the discussion. It is continuing. Therefore, it is also in violation of that provision.

Lastly, the word used is 'the disapproval of the House'. It tantamounts directly almost to the censure of the Government and the Government is obliged to resign. Again the last part of the resolution reads, 'This House hereby records its indignation and disapproval of the conduct of the Home Minister'. This means it is a censure motion. I have not come across any such convention whatsoever. You will be setting a dangerous precedent

that in the form of a resolution a censure motion can be brought in this House. Disapproval categorically means that it is a censure motion. For moving a censure motion there is a definite provision in the Rules of Procedure, namely, the motion has to be placed before the Speaker and if the Speaker gives his consent, it has to be supported by 50 members. Therefore. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is for moving a motion of no confidence.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: According to the Rules of Procedure, according to conventions and precedents that we know of in this House, this motion is completely out of order and cannot be taken up in this form. If they want to bring a censure motion, it should come in the proper form of a censure motion, not in this form. This will set a dangerous precedent and dangerous convention for the future. Sir, this party is not afraid of any kind of censure motion. Let them bring it. We are not afraid of any discussion whatsoever. We know what we have done, we know what they have done, and we know what the people want.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All that will come during the discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North-East): Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 186 read with rules 187 and 191. In addition to the points made by Shri Guha, the rule says that it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence. But in this motion item (c) really deals with something that happened well before this session began and which is a matter which has been quite thoroughly discussed. This is not a matter of recent occurrence. Then, it also contains inferences like 'misusing the floor of the House'. Whether allegations made in this House can be tantamount to misusing the floor of the House is the question. I invite at-

tention to the operative part of rule 187 and rule 191 which says:

"The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the original question".

I would like you to put the question before the House whether this motion should be taken up at all. Let us find out whether the House is agreeable to discussing the motion in view of these points of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You will see from the list of business that this motion has come under the names of Shri Stephen and Shri Unnikrishnan. But originally it was printed in Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II No 249 as a no day-yet named motion under rule 189. As you know under that rule, members are free to express opinions on whatever subject of public importance they think is worth inviting the attention of the House. If the Speaker admits notice of such a motion, it only means that the Speaker has admitted its importance and urgency. Afterwards, the Speaker must decide it on the basis of urgency and public importance within the framework of the rules of procedure. Rule 186(1) says, "It shall raise substantially one definite issue". But this motion raises three issues, though the decision may be one, namely, whether the conduct of the Home Minister is to be approved or disapproved. So, this motion raises three different issues and is in violation of rule 186(1). Then, rule 186(iv) says, "it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence". But the first part of the motion, part (a) refers to something done on 13th June, 1977, almost at the beginning of the current session. How is it an urgent matter? There have been precedents not only in our House, but also in various other Houses and particularly in the British House of Commons, where the Chair has decided

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

that if there is a delay by one day—24 hours—the matter is no longer urgent because the Members have to bring it to the notice of the House immediately. If the time limit of 24 hours elapses, the matter may have importance of public nature, but it is not urgent. Here is an issue of 13th June, 1977. Secondly, it says “13th July 1977”. And what is worse in paragraph (c) of the same Motion is that it says:

“by his conduct in withdrawing from the files of the Election Commission a letter dated the 5th May 1977.”

Why did the mover of the motion not raise it earlier? That is one point.

Then rule 186 (vi) says:

“It shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session.”

This Belchi incident has been discussed. It has been discussed during the discussion on Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, it is being discussed in the Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that discussion is not yet over. Therefore, when the matter is already seized of by the House, how can there be a Motion which is contrary to all these rules?

Finally, rule 194 gives the authority to the Speaker as follows.

“If the Speaker is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from the Minister he may consider necessary....”

But the Speaker can admit part of the Motion or the whole Motion. I can understand if the Motion is admitted partly, but not wholly.

Finally, the Motion says:

“this House hereby records its indignation against and disapproval of the conduct of the Home Minister.”

The Home Minister in this House and outside is not acting as just the Home Minister. He is acting as the Home Minister who is a member of the whole Council of Ministers. He is not an individual, and this House can disapprove of the conduct of the Minister which means the conduct of the entire Council of Ministers. This House cannot take up one individual Minister and say his conduct is bad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood your point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is my point of order.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA (Garhwal): Sir, I would like to emphasise only on one point of what my hon. friends have stated. Our Constitution has drawn inspiration from the Constitution of the British House of Commons.

(Interruptions)

From 1841 till today my friends on the other side cannot quote even a single instance of the British House of Commons where this type of motion was introduced. It was only when Lord Westbury was censured in 1864, that was the solitary instance that we find. But the resignation of the Minister was not accepted by Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister.

There is not even a single instance of this in May's Parliamentary Practice. This Motion is in fact a no-confidence motion which cannot be brought unless the constitutional provisions are adhered to. If this is done, it would set up an unhealthy precedent. For a motion of no-confidence, there is the constitutional provision under article 75(1) and the principle of collective responsibility. They cannot move that motion in the garb of a

motion of disapproval against a particular Minister. Simply because they say that under rule 184/186, a motion can be admitted, does not mean that every motion can be admitted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Why don't you consult Mr. Madhu Limaye before making this point?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I raise a point of order, to add to and to reinforce the points that have been made by my hon. friends earlier. I would like to make just one or two points which were overlooked by my colleagues.

We are now at the second stage. The admission stage is over. You admitted the motion. On that we have no quarrel, and we cannot have any quarrel with you.

15.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We are now at moving the motion stage. That is governed by rule 187. The points raised are with regard to the admission of the motion. We cannot raise them at this stage. You admitted it in your discretion, wisdom and judgement. I don't want to pursue it at this stage. Rule 187 says:

"the Speaker shall decide whether a motion or part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules."

We are at the moving the motion stage. At this stage again, the rules come into operation. Just because it has been admitted, these rules have not been given the go-by. At this stage also they come into play, because of rule 187. Therefore, we go back to rule 186. What are the rules? These are

the rules. (Interruptions). They are, Sir, unfortunately reminded of what happened last Friday when my resolution came up—and they objected to that; but you, in your wisdom and judgement said that not merely had it been admitted, but it had been moved also. They were not alert, not awake, but somnolent, perhaps somnambulists. That is why they did not raise it earlier. I am raising it at the proper stage, that is, at this stage of moving the motion. At this stage, the rule comes into operation, viz. rule 186, because this is the rule which governs the motion now. Please note the words in rule 187, viz. "the right of moving a motion." Therefore, this is the rule which figures at this stage. What should the House do? What shall we place before you? What should we urge before you? The rule governing the admissibility of the motion operates here too. Before his motion is discussed, the point of order raised must be decided in the light of rule 186 and also rule 188. What does rule 188 say? It says:

"No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved."
....."

Now, Sir, I am not sure whether this particular matter in part (a) or (b) of the Resolution, whether directly or indirectly, is not the subject matter of an enquiry before one or other of the Commissions appointed in the country during the last two months. If that is so, then you have got to examine it in the light of rule 188. You must examine it, and you have got to give a ruling. You need not be in a hurry; you are not being hustled; you can hold it over till tomorrow, it is an important matter, and it will be a bad precedent if it accepted straightway, as it has come before this House, if he is permitted to move the motion and set a precedent.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Now I come to the most important aspect of the matter, the hurdle set by article 75 of the Constitution. This is most important Article 75, clause (3) says

The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People "

Sir neither in the Constitution nor in the Rules of Procedure, is there any provision for moving a motion which will challenge this particular provision in the Constitution, in the sense that no single Minister can be held responsible to the House of the People. Now let us see the wording in the Resolution. I am sorry they have not been properly advised as to the wording of the Resolution. I do not know who drafted it. The last part, the operative part says

this House hereby records, its indignation against and disapproval of the conduct of the Home Minister

'disapproval is tantamount to or synonymous with want of confidence. They say we have no confidence in the Home Minister. Under the Constitution under the Rules there is only one way one method one procedure by which a resolution or motion can be moved in this House with regard to disapproving the conduct of the Ministers or censuring the Ministers expressing want of confidence in the Ministers and that is provided for in the rules about no confidence motion. In the entire body of the rules you may search for it. I challenge any learned lawyer any member of the House but you cannot find one single rule out of the 389 rules which provides for a contingency of this kind for this kind of motion. There is no provision at all. I have searched for it. Last night I sat up till about 4 O'Clock in the morning and I went through each rule in detail. There is not a single rule which provides for a motion of this kind.

Therefore, I would urge very seriously, in all humility, with all earnestness that if you allow this motion to be made—admission is over, it has been admitted we have no quarrel with that—if you allow this motion to be made I am sorry to say that this will become a dangerous precedent which will in effect (*Interruptions*) be dangerous for parliamentary democracy, dangerous for the Constitution which says that the entire Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of the People and not one single Minister. Therefore I would urge you to disallow this motion or with the leave of the House and its consent let them modify the motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengaluru) So far as I am concerned I would like to make two propositions on which I want to base my objection to this motion. As has been made abundantly clear we warmly welcome this opportunity of meeting this challenge from the Opposition. Let there be no doubt about it.

However there are two elementary things which are to be borne in mind. The first is that there is no rule preventing the Chair from revising its earlier opinion if that opinion has been found to be inconsistent with the rules. Secondly there is no rule preventing a Member from making a submission that a particular motion is not in keeping with the rules. If these two elementary things are borne in mind this motion would fall to the ground.

You know Sir more than any one of us that there is a provision for a no-confidence motion which comes under rule 198. How is a motion under rule 198 framed? The motion is framed in the most general terms, possibly 'that the House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers'. No subject is mentioned. Why is it so? Probably the intention is that many things could be thus covered. But in the main motion there must be unity in the subject and if that unity

is not to be found in the framing of the subject, probably it would not be admissible under the rules. That is one of the reasons, that seems to be one of the intentions, of framing a motion under rule 198 in general terms.

This motion is under rule 184, and it has to be governed by the provisions of this rule, so that there must be unity of the theme, and it must conform to certain other criteria laid down in rule 184. If this motion does not conform to those criteria, then it is not a motion under rule 184.

So we just do not recognise this as a motion under rule 184, nor do we recognise it under any other rule. What is this motion? Under which rule has this motion been moved? That is my basic question. Because I do not find it to be general terms expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers, nor do I find unity of theme in it as required under rule 184. Therefore, this motion is completely outside the book of the rules of procedure of the House, and my submission would be that you should be pleased to rule it out of order.

So far as the basic challenge of the Opposition is concerned, I would submit to them that they should come forward honouring the rules in another form, thus probably they can cover a much larger gamut than has been covered under the three items mentioned here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Are you raising a point of order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under rule 376 when a point of order is raised, any other Member can contribute his opinion on that point of order. It is on that basis that I am standing.

The position is absolutely clear and covered by so many rulings.

Three objections were raised, firstly that more than one subject has been mentioned in the motion. The issue is simple. We have stated "acts of commission and omission", and on that basis we have sought to censure. And the rule says that the acts of commission and omission must be specifically stated. Therefore, we have specified what exactly the acts of commission and omission are on which we want to censure, so that it may not be a perambulatory or unrestricted discussion. It should be limited to these subjects.

What is stated here is:

"Whereas a censure motion must set out the grounds or the charges on which it is based and is moved for the specific purpose of censuring Government for certain policies and action..."

It is not one. The kernel of the issue is acts of omissions and commissions specified, so that it may not be a comprehensive free for all discussion. The specification is there. My hon. friend there challenged me whether I could cite an example from the United Kingdom. That is there in the House of Commons debate 1926 (Censure motion) pages 21 to 24. House of Commons Debate 1945-46—23, 35 columns and the House of Commons Debate 1952 53, column 1783. Therefore, in the House of Commons, there is a precedent. As far as censure motions are concerned, there is no specific provision in the rules. Such a motion is governed by the rules applicable to motions in general and can be admitted as 'No-day-yet-named-motion'. The Censure motion can be moved against Council of Ministers or individual Minister or group of Ministers for their violated acts and may express regret, indignation, opinion or surprise of the House of the failure. Motion would be specific, self-explanatory so as to record the reasons for the censure precisely. As far as the precedent is concerned, I submit that in 1968 a motion was moved by Mr. Madhu Limaye and

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

half-a-day was taken for discussion. Article 75, the scope of rule 184, all these questions were discussed. The Speaker took time to give a ruling. Finally he came out with a written ruling covering the whole area. Then he said that "admissibility is my affair, fixing the time is Government's affair. Admitted—I have done, time—the Government fixes; that is not my affair." There the wording is 'dis-approval'. The motion was against Morarji Bhau. The House rejected it. The second was Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion against Mr. L. N. Mishra. There, the wording was none of these but 'resolve that the Minister should be removed from the Cabinet'. All I am saying is that this matter is completely covered by the decision of the Speaker at that time. All these aspects had been considered. It is not as if I have not considered them. We went into the rules. It is not a no-confidence motion where I should put it to the vote of the House asking 50 members to rise in their seats. It was a censure motion. The Speaker could admit it. The Government must find time; the Leader of the House must find time we had a no-day-yet-named-motion or whatever it is under Rules 184 and 185. There are a number of opportunities for the Speaker to admit a motion. Time can be fixed only by the Leader of the House. In the case of a no-confidence motion, the Speaker has got full powers and immediately he puts it before the House and if 50 members get up, then it is discussed. But in the censure motion, time has to be found by the Leader of the House and the Government. The Speaker secured the consent of the Leader of the House, because only after he agreed, it is being brought on a particular day and particular time. All I am saying is that it is completely covered by the ruling both of this House and the House of Commons and therefore, the objection may please be over-ruled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, Mr. Stephen, in

his wisdom has chosen to refer to my motion.... (interruptions). You cannot go on misquoting. I had tabled a motion against late Mr. L. N. Mishra and, in that, I had drawn specific attention of this House to the particular paragraphs taken out from Justice Kapoor Commission's Report on the misdeeds of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Here comes the question, whether I had tabled a motion against late Mr. L. N. Mishra as a member of the Cabinet. It was not so. The motion was on the misdeeds committed by him when he was not a member of the Cabinet. Therefore a line of difference has to be drawn. That has been misquoted. Otherwise, I had no desire to get up. If you kindly send for the motion of mine and go through the motion, you will see that what Mr. Stephen has said about my motion is incorrect.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am sorry to say that Mr. Stephen has referred to the rules of procedure in the House of Commons. We are governed here by our rules of procedure. Only in respect of privileges, immunities and rights, we are on a par with the House of Commons, not with regard to any other matter. (Interruptions). We are prepared to face them. We are not afraid of them. We have faced them many times. (Interruptions). Let them bring a No-Confidence Motion.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay-North-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while you are deciding these points of order, it is the duty of all of us to tender to you what in our conscience we feel to be correct advice. Speaking for myself, nobody can deny that there is substance in the points of order which have been raised. But when all is said and done, these objections are technical objections and can easily be met by making proper changes in the motion. The truth remains that we are to deal with the substance of parliamentary

sovereignty and parliamentary democracy. I think, it does not behave us to defeat a motion of this kind by bringing in technical objections of this kind. Therefore, through you, Sir, I wish to appeal to my own colleagues that we will be creating an impression in the minds of the public that the allegations which really have no basis.... (interruptions). Whatever have something in them. We should not create the impression that we have something to hide.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are not afraid of them; we have faced them many times. Let them straightway bring a No-Confidence motion. There is no provision for bringing a motion of this kind under the rules. We are ready to face them. Let them have the courage to bring a No-Confidence motion.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I wish to say that in regard to allegations which are, on the face of it, false and frivolous, we will be creating an impression in the minds of the public that we have something to fear. We do not wish to hide anything. Let us go on with the substance of the motion.

लौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात सीधी है। जेठमलानी जीने कहा कि मोशन में घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन अगर हर बात को हर तरीके से लाकर यहाँ पर बात करना चाहें तो उसमें देखना यह है कि हम रूल पर ध्यान करते हैं या नहीं। हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारे स्पीकर माहब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज हैं और वह रूल पर पूरी तरह ध्यान करेंगे। रूल में बड़ा क्लीयर है। यह घबराने की बात कहते हैं मैं कहता हूँ ये सेंसर मोशन ले आएँ फिर हम बनाएंगे कि ये क्या बात करते हैं और हम क्या बात करते हैं? ये किस मोशन पर बात करना चाहते हैं? असली मोशन ले आएँ और फिर

बात करें। यह तो ये बैंक डोर पे लेकर आ गए। रूल में बड़ा क्लीयर है कि क्या क्या बातें हो तो यह मोशन ऐडमिट हो सकता है। यह मोशन तो जिस शकल में आया है सेंसर मोशन है। तो इस तरह इसे क्या उठाते हैं, बाकायदा सेंसर मोशन ले आएँ फिर यह हाउस उस पर डिस्कस करे। अगर एक मिनिस्टर ने कोई बात गलत की है कि मारी नो कौन्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। यह मारी मिनिस्ट्री के लिए सेंसर है।

MR. SPEAKER: The same point they have made.

लौधरी बलबीर सिंह: सेम वाइड की बात यह है कि आप दोबारा उस को देखें तो उसके रूल बड़ा क्लीयर है कि यह मोशन इस शकल में ऐडमिट नहीं हो सकता जिसमें यह आया है। यह आउट आफ आर्डर है। यह एक ही प्वाइंट पर नहीं है, रिसेट आकरेंस की बात नहीं है अजेंट पब्लिक इम्पार्टेंस की बात नहीं है। यह तो तीन बाकयात को लेकर मोशन है।

एक बात जो उन्होंने हाउस आफ कामन्स की कही है तो हाउस आफ कामन्स के प्रेसीडेंट तो तब लागू होंगे जब किसी मामले में हमारे रूल साइडलें हों। उस समय आप हाउस आफ कामन्स के प्रेसीडेंट्स को देख सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर हमारे रूल में कोई बात डेफिनिट तोर पर दर्ज है जो हाउस आफ कामन्स की बात वह नहीं कर सकते।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): We are spending time on debating whether such a motion is in order under the Constitution or not. From the very beginning, I felt personally that if there is to be a censure motion, it should be against the whole Ministry or against the Prime Minister. But I did not want to take shelter under that convention and, therefore, when you admitted it I did not raise any objection. I beg of my friends not to press their objections. Let them raise it

[Shri Morarji Desai]

and then they will know what it means.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The question is that it is a matter of procedure. I quite appreciate the sentiments which prompted the Leader of the House to make an observation which he did to bring it to the notice of the House. I am not here trying to stop the discussion on the motion for a minute. This is a matter which may have a bearing in the future, because those similar matter may be raised in future, because today, the Leader of the House may agree that this may be discussed. But there are various matters which may come up in future. After all, you have to give a ruling on this. Without expressing anything on the desirability of this motion or otherwise, the question is whether our rules permit this. So far as the motion chapter is concerned, it is Chapter 14. My submission before you and before the House is that in respect of those matters which have nowhere been provided otherwise in the rules, this motion chapter and the motion should be taken recourse to.

So far as making allegations against the Minister in his capacity as Minister are concerned, there is a definite provision for a no-confidence motion for which a particular procedure has been laid down. Then if a Minister or a Member of the House has misled the House the provision for raising a question of privilege is there. If I mislead the House or if a Minister misleads the House deliberately, then that is a matter of breach of privilege for raising which the procedure is laid down: it postulates an enquiry and giving opportunity to the Minister and all that. Sir, kindly see the present motion. Only assumptions are there. It reads:

"That having considered the acts of commission and omission on the part of the Home Minister with respect to the following matters..."

Then three instances are given, and the Mover infers them to be true and correct. This is a matter of pure inference drawn by the Mover. Without giving an opportunity to the Minister concerned, on certain assumptions of facts or inferences drawn by him, the motion is framed which is really sought to be a substitute for a non-confidence motion. What should have been done in a particular manner cannot be sidetracked and brought under a different category. What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. I do not have to tell you this, Sir. Therefore, the question of procedure is involved. In future it may come up. So far as discussion of this particular motion is concerned, the House can go on, and we shall make our submission on that. But that is not the issue at all. The question is this. It proceeds on the basis of inferences drawn by the Mover of the motion—on which there is no accepted position, the facts are not admitted. It says that there has been a deliberate misleading of the House. That is not admitted. Then the question is about irresponsible statements. I could understand if the Minister had said, "All this I admit." In respect of that there could be disapproval. Every issue is a dispute as to fact. That is why, there is a procedure for that. If the Home Minister makes a false statement, the entire Council of Ministers should be held responsible for which 'no-confidence' has been provided. Then for breach of privilege, opportunity should be given to the Minister to make his statements clear to prove or disprove them. Therefore this is really trying to sidetrack the rules—what Mr. Stephen has noted.

So far as the previous ruling is concerned, we do not know what was the language of that motion, whether it

proceeded on admitted facts or not, what was the subject matter in that motion, we do not know, we do not have the motion before us, we do not know. Therefore, for future guidance we require your ruling after considering the facts, so that, apart from the merits of this motion, for future we may be guided.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Of course, the Leader of the House has made an appeal. But I am sorry I cannot withdraw my point of order. I will read out the motion moved by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu against Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra. The wording is not a censure motion at all. On the 18th December, 1974, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu moved the following motion in the Lok Sabha:

"That this House resolves that Shri Lalit Narain Mishra, a Member of this House.."

"...a Member of this House and a member of the Cabinet, be removed from the membership of this House.."

like the motion which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved in 1951 against Mr. Mudgal in this House, saying that he be removed from membership of the House. That is not censure at all. There is no question of censure. If it says, 'be removed from membership of the House for committing serious impropriety and malpractice as could be seen from the Report of the Commission of Enquiry' etc., etc. There is no question of censure at all and no disapproval in that motion. Therefore I would again request you to consider the point of order raised. Though we are not against the motion, we have discussed this subject often in this House. Once, twice, thrice, this matter has been discussed in the House. Therefore, if it is allowed to be discussed again, such matters may be raised again and again and it will become a dangerous precedent for the future.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all the sides. There are three points that arise from the discussion. One is whether the motion is admissible under the rules, the second is whether the three allegations are opposed to Rule 186 of our Rules and the third is whether any particular portion is objectionable and therefore it should be removed from the text of the motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the Constitutional requirements?

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to that, do not be in a hurry.

As soon as this motion came up before me, I myself had doubt whether, in view of the joint responsibility of the Cabinet, a censure motion could be moved against an individual Minister. I carefully went through our Rules as well as earlier precedents. On examination of the Rules I did not find a rule either for or against. In areas which are not covered by rules I am of the view that I am governed by previous precedents. I therefore went through the previous precedents and, in accordance with the previous precedents, I came to the conclusion that this motion has to be admitted. I have therefore admitted it and it is no more open to objection.

The second question that arises is whether it is in accordance with Rule 186. Rule 186 provides that, in order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the condition that it shall raise substantially one definite issue. In fact, when the original notice was given, it was vague and defective and we therefore had to ask the sponsors to modify it so that it may raise one definite issue. The one definite issue raised is that the Home Minister—according to them—has given incorrect information to Parliament and he should therefore be censured. The three instances mentioned are only illustrations and they all relate to one issue, the issue being that he had given incorrect information to the House. *(Interruptions).*

[Mr. Speaker]

I am giving my ruling, not your ruling.

Therefore, I thought there was no breach of Rule 186. Now, after the motion was admitted it came to my notice that a criminal case is pending in respect of the Belchi affair. When a criminal case is pending, one of the important aspects of the matter is, what is the motive for the offence. Therefore, since this has gone to the court, any discussion on that point is likely to prejudice the trial of the case. I therefore rule out the first portion, that is, (a) which came to my notice only after admitting it. The censure motion will therefore be confined only to (b) and (c) and will not extend to (a).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
What about Rule 338?

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it and it is only after going through the relevant rules that I came to this decision. Now, I have given my ruling and the House will proceed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You must give a ruling on whether, when a subject has already been discussed in a session, it can be taken up again in the same session. Please give a definite ruling on that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not an obligatory or mandatory rule.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
No, Sir, it is mandatory.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your attention was pointedly drawn to Art. 75(3). We would like to have your ruling as to whether this motion comes within the provisions of Art. 75(3). We want a clear ruling on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have covered it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, you have not covered it. Kindly give a ruling on the submission made by

Mr. Kamath drawing the attention of the House to the provisions of Art. 75 (3).

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Sir, in your ruling, you have said that you have admitted this censure motion on the ground that the Home Minister gave incorrect information and this incorrect information was about Behchi incident. (interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, what about (C)? What is there to mislead the House?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: B I, D is mentioned here in (C), there is no B I D here.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, are you allowing discussion on (b) and (c) or only on (b) ... (interruptions).

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I can quite understand that the discussion here should not give any room for prejudicing the enquiry that is taking place. Here the question is, what was the incorrectness in the statement that has been made. If this is left out, the very basis for your admitting this itself goes. Therefore, I would request you to reconsider your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to reconsider.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You were pleased to say with regard to Rule 338 that it is not mandatory. Please read it. It says it 'shall not raise'. How do you say it is not mandatory?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
That is very mandatory. The rule is very clear; it says: "it shall not raise." It is not a ruling then.

MR. SPEAKER: It has nothing to do with it here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It shall not be the wording.... (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How do you allow (c)?.... (Interruptions).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: In (c), Leader of the BLD is mentioned, not a minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to listen to anything; my decision is final.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): After the ruling, I would request the hon. Members that they should accept it. You have not to question the ruling.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We honour you, Sir, but when in the future you may not be here and some other Speaker comes, he would be guided by the precedents. We are afraid of the future, we are not afraid of any discussion on any matter. You have covered in your own way some of the objections that have been raised from our side, but the question regarding the distinction between a no-confidence motion and censure motion has not been clarified. In our rules there is no provision whatsoever of any kind of censure motion. There is only one kind of censure motion and that is expressing lack of confidence not in any individual Minister for which there is no provision....

16 hrs.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I draw the attention of my hon. friend there that once a ruling has been given by the Speaker, it must not be challenged. I do not agree with him. That is not right.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am challenging it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are only questioning it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We are seeking your guidance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are only seeking clarification on your ruling for our guidance.

There is nothing as 'censure motion' in the Rules of Procedure. There is only one provision. According to Art. 75 sub-section (3) of the Constitution the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of People. There cannot be any kind of censure motion against any individual Minister. You please clarify this for the sake of future guidance as to how a censure motion can be brought. ... (Interruptions). You please clarify. Let us get ourselves educated for the future. How does it comply with the provisions of Art. 75(3) of the Constitution where it is said that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of People? If it is so, how will you call it a censure motion? If it is a substitute for a no-confidence motion, then how can it be brought against one single Minister for which there is no provision either in our Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure.

We want your clarification and guidance for the future.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is on (b) alone and not (a) and (c).

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the ruling. Not on (a).... (Interruptions). If you want to re-open it, then they will also re-open it.

Yes, Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I am thankful to you for permitting me to move this motion.

I beg to move the following:—

"That having considered the acts of commission and omission on the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

part of the Home Minister with respect to the following matters, namely:—

(a) that he has been misusing the floor of the House to make baseless and irresponsible statements as instanced, among others, by his allegation on the 13th July, 1977 while replying to the debate on demands for grants for the Home Ministry that there was a preparation and thinking ("Vichar") on the part of the previous government to shoot the political leaders in detention.

(b) that he, misusing his official position meddled, with the affairs of independent constitutional bodies as evidenced, among others, by his conduct in withdrawing from the file of the Election Commission a letter dated the 5th May, 1977, he had written in his capacity as the leader of the B.L.D.

this House hereby records its indignation against and disapproval of the conduct of the Home Minister.' "

May I assure you and my very valued friends on the opposite that I have sought the leave of the House to move this motion not in a spirit of acrimony and not with a feeling of animosity to the government or to the Minister concerned.

I rise in fact with a heart full of sorrow. (Interruptions) but, Sir, with the full conviction that in moving this motion I am discharging a duty which rests on me in my capacity as a Member of the Parliament and as a citizen of this country.

I have absolutely nothing against the Home Minister. I have never talked to him and I have never moved with him in close quarters. But over a long number of years, I have been, as

a political worker, seeing his activities, watching his activities and honestly speaking, I have developed a feeling of appreciation for certain characteristics of his and still I have got a feeling of alienation from him also. I remember him as a prominent man of the All India Congress Committee in the meetings I have been attending. I have still got the memory of the speech he made opposing the Resolution for Co-operative Farming and I felt a deep sense of appreciation for him at that time, not because I agreed with the stand he took, in fact I disagreed with the stand he took, but myself having been rebel mentally I felt drawn to him for the courage which he showed in opposing an Official Resolution.

Subsequently when he got away from the Congress after having been elected to the Assembly when he got up after 18 days of his election, there by leading or inaugurating which subsequently became the notorious Aya Ram Gaya Ram movement. I felt a feeling of endless revolt against him.

That Ministry fell and he raised his voice against Jan Sangh and R.S.S. and he called the R.S.S. 'Nikarwalas' I felt again drawn to him mentally although I did not know him and he did not know me. I am only tracing the relation. Perhaps, I have nothing against him; I do appreciate the firmness that he has been showing. Only I wish he had a little bit of the regality the Home Minister is expected to have—Home Minister, etc. Bha Vallabh Bhai Patel, Govind Vallb Pant. I wish he had that sort of regality

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the members to hear him patiently so that they may be heard later.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In the course of the last few years the moral standard in our country, the public standard of this country, the level of

political conduct in this country irrespective of any party, everybody—all of us have a share in it, have been coming down. Now, we have come to a stage in which the unquestionability of the judges is under shadow, the unquestionability of the Prime Minister is under shadow, unquestionability of the political leaders is under shadow. There is a crisis of confidence in the public of this country and I feel whoever I am, I also share it.

AN HON. MEMBER: You alone.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Well, I free the entire lot—my friends—from that guilt. I accept the whole guilt. But I am postulating the fact and this is the national problem which we have got to face upto.

I have been watching the performance of Chaudhriji here with all the respect I have got for him by reason of his age, by reason of his experience, by reason of his political career. Nevertheless I have felt that by certain of his conducts, he has not done well by this House, he has not done well by the Harijans, he has not felt himself drawn towards the down-trodden and the people who are suffering. I have developed that sort of feeling. Permit me and forgive me that he is symbolising himself rightly or wrongly to the persons who are watching him as a person who is against the land reform, as a person who is against the Harijan Class, as a person who is against the down trodden people, as a person who has got a misconceived notion about Gandhian economy and about the economic structure that has got to be.

This sort of feeling has developed.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you not transgressing the limit?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The purpose is not to defeat the government, which I know, is not possible. I also realise it; it is not possible. Whether you believe me or not I don't want this

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motion to succeed, either, because I don't want the Government to fall.

AN HON. MEMBER: Pathetic.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This Government, having been elected by the people must be in power for a certain period, according to me. This country is large enough, our problems are complex enough and we can ill-afford the game of toppling any structure. Therefore it is not brought with that purpose. This motion has been brought with the purpose of focussing attention on certain tendencies which are developing in the administration, in our conduct, and to focus attention on how we are being assessed, you and we, both of us are being assessed by outsiders. May I say this? May I by a sort of recollection bring to your notice that I remember I was shouting from the other benches when we were there, when things were defended, which ought not to have been defended. Well, Sir, this was done. I am only putting it to you—things which ought not to have been defended, have been defended, but for party discipline it was put up. I only appeal to my friends that let us so conduct ourselves as Members of Parliament thinking objectively. I am not saying that they must give a go-by to party discipline and all that. But there are certain issues on which we must make an approach on a larger angle, on a higher plane. This is all that I have got to state initially.

Sir, I must say, I was disappointed by your ruling that Belchi incident should not be discussed. I submit to your ruling. I do not go into it. Therefore I come to the next part of the motion. It says:

“that he has been misusing the floor of the House to make baseless and irresponsible statements as instanced, among others, by his allegation on the 13th July, 1977 while replying to the debate on demands for grants for the Home Ministry that there was a preparation and

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thinking ("Vichar") on the part of the previous government to shoot the political leaders in detention."

This is a basic thing. When a Minister—particularly a Home Minister—comes to the House and makes a statement of fact, he must be able to substantiate that statement of fact. This courtesy he must show to the House. This justice he must show to himself. This floor of the House is no place for rumours. It is no place for wild inferences. A statement of fact once made has got to be substantiated. The statement of fact made was this. It says 'They were preparing for the day'. I have got the Hindi portion translated because I don't know Hindi. 'They were preparing for the day when certain people must be shot down as happened in the Dacca jail. The thinking (vichar) was to shoot certain persons right from Jayaprakashji if necessary. I asked Dr. Karan Singh and other friends something over which one may get furious.' This is a statement of fact. Facts ought to have been substantiated by the Home Minister, who has been in the Home Ministry, who has access to the files of the Ministry, when making an assertion, that there was a 'Vichar' to shoot down persons from Jayaprakashji downwards.

This is not a legal postulation. This is a statement of facts. But, the next day, he was challenged to substantiate the statement of facts. And, Sir, our Leader of the Opposition raised a question and asked him to substantiate the statement of facts. This was what he said:

"I said that there was a thinking and there was a preparation for that and this preparation does not mean that the police had been given the orders or the army had been

called or they were consulted or there was any scheme in black and white. As a prelude to this, the right to live was suspended. Everything else, if necessary, will follow."

Now, Sir, instead of substantiating, he makes a confession that no order was ever issued to anybody, there was nothing in black and white, no scheme formulated, no military or nobody was consulted. The point I am putting forth is this that the Home Minister of India make a serious statement of facts. Should not the Home Minister substantiate that statement of facts? I have underlined the words statement facts. Instead of that, this was what he said:

"No arguments now: what I was going to say was this that I did not say that. Rather the Attorney-General, Shri Niren De, who was the Government Lawyer said before the Supreme Court in November 'today, nobody in India has even the right to live'."

He has said before the Supreme Court interpreting the Presidential Ordinance. If this was not a fact, a communication should have been issued by Government contradicting it.

Now, he says that because Shri Niren De, arguing, came to an interference that this could have occurred. May I put it to the friends? Is it enough? On the question of Shri Niren De's arguments, two things arise—(1) whether he had put forth this argument. Sir you were in the Supreme Court

MR. SPEAKER: I was not there.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Not at that time. You sat as a Judge in the Supreme Court. In the judiciary, well, Sir, if a major point is made, if the case is based on a major point in the judgment, that statement will

find its place. Here is the judgment with me. Mr. Shanti Bhushan, show me where it was stated by the judges that this plea was raised in the Supreme Court, went through the whole judgment. No suggestion or observation anywhere in this case alleging that Shri Niren De based his case on this argument or this argument was ever raised.

The second question is: whether Mr. Niren De made the statement at all. Now, Mr. Niren De himself—I am not saying that his statement must be accepted—has come out with a statement repudiating the Prime Minister's statement. Who is to be believed—that is a different matter. Now, he has come out with a statement contradicting the Prime Minister's statement. He must come out with a statement; no lawyer worth his salt will make an argument like this. He said that he did not make an argument like this.

Now Shri Charan Singh is relying on what has appeared in the press. Well, Sir, he gave such a sanctity to whatever appeared in the press.

Well, Sir, in one of these cases, this is what he said about his opinion about the press. In Rajya Sabha, when discussing the Belchi—I am not going into it now—a press report that appeared on Belchi matters was discussed there—the reply of the Minister was this:

“According to the press report appeared on the crimes it was reported....

He says: (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Belchi has been disallowed.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister has not relied on that. Every single paper reported the statement

purported to have been made by the Attorney General in the court. No one paper has ever denied it until the other day.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: With your permission, may I submit all the paper cuttings here? I could come across only one press cutting—not all the papers—and that is what I remember.

That apart, what I am now saying is that Mr. Niren De has come out with a statement like this. Not that everything hangs on that; The Home Minister is not depending on any press statement at all. He has discounted the press statement completely.

Now, Sir, assuming that was the argument what the government did was that a presidential order came and on that presidential order the court has said what it means. That is reported in June edition of All India Reporter. This is not the first time that a presidential declaration came. I quote:

“...Unquestionably the court's power to issue a writ in the nature of *habeas corpus* has not been touched by the President's order but the petitioner's right to move this court for a writ of that kind has been suspended by the order of the President passed under Article 359(1)”.

So, Sir, it is not the fundamental right which is suspended. What is suspended is the right to move the court for a writ. That is what is suspended. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, they have got the right to reply. Let me have my say. I quote further:

“The President's order does not suspend all the rights vested in a citizen to move this court but only his right to enforce the provisions of Article 21 and 22. Thus as a

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result of the President's order aforesaid the petitioner's right to move this court but not this court's powers under Article 32 have been suspended during the operation of the Emergency with the result that the petitioner has no *locus standi* to enforce his right, if any, during the Emergency."

The point I am emphasising is that this is not a new situation. There was such a situation in 1962 and then in 1964. I have read the ruling and I do understand that it is not as if the entire Article 21 was suspended. Nobody said that as a reason of that there was proposal to kill anybody. Now, an extra-ordinary situation arises and a certain action is taken. Sir, may I put this question directly to you?

MR. SPEAKER: I would't answer it.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: I am not putting the question to you but through you to the House. What I am saying is in 1964 such a situation was there. The Constitution of India provides that under Article 359(1) the right for enforcement of Article 21 may be suspended. That is provided for action thereunder. If the Government comes to conclusion that a situation under this has arisen, when Article 21 must be suspended, the Constitution contemplates that the Article 21 be suspended. Is it that the Constitution contemplates? The moment this is suspended, persons in jail can be shot down. That can become legal. Is it the nature of our Constitution the moment it is suspended? It is not an extra-constitutional suspension which takes place. Our Constitution provides for a promulgation under Article 352. Our Constitution provides for a Presidential Order under Article 359(1). Our Constitution provides that the provision under 359(1) can cover the sus-

pension of the fundamental rights such as specified.... Now, if the Constitution provides that an order issued in accordance with that, would it mean that the legal implication will be such that anybody can be shot dead ... (Interruptions).

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): I was a detenu and the Advocate General argued that if I was shot dead in the jail, then I had no legal remedy. Five persons died in Naini Central jail. Two died in the room in which I was detained. One of them was Dr. S. Sinha. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, what I am saying is if the Government feels that this is the consequence of the Presidential proclamation, may I put a question to them? Do they feel that the legal consequence of the proclamation under Article 359 covering Article 21 amongst other fundamental rights, is that shooting down is possible? If that is the legal understanding shared by the Government, and if they feel that it is dangerous, then why in the course of 3 or 4 months, when they have been in power, they have not come out with a motion to amend the Article 359 so that this danger is taken away. They have not moved any motion to this effect. (Interruptions). But the fact of the matter is, according to me, that this is not the implication at all. This is one point.

The second point is: if under the Emergency killing of persons who are under detention has ceased to be a crime that can be done. Mr. Charan Singh's argument is: "you have cleared a legal deck". Therefore, he concedes that the clearing of the legal deck is necessary for shooting down of the people. You say it is clear. Legal deck is the question. Whether the legal deck has been cleared and whether by the proclamation the Government has become powerful and

free to shoot down whomsoever they like? That is the argument (*Interruptions*)

Now, I am trying to argue a case. If you are patient enough to listen, you can listen. I am trying to argue a case. Kindly bear with me and hear me and you can reply to these points when your chance comes. I am not making any vilificatory remarks against anybody. I am only trying to explain the point of law, as I understand it. If Mr Charan Singh's position is that as a result of this proclamation the Government has become free to shoot whom they like to shoot, if that is the position if that is correct then we know during the Emergency there were cases of torturous killing like the Rajan's case in Kerala. If that was lawful, then a case of murder cannot lie now because that murder case has been registered (*Interruptions*). For Heaven's sake, keep quiet. All that I am saying is that it is not the legal consequence of the power that had been assumed.

Thirdly if the government's intention was to shoot or kill people, how is it that Mr Charan Singh was released in February 1976, when other people remained in jail, Chaudhury Charan Singh was released from jail in February 1976. The moment it was reported that JP was ill

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziपुर) You are sorry for the early release (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Please sit down Mr Joshi. I know it is an emotional subject but you must give a patient hearing.

AN HON MEMBER Is he relevant?

SHRI C M STEPHEN I shall summarise my argument. If the Government issued an order, as permitted by the Constitution. Nobody in his sense, according to me, should

take up the position that the Constitution of India is framed in such a manner that an order that is permitted by the Constitution can have the effect of legalising the shooting of people.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI Then what for an Ordinance? (*Interruptions*) You shameless sycophants.

SHRI C M STEPHEN Now therefore the conduct of the government itself would show that this charge is absolutely baseless—the conduct of the government in releasing persons far before their time one after another could not be explained. Anybody who was feeling sick was given protection assistance releases were taking place (*Interruptions*).

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS No.

SHRI C M STEPHEN Shouting will not take you anywhere. I shall repeat the whole question I was asking. Why exactly it is that they are shying away from bringing forward the amendment to the Emergency clause. They are not coming forward with the amendment (*Interruptions*).

Therefore I am submitting that the moment the Home Minister submitted here that he has no record, no evidence, no plot and no allegation that any order was issued to anybody, that there was not even a consultation with anybody the moment he made the confession here, he was repudiating the statement he originally made. The fundamental principle is that a statement of fact made by you has got to be substantiated. Having violated that principle, he owes it to himself, he owes it to this House to tender an apology for the wrong statement he made first. Nothing has come so far. This is all I wanted to say about it. My friends may characterise the Constitution of India as carrying in its womb, a provision

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which would end up in the annihilation and the shooting of the people. But my loyalty to the Constitution does not permit me to agree to that position at all. If they agree to that position, let them amend that and let them put it on the proper level. This is all I want to say. If you can bring forward the amendment, do it. We have repeatedly said that with respect to 42nd amendment, you can count on our support. Don't say, you do not have two-thirds majority. We will give you two-thirds majority. Come forward with your amendment. But you are not prepared to come forward with your amendment. You will not be able to come forward with your amendment. *(Interruptions)*.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): If the Congress Party gives assurance that it will support the Bill for amending the Constitution in this House and in the Upper House, I will do it tomorrow.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What the Prime Minister says is, if the party, which means through its leader, the Congress Party, commits itself to support the repeal of the 42nd amendment both in this House as well as Rajya Sabha, he will immediately bring the amendment to repeal it.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you give an opportunity to the Leader of the Opposition to say one or the other?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Sabara): I am rather surprised to hear the Prime Minister insisting on my commitment first as to what they should do. I am really surprised that the Government has not consulted us as to what Bill they should bring and what its construction should be. I have already said in the very first

session that let us know what your formulations of your constitutional amendment Bill are and we are prepared to discuss the same.

MR. SPEAKER: This incidental question arose because Mr. Stephen said, "We are willing to support it both in this House and in the other House." Therefore, the Prime Minister wanted to know whether he is speaking on behalf of his party.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You are the Speaker. You are not a Janata Party man *(Interruptions)*. You are supporting the Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): You should act as a judge here. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The burden of my argument is very simple. They speak one thing and do another thing. After having taken up the position that a notification under article 359(1) can have the constitutional consequence of annihilation of the people of this country—we have not taken up that position; they have taken up that position—although months have gone by, they have not cared to rectify that position in the Constitution. Although they have taken up the position that the 42nd Amendment is wrong, they have not initiated a dialogue, although months have gone by. They have not brought forward any proposal. They have not consulted us as to which provisions should be retained and which should not be. For example, is it your position that the directive principle which provides for the participation of labour in the management should be deleted? Is it your position that the provision that administrative forums will have to be created in order that the citizens' grievances may be heard and disposed of should be deleted? Is it your position that the preamble stating that the country must be a socialist

country should be changed? Therefore, there are provisions in that amendment which I am sure some of my friends on the other side will cling to and will want to keep. Therefore, it is not as if the 42nd Amendment is a Bible for us which cannot be touched. There are areas which must be touched and amended. Therefore, do not shirk; come forward. We are there to see that the question of two-thirds majority does not arise. Wherever it has to be amended, we are here to support you. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I am satisfied if Mr. Shanti Bhushan listens. Let others shout. My position is that you yourself having made a commitment about the 42nd Amendment, we do not want to pin you down to the entirety of the 42nd Amendment. After having made a commitment about the 42nd Amendment, after having made all denunciations about the Emergency and Article 352, after having done all that, merely going on with a sort of vituperative campaign saying that the consequences of this would have been this and that, but never trying to rectify it, is not an honourable stand to take. This is what I have got to say. I am very clear in my mind that as far as our position is concerned, the Leader of the Opposition has explained the position that there is no closed door, there is a vast area where we and they can cooperate and that the entire Parliament will come forward and support. Anything wrong that is done to the correction of it is there, but there are certain areas in the 42nd Amendment, which I am absolutely sure, when we settle down to discussion you will agree that those clauses must be retained. If not, then we will see. I, therefore, charge the Home Minister with having made the 'irresponsible and baseless statement'. The statement made is irresponsible because that is a statement which has no basis, which reflects on the character of the Constitution. That is, therefore, irresponsible and baseless be-

cause, when challenged, he had to make a confession saying that "I have no evidence to give in support except that I draw the inference from what Mr. Niren De said." That is not the position for the Home Minister of India to take. Having said that, he has to apologise to this House or to withdraw the statement that he has made.

Now I come to the third part—about the Election Commission part of this Motion.

(*Interruptions*).

There was a discussion on this Election Commission. What happened was, as I understood, as the record of the discussion in the Rajya Sabha goes, Chaudhury Sahib wrote a letter on the 5th of May to the Election Commission in his capacity....

MR. SPEAKER: How much more time you would like to take?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will take 15 minutes more. I will accept the facts of the case as stated by Chaudhury Sahib and Mr. Shanti Bhushan in the Rajya Saha. I do not want to go beyond that. What are the consequences? Whether the conduct was fair is a matter I would leave to the hon. Members. About the status of the Election Commission, we know that the Election Commission is supposed to be an independent constitutional body. Its staff and everything is under the Home Ministry not like the Parliament which is not under anybody, but which is entirely under the Speaker. The staff of the Supreme Court is not entirely under Government, but it is entirely under the Supreme Court. But the staff of the Election Commission happens to be under the Home Ministry.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Under the Law Ministry.

SHRI C M STEPHEN I am sorry, it is under the Law Ministry I thank you for correcting me

The facts of the case as I understand are these On the 5th a letter was written More than that on the 5th four Parties came to a decision to merge themselves into a Janata Party and for that merger certain procedures had to be gone through

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Sir I am on a point of order Your predecessor has ruled that party matters should not be discussed in the House (*Interruptions*) There was a ruling on whether party matters can be raised or not

MR SPEAKER He is not discussing party matters He is discussing the action of the Home Minister

PROF P G MAVALANKAR What is being discussed—the conduct of the Home Minister or the affairs of the party? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C M STEPHEN Please see (c) of my motion and say whether it has got anything out of order

MR SPEAKER I have ruled that portion to be in order I am not reopening it

SHRI C M STEPHEN Mr Shanti Bhushan raised the argument in the Rajya Sabha—and the Prime Minister did it in his Press conference The argument raised was The BLD leader wrote a letter the BLD leader withdraws the letter and the letter is returned back to the file What is wrong? That is the question I am trying to answer that question This is related to the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order On the 1st May a decision is taken that the 4 constituent parties will merge themselves into one after the merger, the Election Commission will have to recognize the new party It will have to give a symbol to that party (*Interruptions*) Why are they interrupting if they have got a strong case?

Therefore, all the 4 constituent parties, according to the procedure, will have to write to the Election Commission Section 16 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order reads as follows—Mr Shanti Bhushan mentioned it in the Rajya Sabha

“When two or more political parties—one or some or all of whom is a recognized political party or are recognized political parties—join together to form a new political party, the Commission may after taking into account all the facts and circumstances of the case hearing such representatives as the newly-formed party and other person as desired to be heard, and having regard to the provisions of this Order, decide whether the newly-formed party should be a national party or a State party and the symbol would be allotted to it The decision of the Commission under paragraph (1) shall be binding on the newly-formed political party and all the components thereof”

Under this Order, the Election Commission is exercising a quasi-judicial function and it exercises a quasi-judicial function on the basis of the letters the respective merging parties are to write to the Election Commission The four parties write letters to the Election Commission on the 4th that is Congress (Organization), Jan Sangh, Socialist Party and the BLD write letters On the 5th the Commission receives the letters On the basis of this the proceedings are to start And the Election Commission has to give a final decision, a quasi-judicial decision I call it quasi-judicial because the section provides that he must hear the constituent parties that he must hear the representatives of the new party and that he must hear others Therefore, the decision is to come after hearing these parties A decision so vital which is to come after hearing all these parties is on a quasi-judicial basis

On what basis do the proceedings start? The proceedings start on the basis of these letters which these constituent parties write to the Election Commission. It is not as if the letter written is anybody's property. That letter, once written to the Election Commission, becomes a public document because that letter is open to inspection by persons who are to appear before the Commission to argue before it. The Evidence Act is very clear that a document which a party is entitled to look into, to inspect, is a public document. A private document kept in public custody which is liable to be examined, and which any other party is entitled to examine, is a public document.

Here is a public document connected with quasi-judicial proceedings which have been started. Then one of the parties gets a brain-wave. One of the parties wants to withdraw the letter. What is the method to be adopted? Even if you want to withdraw, the normal method should be that you write a letter saying that you repudiate your previous letter. What has happened here? Chaudhuri Saheb telephones to the Election Commission. The Election Commissioner asks for the letter. On the basis of that, the Election Commissioner sends back the letter. What the Election Commissioner did is none of our concern. That the Election Commissioner in his wisdom kept a copy is for his safety. That the Election Commission put a covering letter is for his safety. What we are concerned with is Chaudhuri Saheb's telephoning.

Why do you telephone? Why don't you write a letter? Why do you not choose to keep it in the file there? I am not saying that Chaudhuri Saheb would have spoken a lie subsequently, but supposing the affected parties did not together subsequently? Supposing the letter was not returned, what would have happened? What would have happened is that the other three parties would not have got the

symbol. The merger would not have been recognised. A breach of trust must have been committed. That is not my concern, but I am answering the argument that it is inconsequential. I say that the conduct of Chaudhuri Saheb in telephoning and not writing is not so innocent, in just getting the letter back without leaving a trace of that letter there is not innocent. He has done something that nobody should do.

May I put another question? Supposing a puny clerk in the Election Commission's office had released that letter back, would you not take disciplinary action against him? Would you not say that he has not conducted himself properly? Certainly you would have taken disciplinary action against him. Supposing these four parties were in the opposition and supposing one of you phoned, would that letter have been released? Let us think about it. Certainly not. Therefore, we have got to consider very seriously how it is that the Election Commissioner, Mr. Swaminathan, with all his experience, was persuaded immediately to release that letter. That is a matter which is not very much connected with my motion, but there are circumstances prevailing in the Election Commission's office, there is a subjective feeling that he is subject to somebody. This is a matter which you and I will have to consider when we are thinking of the Election Commission and all that.

My main legal argument is this. It is not as if the letter was the property of the BLD. Who wrote that letter? That letter was written by Mr. Rabi Ray, Chaudhuri Charan Singh writes as BLD leader, that is what they vow. Chaudhuri Saheb says, "Send back the letter", not as Home Minister, but as BLD leader. The letter is written not by a BLD leader but by a Socialist leader. (*Interruptions*).

Now I make a very serious allegation. In my visualisation of things,

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here is a case of the entrustment of a document with a high quasi-judicial authority. That document is for a purpose. The purpose is the determination of the question of recognition and the determination of the allocation of a symbol. He is the custodian, the trustee, of that letter. The relationship is not between him and Chaudhuri Saheb only. Once the letter becomes part of the documents which are to be the basis of a quasi-judicial proceedings, the Election Commissioner is a trustee holding that letter for and on behalf of the parties, for and on behalf of the people of this country. He is a trustee holding that letter for and on behalf of anybody who is entitled to appear before the Election Commission. That letter he disposes of. That letter is a property. That property having been entrusted to him, cannot be disposed of other than in accordance with the law.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a large number of speakers.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, my position is this. This is a case which comes under section 405 of the Penal Code. There is a breach of trust committed. Section 405 says that whoever, being in any manner entrusted with a property, uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction or prescribed mode in which it has got to be disposed of, commit a breach of trust. This breach of trust was committed by the Election Commission, and this comes under section 409, being a breach of trust by a public servant. The punishment given for that is very severe.

Here is a public servant who has committed an offence which can be punished with imprisonment for life. What is the role of Chaudhuri Saheb? I submit that Chaudhuri Saheb abetted that crime. Abetment of that crime will have to meet with the same punishment.

This is not a simple matter. Mr. Shanti Bhushan argued in the Upper House that documents in a court could be got back. Mr. Shanti Bhushan is far superior to me in the matter of legal acumen and knowledge, and I did not expect this from him. This is covered by the Civil Procedure Code. You just cannot take it away. Would you say that a person will be in order if he just rings up a Supreme Court Judge or any Judge to release a paper—I am emphasizing this conduct—not by letter, not by an application, but by telephoning? Is such conduct permissible? Would you agree to that conduct? Supposing you telephone a magistrate and ask him to send a letter back, would the magistrate do that? Would you hold his conduct as proper if he did? You will not. Then, let us hold the scales even. The sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are so clear. Therefore, I am submitting that the Home Minister of India has done something which even an ordinary citizen of this country should not have done. The Home Minister of India has done something of which an ordinary citizen of the country should be ashamed of doing. The argument for taking back the letter from the Election Commission was that he did it as BLD Chairman. If he did it as Home Minister, I would certainly say that there can be some justification, but not as Mr. Charan Singh occupying the Home Minister's seat and ringing up and getting back that letter. May I put it to the Prime Minister, to the Home Minister and to the Law Minister, whether this conduct by any citizen in this country is permissible and above reproach? Therefore, the result is that nobody has got confidence in anybody; anything can be done now. Let this state of affairs not happen here. That is all I have to say. Things must have happened in the past, let there not be repetition and such situations should not arise.

The Home Minister has meddled with a constitutional authority; he

has meddled with the judges, but I do not want to go to other cases about tribunals, writing letters and all that. He had the courage to meddle with a constitutional authority because he feels that he is the Home Minister of India and his telephone will be accepted and acted upon. He was not disappointed because the Election Commission sent back the letter to him. This is a most reprehensible conduct which created a storm in their own party. But I do not want to go into that that is none of my business, and I do not want to go into that. On the basis of this he has betrayed the trust that the people have put in him by giving him this extreme power. But by using that power he has done something which is reprehensible and he has instigated an officer to commit a crime under the Penal Code. He has got to be castigated for that and he has got to be condemned for that. This is all I have to say. On these two grounds, I move the censure motion for the dispassionate consideration of the House and for the acceptance of the House.

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That having considered the acts of commission and omission on the part of the Home Minister with respect to the following matters namely —

- (a) that he has been misusing the floor of the House to make baseless and irresponsible statements as instigated among others by his allegation on the 13th July 1977 while replying to the debate on demands for grants for the Home Ministry that there was a preparation and thinking ('Vichar') on the part of the previous government to shoot the political leaders in detention,
- (b) that he misusing his official position meddled with the affairs of independent

constitutional bodies as evidenced, among others, by his conduct in withdrawing from the files of the Election Commission a letter dated the 5th May, 1977, he had written in his capacity as the Leader of the B.L.D.,

this House hereby records its indignation against and disapproval of the conduct of the Home Minister"

SHRI UNNIKISHNAN

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA
That is not the practice

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar) The practice in the House is that once a motion has been moved, the other side speaks

MR SPEAKER I am sorry, I thought that there are two sponsors of the motion and, therefore I called him

Shri Shyamanandan Mishra

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
Mr Speaker Sir, I must say right in the beginning that the hon mover of the motion had no right to disappoint us in the manner in which he has done. Never had the solemnity of the House been cheated in this manner. We were prepared for a more solemn occasion and we were prepared for more serious charges, if they were in their possession. Before what has happened is that we have found him speaking with so much of diffidence and lack of conviction that our guns must remain spiked and I must say, that they will have to be used on a somewhat later occasion.

I was almost thinking of congratulating the hon Home Minister for having been singled out for such a singular honour. I have no doubt that many in this House and outside would envy this kind of a distinction for which he has been so carefully and after due consideration, hand-picked.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

I am told that there is a grand strategy behind this motion and this (grand strategy) is not only to take them out of the slough of despondency but to divide this great party.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Chikballapur): I am prepared to obey. When our Member, Mr. Stephen, was speaking on this side, half of his time was taken away by the Members on the other side in heckling him because they are in a larger number. (Interruptions). If they continue like that, I can also heckle them. One man will do. They should behave properly. We are prepared to obey. I do not want heckling from them or from this side. But they should have realised earlier.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Otherwise, what did the hon. mover of the motion mean by saying that they were supporting the Government but hating the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who said it? I did not say. (Interruptions).

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Sir, you must protect us from both the sides. We want to hear the arguments from both the sides. I am trying to understand the arguments raised by both the sides. Unfortunately, when somebody speaks here, others shout from there and, when somebody speaks there, others shout from here. We are not able to hear both the sides. Therefore, please save us from these shouting, so that we can follow the arguments of both the sides.

MR. SPEAKER: You make an appeal to your colleagues on both the sides.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would only ask my hon. friends to realise that the unity of this great

Party is built on solid rocks, that it was founded in the fire of a struggle, that, all of us are bound together by hoops of steel and nobody is going to rend us as under. There should be absolutely no doubt about it.

The hon. Home Minister had said some time back and probably there was a dark insinuation when the hon. mover of the resolution was referring to the letter being removed from the archives of the Election Commission that there was some intrigue in the mind of the hon. Home Minister—that the unity of the party would break only on the dead body of Chaudhuri Charan Singh. Therefore, there is absolutely no question of any.... (Interruptions).

Now, Sir, I was submitting that there could be no greater testimony to the integrity of the hon. Home Minister and to his effectiveness than this motion of censure. To the people, what does their censure mean? If they praised Choudhuri Charan Singh, he would have come in for public condemnation, and if they have expressed their indignation about him, I must say that the people are going to compare the criticise with the object of their criticism. And what is going to be their preference, can there be any doubt about it? They have already made their choice recently.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is also very clear why the hon. Home Minister has been hand-picked for the attack. He happens to be the leader not only of the country, but of a State which has seen the exit of the erstwhile leader of their party. They will have to concede that it is because of the support the Janata Party had under the leadership of Chaudhuri Charan Singh that the electorate (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: He is discussing party matters.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That the electorate rejected Mrs.

Indira Gandhi lock, stock and barrel. Therefore, we are quite prepared for all the venom and animus that they can pour upon the hon Home Minister.

This is also very clear that the hon Home Minister had been attacked only in those respects in which he has been recognised to be holding certain principles. Now, can there be any contradicting the fact that he is recognised as one of the best administrators in the country? When the hon mover of the resolution was speaking about certain aspects of the hon Home Minister having impressed him, I think, it must mainly be the fact that he is recognised to be one of the best administrators in the country. And yet he is being attacked for meddling with certain affairs of an independent or constitutional body.

Now may I beg this point out of the first way?

The hon mover of the motion was saying—probably he thought that he was carrying conviction so far as this letter of the President of the BLD to the Election Commission was concerned—that this letter was a quasi legal document and therefore it formed part of the papers which belonged to the people and he had no right to remove it. Now, this sounds on the face of it, somewhat plausible. But may I say that it will not bear scrutiny even for a moment. Is not a plaint filed before the court taken away and amended? If that was so here was not even a case of an amendment. I really do not know, I have not concerned myself with the details of it, but if the letter was written by the Secretary of the BLD and it was sought to be read by the President of the BLD there is absolutely nothing objectionable about it. The President had to look into it carefully whether the letter was perfect. Does my hon friend suggest that if the letter to the Election Commission was suffering from certain defects and weaknesses they should not have been removed? I am speaking only in a theoretical way, I do not know the

exact position. If the fact of surrender of the symbol by the BLD was not clear and categorical, and the act of surrender had to be made plain, then should it not have been the duty of the President of the BLD to have a look at that letter? But there might have been many other considerations.

SHRI C M STEPHEN The Prime Minister has said that if the letter was corrected then there would have been something wrong about it. The case is that the letter, as taken away, was returned in the same way. No correction at all. The Prime Minister has said that if there was a correction, then it would have been found fault with. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He is supporting me.

SHRI C M STEPHEN I am not supporting you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A question arises whether any public interest was injured or affected thereby. Does the hon Member suggest that public interest has been affected adversely? Then was there anything clandestine about it? This was not done secretly. The Chief Election Commissioner had recorded in the file that the letter was called back by the President of the BLD. There was nothing hush-hush, there was nothing clandestine, there was nothing secret about it. The paper was not removed, the paper was taken out only to be returned. And there is nothing to which one can take any objection. So I really do not know what is made out of that episode. How does it reflect upon the integrity of the hon Home Minister? How does it reflect on any public interest adversely? And how is it made out that it was done in an objectionable manner—that is, it was secretly removed or stolen from the archives of the Election Commission?

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Telephoning and getting the document was a public affairs!

SHRI SHYMNANDAN MISHRA: If it was a public thing, it remained a public thing; it was returned to the public office in a proper manner.

So, I am quite in order in holding the view that these people have nothing to substantiate their charge. This motion has even turned out to be a motion of tribute so far as the hon. Home Minister is concerned and so far as they are concerned, it is a motion of despair and frustration; it could have come out of that state of mind only. Otherwise these people could have waited for some other occasion, although we are not going to provide them with any opportunity of that kind....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Wait; let us see.

SHRI SHYMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes; let us see.

AN HON. MEMBER: You should vote for this as a tribute.

SHRI SHYMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, you would be wondering may be, even curiously asking him as to what could be the reason for this motion.

The reason for this motion, to my mind, is the 'emergency' Commission appointed by the Hon. Home Minister to go into the excesses committed during the dark nights of the Emergency. That is the answer.

The answer is the 'Maruti' Commission which has been instituted by the Hon. Home Minister to go into the misdeeds of their erstwhile leader and her domineering son.

The answer lies in the 'Bansila' Commission. (I do not know whether I am using the correct terms).

So, we were prepared for this kind of attack from their side.

The answer, to say the least, lies in the disclosure the Hon. Home Minister was forced to make the other day that the services of the ex-Chief Justice of the High Court were employed to influence the judgment of an acting judge in the election case of Mrs. Gandhi. (Interruption).

Sir, we treat this motion as a motion not against the Hon. Home Minister but as a motion against the Government, against the Party and against the restoration of democracy in this country. The letter is what they are smarting under; they have not really reconciled themselves to the restoration of democracy in this country. Our illustrious leader, the Prime Minister, has decided that the Home Minister need not participate in this debate. That is, so because our leader has considered it as a motion against the party, against the Government and not as a motion against an individual Minister. You can see the dignity and stature of our Prime Minister from the fact that he has asked the Home Minister not to intervene in the debate as he would take care of it. But what is their position? They, who claim to be great democrats to their fingertips now, think that the villain of the piece is Mrs. Gandhi. That is their sense of honour. Our sense of honour is evident from the fact that everyone is behind Chaudhuri Charan Singh. Our sense of honour is that we say we collectively stand or fall. But their sense of honour is that they say the villain of the piece is Mrs. Gandhi and they must get a certificate of innocence from us! What were they doing when we were clamped behind the bars? When Mahatma Gandhi went on fast at the Aga Khan Palace, there was an Aney, a Bhabha to resign. But what did these honourable gentlemen do when Loknayak Jayaprakash Narain was almost breathing his last? And yet they would like us to believe that they were quite innocent and it was Mrs. Gandhi who was guilty.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who said that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is what you are all doing. I am asking you to contrast or compare your position with our position. We are taking, in this matter, the honourable position which an honourable Party would take and which any great leader like our Prime Minister would take.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): He says "our Prime Minister". Is the Prime Minister not the country's Prime Minister?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In this context, it is not without significance that the hon'ble mover of the motion is my hon. friend, a very lovable friend. Shri Stephen, but not the Leader of the Opposition. Shall it go unnoticed? I do not say that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is pusillanimous, or that he has not approved of the motion which has been moved by the hon. Member, nor do I suggest that he is not going to support it if it comes to voting in this House. Still, we cannot help observing that the hon. Leader of the Opposition never comes to the defence of Mrs. Gandhi when she is under attack. We cannot also help observing that this motion legitimately belonged to the domain of the Leader of the Opposition. But your leader did not come forward to move this motion. Can there be a greater discomfiture, my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen?

After the motion has been denuded of one of the much-trumpeted things, the second aspect of the matter is the statement of the hon. Home Minister in this House regarding the thinking, Vichar, about the shooting of the leaders. I will come to the legal aspect of it later. But it does appear to me that Chaudhry Charan Singh must be Mrs. Gandhi in order to make his statement acceptable to them. The difficulty of the hon. Home Minister is, that neither he can change his biological specie, nor his political specie. That is his difficulty. I am

thinking about his political specie mostly. Chaudhry Charan Singh will never turn a dictator in order to make his statement acceptable to the other party, to the other part of the House.

But let me recount what these people have swallowed hook, line and sinker from their erstwhile leader, Mrs. Gandhi. Why are you straining at a gnat, as the saying goes? (Interruptions) Mrs. Gandhi said similar things without any basis, in fact in a much worse form, and you did not have the guts to oppose her or to contradict her... (Interruptions)

Did not Mrs. Gandhi say on the 7th of January, 1975, after the assassination of Shri L. N. Mishra, that it was a part of a dangerous plan and this was only a rehearsal? The hon. Home Minister spoke about *vichar* and thinking. But here is a definite charge that there was a plan, and this was a rehearsal. And yet, our hon. friends, at that time stomachached all this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Even now we are stomachaching it. That was part of the plan. We stand by it. What about bombing the Chief Justice?... (Interruptions) What about the dynamites? What about the bombing of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would my hon. friend ask the citizens of the world, not only of this country, whether they believe that there was something like a plot in the dynamite case—a charge which they had trumped up against Mr George Fernandes?... (Interruptions) You may go even out of the frontiers of your country and ask whether or not they believed that it was a trumped up charge.

Yet you do not hang your head in shame.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You read the *Sunday* magazine. Mr. Reddy has written an article admitting it.

"SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I rise on a point of order.

There is a revision petition in the Baroda Dynamite case which is at present pending in the Delhi High Court. Earlier you have ruled out the Belchi incident because it is *sub judice*, but you are allowing them to raise this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra, if there is a revision petition pending, please do not refer to it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is not Mr. S. N. Mishra who has raised this subject. If my hon. friend thinks that it would prejudice the proceedings before the court, the guilty party is my hon. friend....

MR. SPEAKER: If the matter is pending before the court, nobody can refer to it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mrs. Gandhi said on that occasion, that is, on 7th January 1975, that she knew that their target was not the Railway Minister, although his killing was not a mistake and that it was a rehearsal. Then, paying homage to Mr. Mishra, Mrs. Gandhi said, 'Everybody knew who Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's target was ... (Interruptions)

I ask you whether you would not realise in your cooler moments that even a saintly person like Jayaprakash Narayan was not spared! The clear charge of Mrs. Gandhi was that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was after her blood and the real target was she (Mrs. Gandhi). Now, this is the kind of charge you make and try to get away with. Nobody from that side had ever come forward and told Mrs. Gandhi that that was not done and must not have been done.

Not only that, Mrs. Gandhi also said that if she had been killed, it would have been said that she died as a result of her own design. Her linking

of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his statements as also his movement with the murder of Mr. L. N. Mishra, and then suggesting that actually it was she that the murderers were after has been a much more serious charge that has been levelled against the movement and against all of us who are involved in this movement. And, yet, at that time when we raised our voice against this in this House, none from that side had ever come to support us.

Further, I will take you to 19th September 1975. Since we happened to be in jail, we had much quieter moments to reflect on all these things. She said on September 19, 1975 while reacting to the statement of President Ford on the internal situation in this country:

"Would this country be considered more democratic had a large number of people been killed after June 29, if myself, my family and the Chief Ministers and others who support me had been annihilated."

The hon. Home Minister said about a few leaders. She spoke of a large number of people who might have been killed. That was the plot she suggested. Does anyone of you believe in your heart of heart that Shyamnandan Mishra, Chaudhury Charan Singh and Shri Morarji Desai were moving with bombs to destroy you? Did you really believe that? But here is your erstwhile leader who said that a large number of people would have been killed and she herself, her family and also the Chief Ministers of the country would have been killed after June 29. This is a much more serious and much more concrete charge than had been made by the hon. Home Minister.

This Mrs. Gandhi said while commenting on the reaction of President Ford on the internal situation in this country. But she is also on record having said that in this country political workers were only put behind the bars while in some other countries

they were even killed. This is a statement by Mrs. Gandhi. What did it all mean? What was this dark hint about?

Let us come to another instance—am interview given by Mrs. Gandhi to the Australian Broadcasting Commission Television which was televised in Australia on October 25, 1975. This was one of the questions and answers.

Q You have said that talk of assassination plot is not without substance. Do you really think there was a possibility of organised political murder?

Ans. Of course, there was and there is

Of course, there was and there is—these are clear and definite charges. If there is murder in your statements, there would have been real murders. If there is murder in your eyes, there is murder in your statements, there is murder in your thinking, this murder would out. That is the kind of thing which the hon. the Home Minister was pointing out—you have been thinking all the time on this line.

My hon. friend the Mover of the Motion was referring to the statement made by the ex-Attorney General—Shri Niren De two days back. But what has Mr. Niren De said? To my mind Shri Niren De has not contradicted what the hon. Home Minister had said. I am reading out. I will not leave anything to your mercy. What has he said?

The point was not that the fundamental rights were merely suspended, and it was open to a citizen to go to the court after the emergency; the point was that during the period of emergency you die, you go to the grave. What does it mean? Could the Home Minister say that the entire future was going to be in your hands? There was bound to be the end of emergency and after the emergency the laws would have to be restored to the previous position, if at all the people of India mattered. Here the Attorney General

1908 LS—12.

says that the right to life was indeed suspended during the emergency. So if the right to life was suspended during the emergency, there was no remedy in court. Then how is the position of hon. Home Minister contradicted by the ex-Attorney General, I really do not know? The other point that I would like to make in the context of the ex-Attorney-General's statement is this. He had said that he was living in a state of constant terror and panic, and that he was apprehensive about the security of life of his dear wife. Can there be a greater condemnation of your regime than that the Attorney General was shaking in his shoes, there was a tremor down his spine all the time as to what would happen to his dear wife who used to come from Sweden to this country.

I leave it to you to judge whether or not a legitimate inference could be made that you were going to get into a murderous mood and perhaps you could go even to the point of lunacy. You could argue this way.

The hon. Mover of the Resolution had said this was not the plea on which the case was built by the ex-Attorney General. But this was the crux of the matter. Therefore, it was squarely and clearly posed by Mr. Justice Khanna: What would happen to a citizen if he was shot dead by a constable or any member of the executive? Then the Attorney General in effect, said this throwing up his hands in horror: "Your Lordship, you and I, both are helpless in this matter." Sir, that was the state of utter helplessness in which the entire country found itself. So, we were then not the citizens of a modern State. We were just like animals and slaves; we had no right to life and we lived only by their mercy. That was what the Home Minister had said in his inimitable words:

अगर हम लोग जिन्दा थे तो उनकी नज़रें
न्यायत पर थे ।

This is what the Home Minister had said. If we were alive, it was because

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

of the compassion in the eyes of the honourable lady, the Prime Minister; more correctly, it was because of her sympathy, it was because of her mercy it was by her grace and kindness. The real grace of Urdu could not be properly communicated through any translation of 'Nazre Inayat'.

Thus a legal framework of a thoroughly authoritarian regime had been or was being evolved. The citizens had no right of entry to the court of law. What does the bar at the threshold theory mean? It only means "Mr. Citizen, you cannot enter the precincts of the court during the period of emergency." When you took that plea, you did not do so in an off-the-cuff manner. Surely, it was not the off-the-cuff speech of the honourable Attorney General, it was after the High court had pronounced on this issue and after due deliberation had taken place in Delhi.

It was not only the statement of the Attorney-General, it was a plea made after full deliberations in Delhi. The Attorney-General had not made this plea to the Supreme Court on the spur of the moment. Then, how do Mr. Speaker we explain this?

Would not the hon. gentlemen also think about it a little more coolly that they had been a party—not in this House but in the other and in their party too—to a law being passed immunising the Prime Minister against any criminal offence that she might have committed or she might commit. What was it all for, for immunising her from all the criminal offences? It was passed in the other House, in the Rajya Sabha

(Interruptions).

So Sir, what was it meant for? What was it against which the safeguard was being provided? Probably, any reasonable person would think that the safeguard was against any possible offence that might be committed by the then Prime Minister. Otherwise,

what was the need for it? You all had been a party to that at least in your own party meeting. Please say if you had not been party to that. (Interruptions)

Then, Mr. Speaker, would you not also recollect that they were trying to insulate certain laws from being challenged in the court—particularly the law which related to the declaration of certain people as anti-national? Anybody could be declared as anti-national and this law could not be challenged in the court. So what was the framework that was being evolved?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra, now you are going out of the line. Anti-national law has nothing to do with this. You have covered the ground which he has covered.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, this was one of the grounds that was sought to be covered.

MR. SPEAKER: Up-till now you were on the line of Mr. Stephen. If you go into the anti-national law, that has no bearing at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This was one of the elements in a particular framework which had to be reckoned with. I would not expand that.

Finally, summing up, Mr. Speaker, I would say that the two issues on which my hon. friend, the mover of the Motion has tried to attack the hon.ble Home Minister are the ones on which the hon. Home Minister stands erect; in fact it is their heads which must bend, not the head of the Home Minister. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, I do not even have to say very strongly that I oppose this motion because the motion itself is inherently so weak that it will fall down. It will not require the force of number. Probably, wisdom may prevail upon them, when it comes to the final reckoning, to withdraw the motion. I still hope it is going to be so.

So, with these words, I have formally to say that I oppose this motion. While I am opposing it, I feel it has already fallen down inherently.

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed any further, I want to say that four-hour's time has been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for this Motion. It was to start at 3 P.M. but it had started at 4 P.M. Is it the pleasure of the House that we will sit up to 7 O'clock today and have one hour tomorrow?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I have my half-an-hour discussion which is put down at 6-30 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: We will come to that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know how you rule that out? The Order paper says that it will be taken up at 6 30 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business is disposed of whichever is earlier. You have already decided that it will be taken up at 6 30 P.M.

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्ता : मेरा कहना यह है कि माटे साहब का जो हाफ-एन-आवर का डिक्शन है, उस को न लिया जाए और रन को सस्पेंड कर दिया जाए और यह जो मोशन है, इस को आज ही खत्म करना चाहिए ।

स्वामीय श्री रविश्वर दयल शर्मा (श्री राज नारायण) : मैं यह सुझाव दगा कि इस मोशन पर बहुत आज खत्म हो जाए और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का जो रेगुलर हो, वह कल हो ७.० ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : मेरा क्याल है कि आज ये लोग देर तक बैठना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की पार्टी कर्नाटक हाउस में है । वहां बत । या जल्द ही कि क्या बोले ।

PROF. P. G. MAVLANKAR: Sir, we began the discussion at 4 P.M. instead of 3 P.M. My submission is that we can go upto 8 P.M. and finish it today. The Half-an-Hour discussion can be postponed to some other day with the consent of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How it is possible?

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is entirely for the House—and not for the Speaker—to decide. At 6.30 P.M. there is Half-an-Hour discussion. It is open to the House to sit as per schedule or postpone the Half-an-Hour discussion. For that somebody has to move....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I move that Half-an-Hour discussion be postponed. (Interruptions).

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I suggest, Sir, that this can be carried on till 7 P.M. Then there is a Half-an-Hour discussion which can go from 7 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. I will reply to the discussion tomorrow.

18 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I am entirely in the hands of the House, because this is a matter to be decided by the House and not by the Speaker. The Prime Minister suggests that this Resolution shall go on till 7 O'clock. From 7 O'clock to 7.30, half-an-hour discussion can go on and we will adjourn the House after that. This resolution will be continued tomorrow. Now, is this the pleasure of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Only the Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Only the Prime Minister will speak tomorrow and nobody else.

MR. SPEAKER: May I suggest a compromise? We will go on till 7 O'clock.

[Mr Speaker]

Mr Stephen will reply after the Prime Minister's reply. He will reply tomorrow. Two things will be left for tomorrow. Now, we will go on till 7 O'clock (inter. times). Now, I take the pleasure of the House that this will go on till 7 O'clock. The half an hour discussion will start at 7 O'clock today and tomorrow Mr Stephen will reply after the Prime Minister's reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) How can we discuss this motion within 7 O'clock? You have extended it for tomorrow also. Now it is already past 6.00 P.M. How can you give chance to other political parties? (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHI. One Member will speak for one hour and another Member will speak for another hour, that is till 7.00 P.M. I had given notice of my motion and it has been shown in the agenda against my name. Now you cannot delete my name.

MR SPEAKER. On neither side shouting will make a good argument. Quiet argument is stronger than shouting. There is more conviction in a quiet argument than in shouting. Some people think that shouting is the only argument. Hereafter I am limiting the time to 10 minutes for every Member.

MR K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badli Gara). Sir, as I sat listening to my esteemed friend Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra for whom I have great respect, I thought it was one of the most extraordinary performances of his in this House extraordinary in the sense that I cannot conceal my disappointment about the performance of Mr. Mishra. He said that the mover's speech was disappointing. But the tone of adulation which I heard for the Home Minister—I have no quarrel if you want to make him your Prime Minister, you can make him the leader of your Party so that your problem of disappointment will be solved.

Now as for Mr. Stephen's disappointing performance to which Mr. Mishra referred, I can understand this. Naturally truth hurts, not only hurts some time but something it stings also, as I shall prove later.

The whole question involved in this motion the thrust of this motion revolves around ministerial responsibility. When we say acts of commission and omission when we mention certain specific acts the main or central thrust of the whole motion of censure as in the case of previous precedents in the House of Commons as in the previous precedents in this House also and as Mr. Madhu Limaye would agree with me the main thrust is of ministerial responsibility. I should say that there are two aspects of this responsibility. Ministers are not only collectively but also individually responsible for the conduct of the policies of the government. It means that they have to be responsive to the public demands and responsible to the movements of public opinion. You in your wisdom said that we should not discuss certain things which were sub-judice. That of course I hope will not be extended to say that protection to the Harijans and the rights of the Harijans cannot be debated in this motion or in other motions because this is not the only one specific instance in Bihar. The Centre is constitutionally bound, the Home Ministry is bound and consequently the Home Minister is bound and responsible for the protection of the life and property of Harijans in this country.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA. What about the Andhra Incident?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. When the life and property of Harijans and Tribals are endangered we are entitled to raise it and that is why we have raised it today. Since you in your wisdom had said that we should not mention or deal with the Belchi incident I do not want to mention that.

No government can pursue irresponsible policies and abdicate its constitutional duties as well as moral responsibilities or deny the right of parliamentary scrutiny and control of the executive. Nobody can shut us out about debating certain aspects which surround this motion

I have two faces of Chaudhury Charan Singh, the Home Minister before me. One is, quite unlike many others sitting here, that of a great freedom fighter—I respect him as a nationalist and freedom fighter—quite unlike Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—he is not here—who was serving the British army during those days when Chaudhury Charan Singh as well as the leader of the opposition were in jail, unlike Nanaji Deshmukh for whom I have respect, who was organising Swayam Sevaks whom Chaudhury Saheb used to call 'Knickerwalas'. I have respect for him as a great nationalist, as a man of conviction

AN HON. MEMBER: What did you do?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have gone on record in this House saying that here I see a man who was as straight as a rod, a man who was responsible for zamindari abolition in his state, an opponent of communal politics as represented by the Rashtriya Swavam Sevak Sangh. I did not agree with him on many things; Mr. Stephen referred to his views in Nagpur Congress; I do not want to go into those aspects.

But I have another picture of the Home Minister, I should not like to say that he brought the politics of defection to this country but he is known in recent political history as number one or ace defector. Here I have the anatomy of a defector before me; this House has before it. I do not want to say that he did so out of opportunism, because he always talks about his convictions; he would argue that it was not because he wanted to be the Chief Minister of U.P. that he defected. Suddenly one fine morning in

March 1967, he realised that all that he stood for had gone wrong. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, if I allow you, I will have to allow them also. This is a censure motion and not a no confidence motion.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I would like to suggest to my hon. friend that this is related to a particular issue. Why is he bringing in all the other things here?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I understand that the Home Minister is very sensitive and in deference to the wishes expressed by the Leader of the House, I shall not go to Shri Charan Singh's past. But, as was made clear, the main allegation against him is that he makes baseless and misleading statements in the House and outside and he does not discharge his duties in protecting the downtrodden, the Harijans and the tribals of this country. This has been confirmed by the report of his own party men. He does not care for public opinion and goes against it and makes pronouncements in this House. So, this is the picture which emerges from his performance in this House during the last hundred days.

As far as your ruling is concerned, I shall not go into details. I shall only invite your attention to the fact that nine to ten Members of Parliament from his own party had constituted an Enquiry Commission and....

MR. SPEAKER: What cannot be done directly, you cannot do indirectly. I will not allow it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: As I have said, protection of Harijans, tribals—I hope you will agree with me—is the constitutional responsibility of the Home Minister and the Government. My main charge is that he has failed in the discharge of his duties in protecting these interests as

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

evidenced by many of his acts of commission and omission. I am sure you cannot have any objection to that.

Now here emerges from the so-called Election Commission case, the political anatomy or the anatomy of the political morality of a man called, Charan Singh, the Home Minister of India. The 'Statesman' first and the 'Patriot' of Delhi brought out a news concerning the withdrawal of this letter and it was disputed. Mr. Shanti Bhushan contested the point and said that nothing was clandestinely removed from the files, there was journey of a letter from Election Commission Office to Charan Singh's Office and back again, sealed and delivered by my friend, Mr. Rabi Ray. On 5th May, 1977, the letter was sent by Shri Charan Singh; received on 8th May in the Office of the Election Commission. On 8th May, because something had happened in between, Shri Charan Singh, the Home Minister, desired the return of the letter. It is astounding that he has not kept any copy of the letter. It is not that he did not keep a copy of that letter! It was only that the official communication, which was sent on behalf of a particular recognised party, had to be withdrawn for purposes other than legitimate. That was the crucial point. On 8th May it was returned to Mr. Charan Singh. What happened on 10th May? Because it was delivered back to the Election Commission on 11th May. So, between these dates something happened. Using his power and influence, using his high office of Home Minister, he deliberately and illegitimately saw to it that letter of importance like this was removed. That is my charge. I do not know what he wanted in return for a symbol! But whatever it may be, here is the anatomy of a ruthless political operator—I do not want to say 'blackmailer'—who is prepared to do anything for the sake of power and for furtherance of his ambition. That is the gravamen of my charge today in this censure motion.

It is not confined to this. There is another thing which is very serious. On 13th July, when he spoke in this House, he spoke very well, with all the gifts he has. He spoke with great determination and conviction. He said:

"We should not think that since we have become MPs and Ministers, our relations have got a right to get anything done." "Corruption is prevailing from top to bottom. Political leaders are also not free from it. The moral fibre in the country has completely collapsed"—

I am prepared to agree with him to a large extent as far as generalities are concerned. I have quoted from the authentic English translation of his speech in 13th July....

MR. SPEAKER: You have 2 minutes more.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There should not be any impression that you are shutting me out on this point. There is a surgeon in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, who holds an M.S. degree from Agra University. Sometime in 1973 or 1974, it was discovered that this surgeon had left an instrument in a patient's abdomen and stitched it up. Dr. Thanawala, who was then Superintendent of the hospital got an X-ray done and found it out. The Union Health Ministry ordered an enquiry....

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: How is it relevant?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish in two minutes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: According to its report, the doctor tried to put the blame on the nurses. A written warning was entered in the personal file of this doctor kept in the Health Ministry. In April 1977, after Chaudhuri Charan Singh became Home Minister and after his protégé Shri Raj Narain became Health Minister, confidential orders were issued

to remove the written warning from the personal file of the surgeon.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राज नारायण): माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल
असत्य चार्ज लगा रहे हैं (अवधान)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The entire personal file of this surgeon is a closely guarded secret. Who is this VIP surgeon? He happens to be the son-in-law of Chaudhuri Charan Singh. Only a casual reference.... (Interruptions).

श्री राज नारायण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं
आप को प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस अभी
दे देता हूँ। (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is over. I have to allow other members also.

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is raising a point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, why did he order us to sit down?

MR. SPEAKER: Many times you say "Sit down". But you forget that both sides have no authority. I agree.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): यह बात
ही नहीं हुई, जो यह कह रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल
गलत है। मैं आपसे यह पूछने वाला था कि
क्या जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है वह रेलीबैंट है
डिबैंट के लिए, उस पर उन्होंने कहा कि आप
बैठ जाइए, तब मैं ने कहा था कि मैं नहीं
बैठूंगा, आप को बैठना चाहिए। (अवधान)
नहीं, आप ने मुझसे कहा था कि बैठ जाइए।
मैं ने हा कहा कि मैं नहीं बैठूंगा, मुझे आप
से कहना है। ... (अवधान) ... मैंने
उन को एंडर्स किया था।

मैं आप के जरिए कहना चाहता हूँ
उन्होंने मुझसे कहा था बैठ जाइए। (अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ
कि जो यह मेरे ऊपर परसनल अटैक किया
गया है यह कहाँ तक रेलीबैंट है? इस
डिबैंट इसका क्या वास्ता है और साथ
ही यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर माननीय
दोस्त इस बात को साबित कर दें कि कोई
चार्ज मेरे सन-इन-ला पर था, कोई चार्ज था
जिमके बारे में मुझे नहीं मालूम है और साथ
ही यह साबित कर दें कि मैंने इन से कहा
अपने साथी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर से और उसकी
वजह से कोई रियायत की गई है तो मैं
रिजाइन करने के लिए तैयार हूँ वगैरह शराफत
का तकाजा है ही जुड़ रिजाइन।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Home Minister raised a point of order to say that this is wholly irrelevant for the present debate and is not in order. The charge is one of censure and not of no-confidence Motion. If the charge is one of censure, our rules provide that you must specifically mention what you are going to say and you are not allowed to travel out. To some extent, Mr. Stephen has travelled out though not to a large extent, and to some extent Mr. Mishra also has travelled out. But so far as Mr. Unnikrishnan's present charge is concerned, it is wholly outside the relevancy and therefore, I rule it out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I must submit that I have not travelled outside the scope of the subject.

श्री राजनारायण: प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर।
यह सेंसर मेरा है। मैं इस के ऊपर प्रिविलेज
का नोटिस देना हूँ क्योंकि प्रिविलेज
अपेक्युमिटी प्रबल करनी चाहिए।

Everything has happened within the eye of the House. Therefore, I raise the question of privilege.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Before you listen to me fully, if they get wild....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no additional charge that you can add in a censure motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow. If you deal with that subject further, I may expunge it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I am only raising a poser to him. He can deny it.

MR. SPEAKER: In a censure motion, it does not arise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN: As I said earlier, there are two facets. I would like to know which one is correct. That is the crucial point before the House. Which one is correct? That is the crucial point before the House. Here we have both. I want to know from the Home Minister. I have not said that he has put pressure (Interruptions) I would like him to enlighten us.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in this debate. Please go on to any other point. You have already taken much time.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You have just now said that he pressurized Raj Narain to do this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I would like to know from the Home Minister also about the impounding of certain passports.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow it. Please don't take it up.

Rule 353 says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply;..."

You have given no such notice. Therefore, I don't allow it.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: On a point of order, Sir. After your ruling, the entire statement made by my friend has become irrelevant and it should be expunged. I would like you to expunge it, if it is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Unnikrishnan please conclude

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN: This government is a government of commissions, for commissions and by commissions. It has no other purpose beyond that. (Interruptions) We have no quarrel, as far as our basic assessment and respect for Mr Morarji and Mr Charan Singh are concerned. They remain. We don't want to say that our respect for Mr Morarji Desai is more and that for Chaudhuri Sahab is less. As I have already pointed out, it is not our intention. Our intention is this: As we have understood it, there were specific acts of commission and omission on his behalf, and he was not discharging constitutional responsibilities. That is why we brought forward this motion. Now that we have come from total revolution to total prohibition, I don't know where this government led by Mr. Morarji Desai is going to land us. My grievance against the Prime Minister is—it is clear he has tried to assess his Rajya Sabha performance—he has not sought an explanation from the Home Minister, nor sought his resignation from the Council of Ministers for such acts of omission and commission.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr Speaker, Sir, after hearing with great interest the very long speech of my hon friend, Shri Stephen, in support of this motion, where he argued like a lawyer, I am afraid I will have to give, and he will have to take, a good bit of the very medicine that he tried to dispense to others in this House.

He started as an accuser by telling the Home Minister "Oh! you have made a false and baseless statement and, therefore, abused the privilege of membership of this House". But, having said that, somewhere along the line he forgot that he was the accuser and he started another line of argument by telling us that the Home Minister the other day made a statement, and it is his duty to substantiate that statement. Now, the two things are apparently different to a lawyer—whether the Home Minister has now to satisfy this House that the statement which he made was a true statement, or whether it is for Shri Stephen to satisfy the House that the statement made by the Home Minister was a false statement. The two things are absolutely different.

Shri Stephen was right that the Home Minister has made a statement of fact. But I hope Shri Stephen realises that there are statements of facts and statements of facts. Some are statements of facts which can be seen, but there are other statements of facts which can only be inferred from circumstantial evidence. When the Home Minister talked about the intention of the previous government to kill those who were detained, he was speaking about an inference which he raised from other circumstantial evidence, and he was not speaking about facts which anybody could have seen. So, the problem before this House is whether the inference which the Home Minister made about the intention of the previous government was an inference which was justified or not. Now, in the first place, I want to ask the distinguished gentlemen on the other side....

AN HON. MEMBER: Distinguished?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Under parliamentary conventions of courtesy, it is not permissible to call a spade a spade.

Whenever we talk about the emergency, whenever we talk about the excesses of the emergency, every distinguished member on that side is always

anxious to tell us "we never knew what was happening in the emergency, we are absolutely innocent, we never knew what the government was doing, we never knew what the bureaucrats were doing". This is the attitude which they adopted, Shri Lakkappa included. It was the same attitude which was adopted by the Nazis in post-war Germany. Whenever I used to visit Germany, I used to ask the Nazis what happened to those six million Jews who were slaughtered during the war. Each of them hung down his head in shame and said "yes, we suspected something was happening, but we really did not know that people were being killed in this manner". It is exactly the attitude which they have now adopted on the other side.

Now, if I accept that, as you want us to accept that, then I am afraid none of you from your personal knowledge can get up and say that your Prime Minister did not entertain the intention to kill some of the leaders. First of all, you must confess that you were the confidantes of the Prime Minister, first of all, you must be prepared to tell us that you knew everything that the Prime Minister was doing, and then alone are you competent witnesses to come and tell this House that the Prime Minister had no such intentions.

The other day, Shri Stephen will recall, I got up in this House and said that our commissions of inquiry are now trying to determine the truth, and that the task of determining the truth cannot be performed unless the accomplices in the crime come forward and give evidence and make frank disclosures. When I said that, there was a furore from the gentlemen on the other side. They got up and said "why are you calling us accomplices? We knew nothing of the crimes that have been alleged" and Dr. Karan Singh was one among them who very vehemently protested that day. Therefore, my first submission to this House is that none of these gentlemen who now come and speak of Mrs. Gandhi's innocence is

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

competent to speak about innocence of the Prime Minister, that is absence of intention on her part to kill some leaders.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): The Member is casting aspersions on the present Prime Minister.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I expect that these distinguished Members of the Opposition should have that much common sense to judge whether I am referring to the present Prime Minister or the ex-Prime Minister.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: If it is reported in the press, the people outside cannot understand it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are wrong Mr. Jethmalani. You should have used it as ex-Prime Minister.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I stand corrected.

Mr. Stephen challenged us today that if the Home Minister makes a statement which casts a reflection on somebody, he must be prepared to substantiate that statement. Before we reach the stage of the Home Minister or the Prime Minister replying to the debate I take this challenge and I am going to substantiate that what the Home Minister said was and is true.

My friend, Mr. Stephen is right that a mere argument raised in a court by a law officer of the state is not enough to come to the conclusion that there was an intention on the part of the Government to kill people. But when I say that these statements of the Attorney-General in the case of a person who has no other antecedents about that person....

MR. SPEAKER: No personal attack on the Attorney-General.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am not even talking of the Attorney-General. I am sorry, I have been misunderstood. I will not say even one

word about him. I am pointing out something else.

What I am submitting to the House is that normally speaking, from the mere fact that the Attorney-General argued that during the period of emergency there is no right to life and liberty, it does not follow that the Government of the day wanted to kill those who were in detention. I accept Mr. Stephen's first major premise of the argument. But that otherwise insufficient piece of evidence in the case of a Government or a Government whose Prime Minister is not totally free from any unsavoury antecedents, raise a strong inference of crime. I want to place before the House the totality of the circumstantial evidence which totally justifies the inference of the Home Minister raised from the statement of the Attorney-General.

First of all, a point of fact was raised whether the Attorney-General at all made that statement in question before the Supreme Court. Mr. Stephen said that he did not find that in the record of the judgment. Let me give the House the genesis of that argument. That argument first started in the Bombay High Court, in a state which was under the overlordship of the small Chavan of Maharashtra. I am not talking of the distinguished gentleman who is sitting here as the Leader of the Opposition. If anybody wishes to verify it, he can refer to volume 77 of the Bombay Law Reporter and he will find that the Government pleader exactly said that—and the Judges quoted verbatim his argument—if the State shoots down somebody or starves a prisoner, there is no right of recourse to a court of law. It was not merely an aberration of the Attorney-General but this sick, this wicked argument had gone down to the lower strata of the legal officials of the Government and it has been pleaded in the High Courts. So far as the Attorney-General's role in the Supreme Court is concerned, I do not have to go to the law reports because I myself appeared in the court and I myself

listened to the argument of the Attorney-General. It is after his argument that I had to get up and remind the judges of the Supreme Court that there is a country by the name Uganda which had lost its democracy. The Chief Justice of that country was kidnapped from his chamber and was not heard of for two years. It was after two years that the dictator made a cryptic statement that the Chief Justice died a natural death. He was the Chief Justice who had drafted the Preventive Detention Act. He had been kidnapped from his Chamber by the police and secretly killed. I said this in the context of the Attorney-General's argument that there is no right to life and liberty in this country. I told the learned judges that in this country everybody is a potential detainee including each of the judges sitting in the court. Therefore, I want this House to accept once and for all that the Attorney-General did make this statement whatever his subsequent denials might be. The Attorney-General made that argument and it has been reported in the newspaper called 'The Evening News' which was published by Mr. Lakhanpal. No other newspaper dared to report these proceedings. The issue of the paper is still available and anybody who wishes to verify it, can see it.

18.40 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

Let us go further and see what further evidence we have in the past of the last Government and the Prime Minister of that Government. Apart from the fact that the Attorney-General made his point, showing that there was the conspiracy to kill or intention to kill, have we forgotten something which today is being investigated somewhere? During the course of my election campaign, there was not a single election speech in which I have not publicly said that there is *prima facie* evidence—and when I said *prima facie* I mean to the satisfaction of a court of law—to send the ex-Prime

Minister up for trial. She may be committed to the court of sessions on the charge of murder. I repeated it in a hundred meetings. If Mrs. Gandhi today wishes to challenge me, I am prepared to repeat it outside the precincts of this House that there is enough *prima facie* evidence to try her on charge of murder. I do not wish to go into the detailed facts of the Nagarwala case.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You do not have guts.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have guts which I showed throughout my election campaign.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing him to refer to this incident.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If the issue before the House is whether the Home Minister's statement that there was an intention to kill is correct, then all evidence which shows that intention to kill, is relevant and must be pointed out to this House and if it cannot be pointed out to this House, the motion must not be allowed to be debated and the motion must be withdrawn. If the charge is made, then we are entitled to present all the evidence which shows that they entertained a design to commit murder not only of specific individuals but in general of all those who were detained in our country. If money can be withdrawn in lakhs on telephonic instructions. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Wherever I find that something is irrelevant, I will stop him.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Those who are living in glass houses, should not throw stones at others. The only person who had a motive to do away with Mr. Nagarwala was the person who was interested in concealing the fact of the money being withdrawn from the bank. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is that the matter concerning the Nagarwala case is before the Tribunal and it is under judicial scrutiny. There is a rule which says that the member shall not refer to any matter on which the judicial decision is pending. There is another rule which says that matter which is before a tribunal shall not be referred to. Both the rules apply to this. This matter is before the Tribunal and it is pending judicial scrutiny. Therefore, he should be barred from referring to that matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you. The point is, he is not going into the merits or the demerits of the case. He is only making a reference to that so far as it has got relevance to the motion. There is no point of order. I rule it out.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It says that the member, while speaking, shall not refer to any matter which is under judicial scrutiny, the word used is, "refer".

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more argument.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I do not wish to go into the details of the case. But I wish to point out to them and I wish to point out to the people of this country that the Home Minister had before him the context of the behaviour of the ex-Prime Minister in the Nagarwala case and, if in the context of the facts of that case known to him he also heard the Attorney-General making these fantastic claims before the Supreme Court, was he not as a reasonable man entitled to come to a conclusion that you people intended to kill. (*Interruptions*) Let me leave Mr. Nagarwala out for the time being. Can you forget the Rajan case in Kerala? Are you not the murderer of Mr. Rajan? Did not the Home Minister know that your Government was responsible morally and politically for

the murder of Mr. Rajan- If the Home Minister believed that you were capable of doing that, surely, as a reasonable man, he was entitled to draw an inference that you people had the intention to kill. (*Interruptions*)

I wish to tell them something which they probably do not know yet. The lawyer of Mr. Sunder has given an interview. Sunder is a dacoit and, normally, I would not believe the word of a dacoit against the word of any other respectable person. But now we have the word of one dacoit against the word of Mr. Sanjay and between the two if I have to decide, I will still decide in favour of Mr. Sunder rather than any body else. May I tell you that the lawyer of Mr. Sunder has given an interview?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should avoid such expressions.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I must give the facts to the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not use the strongest expression which is will unnecessarily

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Kindly listen to my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told him not to use unnecessarily the strongest expression. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have you deleted it? (*Interruptions*) Sir, listen to my point of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Their interruptions do not frustrate my speech; these will only prolong it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Kindly listen to my point of order. You must sit down. You must allow me. I was absolutely shocked. The hon. Speaker ruled under Rule 353 that any reference to the son-in-law of Chaudhuri Charan

~~***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.~~

Singh which was made must have an earlier notice because Rule 353 says: "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker." On that ground, he was stopped. I would like to know whether he has given any notice. He can call anybody; **he can call anybody he likes. I do not mind. The only question is that he should give a notice and therefore will it be in order. If he has not given, it must be expunged from the records. You cannot give in the same breath (*Interruptions*) you give another ruling and the Speaker gives another ruling. This cannot be done. You allow it and I will also say so. I do not mind even saying so. But allow me also to say something. (*Interruptions*).

MR CHAIRMAN Order, order. However we may be conscious about various deeds or misdeeds of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, that matter is still under consideration of the Commission. I only want (*Interruptions*) to avoid that expression of a **with reference to that. So, that word may be expunged. (*Interruptions*) I said that it should be expunged.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH: On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri): You have the plea to have that expunged. I agree with you, but can another adjective be used instead?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the point of order. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want to tell the House that it gives me no pleasure at all to mention the

name of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi or indeed of his mother. When I mention these names, it causes me physical agony and I get emotionally upset. (*Interruptions*). I have to do it as a part of my duty of presenting the facts which I think my friend is aware of. (*Interruptions*) Now, I wish to tell the House about the statement made to the *Morning Echo*. I do not believe in mincing words. Here is the lawyer of Mr. Sunder who claims that Sunder confided to him shortly before his death. He told him that he stood in danger of being killed by the police because he had been repeatedly requested to cause to be killed or to kill a Janata leader which he had refused to do from time to time.

18.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As a lawyer, until a person is finally convicted, I am prepared to assume his innocence. Mrs. Gandhi may be innocent but I am speaking from the point of view of the Home Minister, a Home Minister who has all the material in his possession. When he hears the Attorney-General making those fantastic claims in the Supreme Court, will he not jump to the conclusion that these gentlemen did intend to kill. I am not going into the merits of the accusations, but the fact is that this was the evidence which was available to the Home Minister, and the Home Minister drew those conclusions. And those conclusions are such that a reasonable man may have drawn, though Mr. Sathe may not draw them. Mr Chavan may not draw them. The point is this: were they conclusions which a reasonable man can draw? If the Home Minister could draw those conclusions, then he did not make a false statement before this House and his statement cannot become a subject-matter of a motion of closure.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

Lastly, I thought that the second Mover of the motion at least would attempt to grapple with the point as to why did Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Government and her cohorts find it necessary to bring an amendment, before this House, of the Constitution under which she was claiming immunity from crimes committed by the Prime Minister, what was the necessity for this. Has any justification been shown till today? Has it been shown that the Prime Minister's claiming immunity—for the first time in the history of any democracy—from crimes committed by her is justified? The inference is that she did commit crimes. I think, these gentlemen on the other side would be well advised to withdraw this motion and not press it because the more you press the motion the more evidence you will have of your ignoble designs to kill, and that is not going to be good either for your Party or for Parliamentary democracy. We are willing to let bygones be bygones. But do not persist in mud-slinging against a distinguished member of this Government. That is all that I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to start the half-an-hour discussion at 7 O'Clock according to the direction of the Speaker....

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO (Muhlabnagar): The time for this debate may be extended by half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of extending the time..

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: No other Party has been given a chance to speak. If you conclude the debate now, it becomes a debate between the Janata Party and the Congress Party and we will have been completely kept out of this discussion. That is why I suggest that we may continue this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): We must be given our chance.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, having heard the hon. Member from the other side....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us first decide whether we are going to extend the time and if so for how long.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I would not mind if the debate is continued upto 7.30 p.m. and the half-an-hour discussion is taken up from 7.30 to 8.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us extend the time upto 7.30 p.m. and try to accommodate as many as possible. Mr. Sathe, you will take ten minutes. Then I will call a Member from CPM. At 7.30 p.m. we can take up the half-an-hour discussion.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I want to take up only two points. Unfortunately, the entire trend of the argument of the two speakers who have spoken just now from the other side appears to be that two wrongs (i.e. if you give an example of another wrong from this side) make one right and would justify whatever the Home Minister had said. But the Home Minister had, in this House, made a positive charge and my friend Mr. Jethmalani who is an eminent lawyer knows the law regarding circumstantial evidence. First, let us see what the charge was. The charge was:

“तैयारियाँ हो रही थीं उस दिन कि चन्द झान्दमियों को शूट कर दिया जाय जैसे ढाका की जेल में शूट कर दिया गया था।”

This is a positive allegation and not an inference. A positive allegation has been made the preparations were

going on that some persons will be shot in the jail just as it had been done in Dacca.

“जरूरत पड़े तो जयप्रकाश जी से ले कर सब को शूट कर देने का विचार था।”

Now, when a charge like this is made—anyone who has a little knowledge of law knows that circumstantial evidence must be such that it will lead to one and only one conclusion. Can it be shown that the circumstance, namely the speech or statement of Mr. Niren De in the Court about a hypothetical proposition as to the effect of suspension of Art. 21 leads to only one conclusion that there was a positive plan to shoot. Incidentally, if you read Art. 21, it does not give the right to live; the right to live is natural. Art. 21 does not give that right: it only says that no one shall be deprived of life or the right to liberty except in accordance with the law. So, therefore, it is neither here nor there if an argument is advanced that on the basis of what Niren De has said one can come to the conclusion that this is a ‘circumstance’, whatever Mr. Jethmalani might say. Now, unfortunately, Charan Singh Sahab did not have the vicious mind which Mr. Jethmalani had and, therefore, he was thinking only of the immediate circumstance and his mind did not go back by eight years to a particular thing which was never proved. I do not know whether he is going to improve now by taking advice or a hint from Mr. Jethmalani so as to say that that was the ‘circumstance’. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are also an experienced man and you know that in a court of law this thing cannot for a minute be taken as the circumstance which would lead to this conclusion.

Another elementary principle of law is that intention or motive is inferred or deduced from an action. If a person commits a crime, from that crime or from his action, you

can infer his intentions or his motivation. Therefore, let us see immediate actions of the then Government. If the intention was to shoot certain people based on an argument advanced in January or April, 1976, but arrests were made in June, 1975, the desire to shoot and kill them should have been soon after.

“यह तैयारियाँ थीं”

Now, let us take up the post June, 1975 period. Let us see what was the behaviour of the Government in this period. The first person to be released was Shri Jayaprakash Narayan on an intimation that his kidney was not functioning properly. He was not satisfied with the treatment being given to him in the best medical institute, like the Chandigarh institute, and he was released and allowed to have treatment in the hospital of his choice. He was released completely.

AN HON. MEMBER: After his kidneys had been damaged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you are now suggesting that some medicine or injection was given to him to damage his kidneys; I do not know; that also can be an allegation which the fertile brain of Shri Jethmalani can make.

The next person to be released was Shri Syamnandan Mishra, the eloquent spokesman; he was all the time on parole. The third person to be released was hon. Shri Charan Singh himself, after five months and not parole, but completely, I do not know, what were the circumstances; he is the best man to tell what was that was going on between him and the then Government. There were so many rumours.

क्या विचार था। क्यों बाहर रहे सयानार, क्या गुप्तता या चर्चा हो रही थी बड़ी बेखिल पर, बाहर रहकर ये ही बता सकते हैं।

Then, Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayee, who was under house arrest was

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

allowed to go regularly to the Medical Institute for his treatment. Practically, one of the stormy petrels here was allowed to have his second honeymoon in Jaipur.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to rise under Direction 115 to make a statement of personal explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him continue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you treat it lightly, I have got to be very firm. This is not the first time that he is maligning me. He has been telling lies on the floor of this House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You get a report from Jaipur jail and you will know what he was doing there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Sathe, on behalf of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has been maligning their political opponents. In Hissar jail I was kept in solitary confinement. Bansal wanted to harm me. I had a heart attack.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If both of you speak simultaneously, you will not go on record. You can reply to him later if you want. But let him finish.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Any one leader, can they point out, who was in any manner, leave alone shooting, physically harmed to the knowledge or under the instructions of the Government? Not one case can they point out. If a case like the Rajan's case has taken place in some State you cannot connect it to the Government of India and say that there was a plan here.

Therefore, *prima facie*, you will find that this allegation, particularly, was completely baseless, false and a lie, a Goebbelsian lie and Choudhury

Charan Singh is a strange combination of Gandhi and Goebbels. Why? Because he believes in Gandhian principle:

माधन और माध्य शुद्ध होना चाहिये ।

Means and ends must be fair. What are the ends that he wants to achieve by such type of lies, such blatant lies repeatedly said? It is only to provoke the people and if the people believe him, then they will feel that here was a government which wanted to shoot the people in jail.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On a point of order, Shri Sathe is so much surcharged with emotion that he is using unparliamentary words. The word 'lie' is unparliamentary.

श्री राजनारायण : "लाई" शब्द अनपार्लियामेन्ट्री है ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I was only saying 'Goebbelsian technique of telling a lie'.

श्री चरण सिंह : हम पर हम ने ऐतराज नहीं किया, लेकिन अगर "लाई" कहेंगे तो हम पर ऐतराज होगा ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If I have said that he has lied, I withdraw the word 'lie'. He has spoken untruths.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Unfortunately today, my fear is that this is the same propaganda which was carried on in this country by certain elements, which have been referred to by Mr. Morarji Desai in his book which provoked Godsey to kill the Father of the Nation. This is the type of atmosphere that such untruths and Goebbelsian lies create. Is that the intention? *Kya Yahu Vichar Hai* in making such baseless allegations?

Unfortunately we suffered and are still suffering from a sun stroke, but the other side seems to be suffering from moon-stroke. Moon in English is called Luna and in Sanskrit Indu. A man who suffers from the stroke of Luna is called a lunatic and, therefore, the entire Janata Party, at present, appears to be suffering from the stroke of Luna, that is, Indu.

Please do not keep on repeating 'Those 19 months, those 19 months'. When a pin gets stuck in a record, you feel like breaking it. I hold, Sir, that Mr. Charan Singh is guilty of misleading the House and misleading the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise under Direction 115. Shri Sathe once before had said things which had no relation with truth.

After I was arrested, I was kept in complete solitary confinement in a cell in Hissar Jail where even the yard gate with hard iron gratings was covered with two blankets stitched on all sides.

In Hissar Jail they tried to make me a lunatic. They tried all sorts of mental tortures. I had a heart attack. On 27th July 1975 the ECG machine was brought. ECG was done. ECG had detected my heart trouble, but the ECG script was not given to me. I was told that there was no complaint. But in an affidavit before the Delhi High Court they had affirmed 'Yes, Mr. Bosu had heart ailment'.

Then my father was dying. They kept the news concealed from me. The hon. Home Minister knows because he was in Tihar Jail. I was brought from Hissar to Tihar, for arguing my own case before the Delhi High Court. In the meantime, my 85 year old father died.

(Interruptions)

I was given such medicine which in the opinion of a most eminent cardiologist, a Professor Emeritus, could have done serious damage to me. I was kept completely bed-ridden because I had a serious myocardial infarction. I was dying. That was what exactly Mrs. Gandhi wanted to do. Mr. Bansj Lal in a dinner party at the house of a Minister had said, "I want him to be kept with lunatics so that he becomes a lunatic".

I was shifted from West Bengal to Jaipur where I was kept again completely separate from other persons. But because the Government was battered by two High Court Judges, I am glad to say—Justice Rangarajan was one of them and the other was a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, the Government did not dare to do that sort of thing. But in Jaipur my son who used to come to me to interview me sometimes, developed trouble with his brain. The Professor of psychiatry, Jaipur College and Hospital—an eminent Psychiatrist of Calcutta, advised Rajasthan State Government through the Central Government that unless the boy is allowed to stay with his parents he would become a lunatic. On the insistence of the State Government they had brought my wife and son to stay with me for a few weeks just before my release. These are borne out by documents. Let Mr. Charan Singh institute an enquiry and let a White Paper be published so that people may know the truth.

They are preaching lies, they are**
(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: He has uttered un-parliamentary words.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What more can**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these un-parliamentary words will be expunged. This is not the way to have repartee in Parliament.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : I have stood to oppose this censure motion. We are speaking on the basis of our experience. I am very much glad to see that these people are accusing the ex-Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she was planning to murder the opposition leaders. The politics of murder started from 1970 in West Bengal. We were the worst victims. From that time onwards we were telling throughout the country that the ruling party, the ruling clique, has started the politics of murder, and its consequences would be very very dangerous. Now I am glad that the entire country has got that experience. The country has known how the ex-Prime Minister was the main culprit in organising this murder. These are political murders.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They should be flogged publicly.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You Naxalites, you killed professors in Rabinathan Tagore's Shantineketan.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my point is this ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request them not to shout because Mr. Samar Mukherjee's speech is being interrupted.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at that time itself we were warning the whole country that the country is heading towards totalitarianism. We have got all our documents published relating to 1970, 1971 and 1972 and the subsequent years. Here are our documents. In our party Congress we have declared in 1972 that there were tendencies of one-party dictatorship. In West Bengal we have passed through a reign of semi-fascist terror. Thousands and thousands of our members have been attacked. Our leading cadres have been

murdered. There was political murders of our leaders. Hemanta Basu, President of All India Forward Bloc was murdered openly just before 1971 election, in broad daylight. After murdering Hemanta Basu, immediately, the then Chief Minister announced that this was the action of the CPI(M), without going through an enquiry. He was in North Bengal at that time. Murder took place in Calcutta. Immediately he went to the Radio Station and said, CPI(M) has done this. What was the motive behind his announcement? They wanted to get political advantage in the election. Then the dead body of Hemanta Basu was taken from North Calcutta to South Calcutta, a distance of 8 miles. What was the slogan? The slogan was, CPI(M) murdered Hemanta Basu. Still you know what was the result of the election in 1971. Out of 40 parliamentary seats our party won 20 parliamentary seats in 1971, despite these political murders. Therefore, we are in the thick of this politics with Mrs. Indira Gandhi right from those times and Mrs. Indira Gandhi had been continuing, perpetrating this thing from those very times.

The Home Minister has said that there was a plan. It was not from just this time. There was a plan—she had that plan—right from the beginning and we know it. I may read out from Jyoti Basu's pamphlet to prove that. It was categorically told that there were plans of political murders by Shrimati Indira Gandhi herself.

Sir, in the past, whenever we had raised that matter on the floor of this House, we had been denounced. Now, through the experience of my friends, they have come to realise that what we told at that time had its basis. We, Marxists believe that people learn through their bitter lives' experiences. That was why we waited for so many years and we are very glad that you have got similar experiences and that

is why we have come closer today. And Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been completely overthrown from the Government. (*Interruptions*) Sir, so long as this Government is prepared to fight the authoritarianism, we will be with them. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the debate is now going on and Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Ruling Congress had a plan to murder and what not. In 1970 and 1977, if you analyse the course of developments, from that time onwards, we told that what was happening in West Bengal, that was bound to happen in the rest of the country in future. We have been proved absolutely correct. (*Interruptions*) After this Parliamentary Election, I have heard the radio announcing that 1972 election was the rigged one. The C.P.M.'s accusation then had proved absolutely correct.

Even Shri Jayaprakash Narayan did not believe us before. He has got his own experience. Once he went to Calcutta to address a meeting in the University Institute. There gangsterism was perpetrated against him. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan from that day accepted from his personal experience that he was quite clear that Congress had completely abandoned democracy and that they had taken the path of gangsterism with murders (*Interruptions*). Sir, in 1972—before 1972 elections—Shri Jyoti Basu and some Members of Parliament visited the Prime Minister—I was myself present—and we raised the question of the murders and gangsterism etc. perpetrated before 1972 elections. The Prime Minister even did not listen to our talks. But, immediately she told that all these were blatant lies. We understood the meaning of it—why she acted in this way—from that day onwards we told the public that she had a plan behind her.

Sir, Shri Jyoti Basu wrote this pamphlet from which I am quoting "After the rigged election in 1972, and even a cursory glance of that would show, what the Prime Minister had in mind. She said that these were

blatant lies and not facts." (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me listen to his point of order.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Prime Minister certainly knew what was happening. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, what is your point of order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point of order is this. Before you took the Chair, the Speaker was scrupulously observing that nothing outside this specific matter could be raised by the hon. Members. The motion is very specific. He was very particular about that. The hon. Member is speaking not on this particular motion but on something else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I see your point. Mr. Mukherjee, please be relevant.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This Motion says that the Home Minister has accused the Congress Government saying that there was a preparation and thinking, a plan, of murdering opposition leaders. But we know that the then Prime Minister had a plan even in 1972. We realised in 1972 that she had a plan. The point is that the authoritarianism has its ugly character and it has grown and reached a stage and it was at its highest peak when there was this second emergency. The whole country was turned into prisons and the whole politics was a politics of torture; politics of terror and murders.

Sir, had she been not defeated at the polls the logical result would have been that many leaders would have been got killed. There is not the slightest doubt about it. What had happened in Chile would have been

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

repeated here. That has to be understood. What is totalitarianism? Though there was not a plan to shoot one particular leader on a particular day. But the logical result of totalitarianism would be mass murder of the Opposition leaders and the liquidation of the entire opposition forces so as to retain herself in power. This is the logical result. Sir, the credit should be given to the people of India. Credit may also be given to Indira Gandhi and her government because by putting all the Opposition in jail her government helped the Opposition forces to unite against totalitarianism. Sir, it seems no lesson has been learnt by my friends sitting on the Opposition benches today. I would say they are living in a fools' paradise. This censure motion has been brought as a political cover to all the crimes committed by the ex-Prime Minister and that is why I totally oppose this censure resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Govindan Nair. He is not here. So, we take up now the next item on the agenda. The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow. Mr. Sathe

19.34 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ENGAGEMENT OF WORKERS THROUGH CONTRACTORS

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Sir, I am raising this discussion regarding engagement of workers through contractors.

19.34-1/2 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

Sir, as I said, I was inviting the attention of the House to the situation of contract labour, particularly in the iron-ore mines. Sir, the matter has arisen out of the condition of iron-ore mines employees in Bhilai. There because of the conflict between the contractors and the contract labour a very unfortunate incident occurred where more than a dozen employees were

shot dead in Bhilai. Therefore, the question is a larger implication,—during the President's rule in Madhya Pradesh. The problem is wider. But in the reply which was given by the Ministry, it was stated that the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Biju Patnaik, gave this reply on 28th July 1977 where he said that "the employment of contract labour to total labour in public sector Iron Ore Mines under various undertakings is indicated below." In Bhilai steel plant, it is stated that it is 60.98 per cent. See the magnitude of the contract labour. In Rourkela Steel plant, it is 47.52 per cent. In the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, it is 55.86 per cent. In Bolani Iron Ore Limited, it is 45.78 per cent. According to the terms and conditions of the Employment of the Contract Labourers, the statement says that they are regulated in accordance with the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act and the rules framed thereunder. The management of public sector mines tries to ensure that the interests of contract labourers are safeguarded and statutory provisions are observed. But in these places, although the statutory minimum wage is Rs. 11.20, the workers get less than Rs. 50 and the rest of the amount goes to the contractors.

Now, this is a well known thing. The Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act of 1970 says that a contract labour is a labour which is employed for occasional and intermittent process. Therefore, when we know that in a number of industries these workers work not for months but for years—together. Can they be called intermittent or of casual nature? Therefore, my humble submission is kindly imagine that out of the total employees, nearly 61 per cent of employees are contract labour and they work there for years together. According to the policy of the present Government, they want to have employment-oriented programme of industrialisation. And here in Bhilai, they are threatening to mechanise the digging of iron ore by complete mechanisation

process, with the result, thousands of employees will be thrown out of job. What is your object? Although technically it has been shown that the cost of production is lower if it is done by manual labour through the workers than through the mechanised method, now, economically also—but more than that I would submit the human also—are you not going to have this consideration that thousands of employees will be thrown out of job? I would ask a progressive revolutionary like my friend, Mr. Biju Patnaik, even if theoretically you were to draw some benefit by mechanisation, what would you prefer? Would you prefer giving work and bread not only to the contract labour but to their families to their children or will you insist on mechanised ore digging? What is the work that you are going to do? Does it require sophistication? Is it the type of work which must be done in a mechanised way, like furnace or something like that? If the operation is only digging and carrying, why do you insist on mechanisation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Do not ask me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not get away by saying that it was decided previously. I was critical even of the previous government whenever such occasions arose. It is not a question of this or that government; the nation is ours. You have the charge now and your policy clearly is employment oriented. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that at least in his ministry, in steel mines, iron ore mines, he will see to it that bread is not snatched from the mouth of the poor workers and that they are not exploited by the contractors. The minimum wage is Rs. 11.20; they get less than Rs. 5. They are mainly adivasis of Chattisgarh area; they are ignorant and poor. Why cannot they be organised in a cooperative society? It

should be your job, your department's job; you supervise and see that there is a cooperative. They are under your direct control. You should see that they get the minimum wage. So, are you going to consider those employees, who are not, as the law requires intermittent or casual? They are permanent workers. Why do you not treat them as your permanent employees. Wherever there is permanent work, you should do away with contract labour. Secondly, why do you not bring them under some cooperative? Thirdly, what will you do to ensure that they get minimum wage as well as assured employment, which will not be taken away by mechanisation? I should like clarification from the hon. Minister and an assurance, not to me, but to those thousands and lakhs of employees in the country working in various iron ore mines, an assurance that they are not going to be deprived of their bread. I think that it would be a good gesture. May I request the hon. Minister to clarify the policy.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am glad that Shri Sathe has brought up this half an hour discussion; this matter requires urgent attention and urgent implementation. I hope as a result of this half an hour discussion, some concrete steps in terms of urgent attention and urgent implementation will become possible. Before I ask my question Sir, please look at the answers given to the original question. It is my general complaint, I find increasingly that the answers given by several of our ministers—this has been happening for many years; I do not know why the janata government ministers are not trying to set the matter right—are vague, or sometimes, the answer is different while the question is on something else; the answer is not to the point. Take for instance part (a) of this question: "Whether the contractors indulge in various malpractices and thrive at the cost of labour". My good friend Shri Biju Patnaik's answer is there; it contains

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

nothing about this. I hope now at least he will give a reply to the question whether the contract labour are being exploited and malpractices of contractors take place on a large scale; and if these are facts, will he take urgent steps to see that those malpractices are brought to the minimum. I do not think they can be eliminated; but they can be at least brought to the minimum.

Then, Sir, please look at the part (c) of the question. Mr. Sathe asks, whether Government propose to ban employment of workers in public sector mines through contractors. Now, please look at the answer. It reads:

'The employment of contract labour in public sector mines as in other establishments is being governed and regulated by the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the rules thereunder.'

Is this an answer?

Now, Sir, I wanted to speak on this not only because of my interest in labour and my concern for the contract labour and their exploitation, but also because I wanted to bring to the notice of this House that quite often the answers to the unstarred questions are not relevant and we cannot get half-an-hour discussion on every question. This is one occasion when I wanted to say that there should be at least some substantial, more relevant and more honest answers.

About the exploitation of contract labour, I would like to ask my friend, Mr. Biju Patnaik, whether it is a fact or not that quite often, the contractors, not only in the private sector but also in the public sector undertakings, such as mines of which he is charge, are found to be hard-in-glove with management with regard to employing these people for this or that job? If that is so, what is the Gov-

ernment's solution to this matter because we cannot allow this especially in public sector, since it is the public sector which should become an object lesson to private sector units as to how labour should be employed and treated.

If labour is to be employed—I include unskilled labour also—if they are to be employed almost on a permanent basis, why should they not be made permanent? Why should they not be given certain benefits which are given to the permanent employees? So, I hope he will answer this.

Finally, my point is that I find such exploitation of contract labour not only in his Ministry but in other Ministries as well. I would like to point out on this occasion that this practice of exploitation of contract labour has been taking place in P. & T. and also in Railways. We have got several thousands of people as casual labour in Railways and in P. & T. for 10, 11 and 12 years. It is going on. Mr. Biju Patnaik may say 'I can only take the responsibility for my Ministry but not for P. & T. and Railways'. I would request him on this occasion to please convey our request to his colleagues, the Railway Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and the Communications Minister, Shri Brijal Verma that exploitation of casual and contract labour in Railways and P. & T. should be stopped. I hope the hon. Minister will give some satisfactory answer today.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, I am quite grateful to my hon. friend, Mr. Sathe, because although the scope is very limited on the occasion of half-an-hour discussion, an important aspect of the labour life of the country has been brought to the notice of this House. It will be unfair here to mention that it merely reflects an insignificant sector of our contract labour, i.e., the workers engaged in iron ore mines. There are lakhs of contract labourers not only in the private sector but also in the public sector.

Sir, I raise this question from the point of view of the problems of the contract labour of our country as a whole. The problem of contract labour has been engaging the attention of not only the Congress Government but the previous British Government also. In this connection, I only want to mention that the Whitley Commission, in early twenties, pleaded for the abolition of the contract labour system in India. The problem of contract labour has to be considered as a whole. Even the Whitley Commission in the 1920's discussed the problem when we were not even independent and recommended that this obnoxious system of contract labour should be abolished. It was taken up by the Rega Committee and they also recommended its abolition. There was a case in the Supreme Court in 1960 between Standard Vacuum Oil Co and their workmen. I do not want to go into the details. In all this background, the Contract Labour Regulation & Abolition Act was passed in 1970. That Act is not being implemented in this case and in other cases also. Particularly it is being violated in the public sector, which has to be taken as a model employer, like rail ways, P. & T., Steel and Mines etc. Under clause 10 of the Act, it is obligatory for the contractors to get licences from the licensing authority. May I know from the hon. minister whether these labour contractors are really licensed contractors? So far as I know, they are not.

Secondly, there is a provision here for total abolition and regulation of the contract system. The public sector, which is a model employer, should abolish forthwith this abnoxious system of contract labour. The question is about intermittent, casual and non-parenial nature of work. These categories of workers should not be called intermittent if they have been given 120 days work in the previous 12 months. If the industry is of a seasonal nature, if a worker puts in 60 days of work in a year he should not be called a casual worker. In the iron ore mines, the workers work

hard for 365 days in the year. Therefore, no contract labour system can be continued there. I rely on section 9 of the Act, by which the government by a single stroke of the pen can abolish the entire contract labour system in the iron ore mines, particularly in the public sector. Will the hon Minister of Steel and Mines implement effectively the provisions of the law, which he is bound to do?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend, Mr. Sathé has raised a very important discussion regarding exploitation of man by man. That is, in a society people are being exploited by all means, but the Constitution says that all protection should be given without discrimination and exploitation of man by man should be stopped. These are the socialist measures that you have to adopt. About this I am asking you, the dynamic Minister, but not the dynamite Minister. Sir, contract labour system and the abolition of it has been raised in this House for a number of times and I had also raised in the previous Lok Sabha. This has been, of course, pertaining to only Steel Ministry. But there is a principle involved in it. As Mr. Malaviya said, in various public undertakings in our country millions of people are working, but the exploitation has been continuing and even in spite of the abolition of the contract system and the Act being in force, implementation is not there. Therefore, it is very necessary. In some places, in quarries the people are working at the risk of their life and there is no insurance system and there is no security for them and the contractors take even their wages just like in bonded labour. It is a bonded labour system. In our State we have abolished the bonded labour system, but wherever we want to ameliorate them, legislation is very necessary. No doubt we pass a number of legislations, but their implementation is not there. Whether it comes under the Ministry of Railways or Labour there is a joint responsibility and therefore, I urge upon the

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Government to take up this issue earnestly. Will you kindly tell me what is the machinery that you are going to adopt for implementing, in letter and spirit, all these legislations and at what point of time you would see that at least this kind of exploitation is stopped either in your Ministry or in any other Ministry and a society of understanding, a society of mutual respect and a society of equal living standards in this country is established. I would like to know this. I hope the hon. Minister would give a categorical reply and not an evasive type of reply as this is a most important matter. Sometimes when we raise this kind of important discussions, there will not be any report in the press and when there are acrimonious discussions, they will be reported. This is a very important discussion and therefore, I request you to kindly give a categorical answer to this question.

20 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to take the technical protection of the House that the House may rise at 8 O'Clock for the simple reason that if I were to elaborate on this problem, the answers will not be palatable either to this side of the House or that side of the House. We pass many laws in this House, namely, the minimum wages law for agricultural workers. This is like one of those laws. Who does not use, in this country, the contract labour? Everyone in this country does it. Anybody who builds a house, uses contract labour. State Governments, municipal corporations, co-operatives, private parties and all individuals use them. Contract labour makes roads for us, roads on which we go by cars. They make them, working in the heat and rain; and they sweat for us. These men and women put tar on the roads. They are on contract labour. This is our society. How dare you talk of

contract labour? Do you wish me to do this? If the whole House demands it with one voice let us get on with this job; and I am all with you.

I did not wish to dilate on this question of contract labour. The mine in question has been operating for the last 15 years. They have introduced mechanization for crushing. The technology of steel has changed. Formerly, they used lump ore in the blast furnace; it was for the hand labour to break the lump ore.

Now we have to use crushing machines for sintering, for improving productivity and for other reasons. That is the way of the world. We get fine dust; but the hand-labour uses only hands to produce lumps.

I know something about this industry, and its problems. I have been trying to operate on the whole canvas of the mines all over the country, which are under the purview of this Ministry. How to get these men a living wage, a home to live, education for their children and all the rest of the things? One of the mechanized mines is Kiriburu, which is having a strike; it is under the CPI-controlled union. Not CPM.

I asked the question the other day. Workers in the public sector are getting Rs. 500/- a month. Mr. Sathe said that these workers on contract are getting Rs. 5/- a day. Those who are getting Rs. 500 p.m. are on strike; and next door to them, people are getting Rs. 5/-. Where is justice? What sort of society do we want to build? The organized sector is fleeing, at the cost of the disorganized sector. Is it the sort of society which we want? 80 per cent of the landless workers in the villages do not get even one rupee a day. A clerk in the LIC gets Rs. 1500/-. A liftman in the Shipping Corporation gets Rs. 1500/- or Rs. 2,000/-. What sort of a wage policy should we have? Has this Parliament ever, during the last 30 years, thought of a wage-and-incomes policy, to be discussed, adopted

and finalized? Have you ever discussed the proposition that a minimum number of 5 or 7 essential items must be supplied at a fixed price to all the people—and how to do it? You have discussed the continuous increase in the price index and increase in DAs. There have been increase in the price index, more of DAs, more increase in price index and more of DAs, and a continuous rise in prices. Is this what the Parliament has been debating for the last thirty years? I can only tell Shri Sathe that this matter is engaging my attention, as an experiment, as to what to do with these 5,000 people. I do not know how much I will succeed but this problem of contract labour is a national question. I hope this House will utilize its mind ..

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are with you

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: ..to find a way so that this scourge is eliminated for all times from the entire nation, from everywhere. I do not know what the previous Government did. They claimed they removed bonded labour from the Adivasi areas. But what we see now in the entire country is nothing but bonded labour. Contract labour is taken to tea gardens. From my State of Orissa they are taken to the tea gardens of Assam as contract labour over a period of the last 50 years. In fact, it is through their blood and sweat that the tea gardens of Assam have been developed. Contract labour are taken even outside the country, all over the place.

A reference was made to section 10. A committee has been set up on this question and it is going to submit its report next month, in September. But what is the use of that report? How do you implement it? How will you pay the wages? Where is the money to come from? All these things must be seriously debated in this House and a firm policy established if you want to give the smallest comfort to the poorest sections of the workers.

I am thankful to Shri Sathe for having raised this question, even though is an empty House. Nobody sits when such questions are raised. You can see the interest of the House; never mind the newsmen; this shows where we are. I am interested to know how many Members of Parliament are truly interested in this. All the empty shouting you will find in the headlines, because empty shouting interests the people. We are interested in cheap popularity, not in any serious effort. That is why I am worried.

I am grateful to Shri Sathe for having given me this opportunity to unload myself. You have to find out a machinery, a way, and we will implement it. I thank you once again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

20.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 5, 1977/Sravana 14, 1899 (Saka).